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TRANSLATED

BY VARIOUS ORIENTAL SCHOLARS

AND EDITED BY

F. MAX MÜLLER

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# VEDIC HYMNS

TRANSLATED BY

HERMANN OLDENBERG

PART II

HYMNS TO AGNI (MANDALAS I-V)

Oxford

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1897

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## INTRODUCTION.

IN preparing this volume, which contains the greater part of the Agni hymns of the Rig-veda. namely, those of the *Mandalas* I-V, the translator enjoyed the high advantage of Professor Max Muller's assistance, in the way stated in the Introduction to the first volume of *Vedic Hymns*, *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. xxxii, p. xxvii.

H. O.

KIEL.  
November, 1895.





# VEDIC HYMNS.

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## MANDALA I, HYMN 1.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 1-2.

1<sup>1</sup>. I magnify<sup>2</sup> Agni, the Purohita, the divine ministrant of the sacrifice, the Hotrî priest, the greatest bestower of treasures.

2. Agni, worthy to be magnified by the ancient Rishis and by the present ones—may he conduct the gods hither.

3. May one obtain through Agni wealth and welfare day by day, which may bring glory and high bliss of valiant offspring.

4. Agni, whatever sacrifice and worship<sup>1</sup> thou encompassest on every side, that indeed goes to the gods.

5. May Agni the thoughtful Hotrî, he who is true and most splendidly renowned, may the god come hither with the gods.

6. Whatever good thou wilt do to thy worshipper, O Agni, that (work) verily is thine, O Ângiras.

7. Thee, O Agni, we approach day by day, O (god) who shinest in the darkness<sup>1</sup>; with our prayer, bringing adoration to thee—

8. Who art the king of all worship, the guardian of Rita, the shining one, increasing in thy own house.

9. Thus, O Agni, be easy of access to us, as a father is to his son. Stay with us for our happiness.

## NOTES.

The hymn is ascribed to Madhukāṇḍas Vaisvāmītra, and may possibly belong to an author of the Visvāmītra family. See my Prolegomena, p. 261. Metre, Gâyatrī. The hymn has been translated and commented upon by M. M., Physical Religion, pp. 170-173.

Verse 1 = TS. IV, 3, 13, 3; MS. IV, 10, 5. Verse 3 = TS. III, 1, 11, 1; IV, 3, 13, 5; MS. IV, 10, 4 (IV, 14, 16). Verse 4 = TS. IV, 1, 11, 1; MS. IV, 10, 3. Verse 7 = SV. I, 14. Verses 7-9 = VS. III, 22-24; TS. I, 5, 6, 2; MS. I, 5, 3.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** This verse being the first verse of the Rig-veda as we now possess it, seems already to have occupied the same position in the time of the author of the hymns X, 20-26. For, after a short benediction, the opening words of this collection of hymns are also agnīm īḁ, 'I magnify Agni.' Comp. my Prolegomena, p. 231.

**Note 2.** The verb which I translate by 'magnify'—being well aware that it is impossible to do full justice to its meaning by such a translation—is *īḁ*. There seems to me no doubt that this verb is etymologically connected with the substantives *īśh*, 'food,' *īḁ*, *īḁā*, *īḁā* (not with the root *yag* of which Brugmann, Indogermanische Forschungen I, 171, thinks). We need not ask here whether the connection between *īḁ* and *īśh* is effected by a 'Wurzeldeterminativ', (root-determinative) *d*—in this case we should have here *īḁ* for *izhd*, comp. *nīḁā* for *nizhda*, *pīḁ* for *pizhd*, &c.; see Brugmann's Grundriss, vol. i, § 591—or whether *īḁ* is a reduplicated present of *īḁ* (of the type described by Brugmann, Grundriss, vol. ii, p. 854; comp. *īḁte*, &c.). The original meaning of *īḁ* at all events seems to be 'I give sap or nourishment.' Now in the Vedic poetry and ritual, the idea of sap or nourishment is especially connected with the different products coming from the cow, milk and

butter. The footsteps of the goddess *Idā* drip with butter. The words 'agnim *īde*' seem to me, consequently, originally to convey the idea of celebrating Agni by pouring sacrificial butter into the fire. There is a number of passages in the Rig-veda which, in my opinion, show clear traces of this original meaning of the verb. Thus we read X, 53, 2. *yāgāmahai yagñīyān hānta devān īlāmahai īdyān āgyena*, 'let us sacrifice (*yag*) to the gods to whom sacrifice is due; let us magnify (*īd*) with butter those to whom magnifying is due.' V, 14, 3. *tām hī śāsvanta īlate srukā devām ghr̥tasūtā agnīm havīśya vólhave*, 'for all people magnify this god Agni with the butter-dripping sacrificial spoon that he may carry the sacrificial food.' V, 28, 1. *devān īlānā havīśhā ghr̥tāki*, 'magnifying the gods with sacrificial food, (the spoon) filled with butter.' Comp. also I, 84, 18; VI, 70, 4; VIII, 74, 6; X, 118, 3. Then, by a gradual development, we find the verb *īd* or the noun *īdenya* connected with such instrumentals as *gīrā* or *gīrbhī*, 'to magnify by songs,' or *stōmai*, 'by praises,' *nāmaśā* 'by adoration,' and the like. The Rig-vedic texts, however, show us very clearly that even in such phrases the original meaning of *īd* was not quite forgotten. For the word is not used indifferently of any praise offered to any god whatever. No god of the Vedic Pantheon is praised so frequently and so highly by the poets of the Rig-veda as Indra. Yet, with very few exceptions, the word *īd* is avoided in connection with this god. The whole ninth Mandala contains nothing but praises of Soma Pavamāna. Yet the word *īd* occurs, in the whole of this Mandala, in two passages only (5, 3; 66, 1) of which one is contained in an *Āpṛī* verse transferring artificially to Soma such qualifications as belong originally to Agni. On the other hand, in the invocations addressed to Agni, this verb and its derivatives are most frequently used. We may conclude that the idea of celebration, as conveyed by these words, had a connotation which qualified them for the employment with regard to Agni, the god nourished by offerings of butter, much better than for being addressed to Indra, the drinker of the Soma juice, or to the god Soma himself.

Last comes, I believe, the meaning of *îd* as contained in a very small number of passages such as VII, 91, 2: *îndra-vâyû sustutîh vâm iyânâ mâradîkâm îtte suvitâm ka nâvyam*, 'Indra and Vâyû! Our beautiful praise, approaching you, asks you for mercy and for new welfare.' Here the construction of *îd* is such as if in English the phrase, 'men magnify the gods for obtaining mercy,' could be expressed in the words 'men magnify the gods mercy.'

I conclude by quoting the more important recent literature referring to *îd*: Prof. Max Muller's note on V, 60, 1 (S.B.E. vol. xxxii, p. 354); Physical Religion, p. 170; Bezzenberger, Nachrichten von der Gottinger Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. 1878, p. 264; Bechtel, Bezzenberger's Beitrage, X, 286; Bartholomae, ibid. XII, 91; Arische Forschungen, II, 78; Indogermanische Forschungen, III, 28, note 1; Brugmann, Indogermanische Forschungen, I, 171; K. F. Johansson, Indogermanische Forschungen, II, 47. Comp. also Bartholomae, Arische Forschungen, I, 21; III, 52, and Joh. Schmidt, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXXII, 389.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** 'Worship' is a very inadequate translation of *adhvara*, which is nearly a synonym of *yagñā*, by the side of which it frequently stands. Possibly in the designation of the sacrifice as *yagñā* the stress was laid on the element of prayer, praises, and adoration; in the designation as *adhvara* on the actual work which was chiefly done by the Adhvaryu.—Prof. Max Muller writes: 'I accept the native explanation a-dhvara, without a flaw, perfect, whole, holy Adhvara is generally an *opus operatum*; hence *adhvaryu* the operating priest.' Comp. Physical Religion, p. 171. Bury's derivation of *adhvara* from *madhu* (*m̐dhu-ara*, Bezzenberger's Beitrage, VII, 339) is much more ingenious than convincing.

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** I have translated *dóshâvatar* as a vocative which, as is rendered very probable by the accent, was also the opinion of the diaskeuasts of the *Samhitâ* text.

The author of the sacrificial formula which is given in *Āsval Sraut.* III, 12, 4 and *Sāṅkh. Gr̥hy.* V, 5, 4, evidently understood the word in the same way; there Agni is invoked as *doshāvastar* and as *prātarvastar*, as shining in the darkness of evening and as shining in the morning. That this may indeed be the true meaning of the word is shown by *Rig-veda* III, 49, 4, where Indra is called *kshapām vastā*, 'the illuminator of the nights' (*kshapām* is gen. plur., not as Bartholomae, Bezenberger's *Beitrage*, XV, 208, takes it, loc. sing.). The very frequent passages, however, in which case-forms of *doshā* stand in opposition to words meaning 'dawn' or 'morning'—which words in most cases are derived from the root *vas*—strongly favour the opinion of Gaedicke (*Der Accusativ im Veda*, 177, note 3) and K. F. Johansson (Bezenberger's *Beitrage*, XIV, 163), who give to *doshāvastar* the meaning 'in the darkness and in the morning.' This translation very well suits all *Rig-veda* passages in which the word occurs. If this opinion is accepted, *doshāvastar* very probably ought to be written and accented as two independent words, *doshā vāstar*. See M. M., *Physical Religion*, p. 173.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 12.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 22-23.

1. We choose Agni as our messenger, the all-possessor, as the Hotri of this sacrifice, the highly wise.

2. Agni and Agni again they constantly invoked with their invocations, the lord of the clans, the bearer of oblations, the beloved of many.

3. Agni, when born, conduct the gods hither for him who has strewn the Barhis (sacrificial grass)<sup>1</sup>; thou art our Hotri, worthy of being magnified<sup>2</sup>.

4. Awaken them, the willing ones, when thou goest as messenger, O Agni. Sit down with the gods on the Barhis.

5. O thou to whom Ghṛita oblations are poured out, resplendent (god), burn against the mischievous, O Agni, against the sorcerers.

6. By Agni Agni is kindled (or, by fire fire is kindled), the sage, the master of the house, the young one, the bearer of oblations, whose mouth is the sacrificial spoon.

7. Praise Agni the sage, whose ordinances for the sacrifice are true, the god who drives away sickness.

8. Be the protector, O Agni, of a master of sacrificial food who worships thee, O god, as his messenger.

9. Be merciful, O purifier, unto the man who is rich in sacrificial food, and who invites Agni to the feast of the gods.

10. Thus, O Agni, resplendent purifier, conduct

the gods hither to us, to our sacrifice and to our food. '

11. Thus praised by us with our new Gâyatra hymn, bring us wealth of valiant men and food.

12. Agni with thy bright splendour be pleased, through all our invocations of the gods, with this our praise.

## NOTES.

This hymn is ascribed to Medhâtithi Kâṇva. It is the opening hymn of a collection which extends from I, 12 to 23 (not, as Ludwig, III, 102, believes, from I. 2 to 17; see my Prolegomena, p. 220). That the authorship of this collection belongs indeed to the Kâṇva family, whose poetical compositions are found partly in the first and partly in the eighth Mandala, is shown by the text of 14, 2-5, and by other evidence; see Zeitschr der Deutschen Morg. Gesellschaft, XXXVIII, 448.

The metre is Gâyatrî. It is possible, though I do not think it probable, that the hymn should be considered as consisting of *Triṣas*. Verse 1 = SV. I, 3; TS. II, 5, 8, 5; V, 5, 6, 1; TB. III, 5, 2, 3; MS. IV, 10, 2. Verses 1-3 = SV. II, 140-142; AV. XX, 101, 1-3. Verse 2 = TS. IV, 3, 13, 8; MS. IV, 10, 1. Verse 3 = TB. III, 11, 6, 2. Verses 6, 8, 9 = SV. II, 194-196. Verse 6 = TS. I, 4, 46, 3; III, 5, 11, 5; V, 5, 6, 1; TB. II, 7, 12, 3; MS. IV, 10, 2 (3). Verse 7 = SV. I, 32. Verse 10 = VS. XVII, 9; TS. I, 3, 14, 8; 5, 5, 3; IV, 6, 1, 3; MS. I, 5, 1.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** On *vriktábarhis*, comp. RV. I, 116, 1; M. M., vol. xxxii, pp. 84 seq., 109; Geldner, P. G., Vedische Studien, I, 152.

**Note 2.** On *idyah*, comp. the note on *ide* I, 1, 1.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 13.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 24-25.

## ÂPRÎ HYMN.

1<sup>1</sup>. Being well lighted, O Agni, bring us hither the gods to the man rich in sacrificial food, O Hotri, purifier, and perform the sacrifice.

2. Tanûnapât<sup>1</sup>! make our sacrifice rich in honey and convey it to-day to the gods, O sage, that they may feast.

3. I invoke here at this sacrifice Narâsamsa<sup>1</sup>, the beloved one, the honey-tongued preparer of the sacrificial food.

4. O magnified<sup>1</sup> Agni! Conduct the gods hither in an easy-moving chariot. Thou art the Hotri instituted by Manus<sup>2</sup>.

5. Strew, O thoughtful men, in due order<sup>1</sup> the sacrificial grass, the back (or surface) of which is sprinkled with butter, on which the appearance of immortality<sup>2</sup> (is seen).

6. May the divine gates open, the increasers of Rîta, which do not stick together, that to-day, that now the sacrifice may proceed.

7. I invoke here at this sacrifice Night and Dawn, the beautifully adorned goddesses, that they may sit down on this our sacrificial grass.

8. I invoke these two divine Hotris<sup>1</sup>, the sages with beautiful tongues. May they perform this sacrifice for us.

9. Iâ ('Nourishment'), Sarasvatî, and Mahî ('the great one')<sup>1</sup>, the three comfort-giving goddesses, they who do not fail, shall sit down on the sacrificial grass.



10. I invoke hither the foremost, all-shaped Tva-shtri to come hither ; may he be ours alone.

11. O tree<sup>1</sup>, let the sacrificial food go, O god, to the gods. May the giver's splendour be foremost.

12. Offer ye the sacrifice with the word Svâhâ to Indra in the sacrificer's house. Thereto I invoke the gods.

### NOTES.

The hymn is ascribed, as the whole collection to which it belongs, to Medhâtithi Kânva (see the note on the preceding hymn). Its metre is Gâyatrî. Verses 1-4 = SV. II, 697-700. Verse 9 = RV. V, 5, 8. Verse 10 = TS. III, 1, 11, 1 ; TB III, 5, 12, 1 ; MS. IV, 13, 10.

The hymn belongs to the class of Âprî hymns, which were classed by the ancient arrangers of the Samhitâ among the Agni hymns. The Âprî hymns, consisting of eleven or twelve verses, were destined for the Prayâga offerings of the animal sacrifice (comp. H. O., Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Gesellschaft, XLII, 243 seq.). They were addressed, verse by verse in regular order, partly to Agni, partly to different spirits or deified objects connected with the sacrifice, such as the sacrificial grass, the divine gates through which the gods had to pass on their way to the sacrifice, &c. The second verse was addressed by some of the Rîshi families to Tanûnapât by some to Narâsamsa ; in some of the hymns we find two verses instead of one (so that the total number of verses becomes twelve instead of eleven) addressed the one to Tanûnapât, the other to Narâsamsa. Bergaigne (Recherches sur l'histoire de la Liturgie Védique, p. 14) conjectures that some of the Rîshi families had only seven Prayâgas. This opinion is based on the identical appearance of four verses (8-11) in the Âprî hymns of the Visvâmitras (III, 4) and of the Vasishthas (VII, 2), and on the diversity of metres used in two other Âprî hymns, IX, 5 and II, 3. To me this conjecture, though very ingenious, does not seem convincing.

With the text of the Âprî hymns should be compared the corresponding Praishas of the Maitrâvaruṇa priest, i.e. the orders by which this priest directed the Hotṛ to pronounce the Prayâga invocations. The text of these Praishas is given Taitt. Brâhm. III, 6, 2.

Comp. on the character and the historical and ritual position of the Âprî hymns, Max Muller, *Hist. Anc. Sansc. Literature*, p. 403 seq.; Roth, *Nirukta*, notes, p. 121 seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, X, 89 seq.; Ludwig V, 315 seq.; Hillebrandt, *Das Altindische Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, 94 seq.; Schwab, *Das Altindische Thieropfer*, 90 seq.; Bergaigne, *Recherches sur l'histoire de la Liturgie Védique*, 13 seq.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1** Comp. Delbruck, *Syntactische Forschungen*, I, 97.

#### Verses 2, 3.

**Note 1.** Does Tanûnapât, lit. 'son of the body,' mean, as Roth and Grassmann believed, 'son of his own self' (comp. I, 12, 6. agnîná agnî/s sám idhyate, 'by Agni Agni is kindled'), or is the meaning 'le propre fils' (Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique* II, 100)? Narâsamsa, which is nearly identical with the Avestic Nairyôsaṇha, means 'the song of men,' or 'praised by men' (Bergaigne, l. l. I, 305; M. M.'s note on VII, 46, 4). In III, 29, 11 it is said of Agni: 'He is called Tanûnapât as the foetus of the Asura; he becomes Narâsamsa when he is born.' Of course an expression like this is by no means sufficient to prove that the sacrificial gods Tanûnapât and Narâsamsa, as invoked in the Âprî hymns, are nothing but forms of Agni. Expressions which are constantly repeated in the Âprî verses show that the work of Tanûnapât, and likewise that of Narâsamsa, consisted in spreading ghrîta or 'honey' over the sacrifice.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** 'Magnified' is îlîtáḥ; comp. the note on I, 1, 1. The third, or if both Tanûnapât and Narâsamsa are invoked, the fourth verse of the Âprî hymns is regularly addressed to Agni with this epithet îlîta.

**Note 2.** Manurhita, 'instituted by Manus,' not 'by men.' See Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, 65 seq.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** On ânushák, comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 125.

**Note 2** The last Páda is translated by Grassmann, 'wo der unsterbliche sich zeigt' (comp. Bergaigne, *R.V. I*, 194, note 1); by Ludwig, 'auf dem man das unsterbliche sieht.' To me it seems impossible to decide, so as to leave no doubt, whether *amṛtasya* is masculine or neuter. Comp. also *Atharva-veda* V, 4, 3; 28, 7; XIX, 39, 6-8, in which passages the phrase *amṛtasya kákshazam* recurs.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** The two divine *Hotṛis* are mentioned in the *Rig-veda* only in the eighth (or seventh) verse of the *Āprisūktas* and besides in two passages, X. 65, 10; 66, 13, which do not throw any light on the nature of these sacrificial gods. They are called *gâtavedasâ* VII, 2, 7, *purohitau* X, 70, 7, *bhishagâ Vâg. Samh.* XXVIII, 7. As regards the duality of these divine counterparts of the human *Hotṛi* priest, possibly the 'two *Hotṛis*' should be understood as the *Hotṛi* and the *Maitrâvaruṇa*; the latter was the constant companion and assistant of the former in the Vedic animal sacrifice. Comp. Schwab, *Altindisches Thieropfer*, 96, 114, 117, &c; H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 391.

Comp. on the two divine *Hotṛis* also Bergaigne, *R.V. I*, 233 seq.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** On *Iâ*, see H. O., *Religion des Veda*, pp. 72, 326.—With regard to *Mahî* Bergaigne (*Rel. Védique*, I, 322) has pronounced the opinion that 'Bhâratî et Mahî, qui, tantôt se remplacent, tantôt se juxtaposent tout en paraissant ne compter que pour une, se confondent aux yeux des *rishis*.' But Pischel (*Ved. Studien*, II, 84 seq.) has shown that the eminent French scholar was wrong, and that really *Mahî* ('the great one') is independent of *Bhâratî*. Pischel's

own opinion that Mahî is a name of the goddess Dhishanâ, does not seem to me to be established by sufficient reasons.—On the meaning of these three goddesses Prof. Max Muller writes: ‘I should not fix on Nourishment as the true meaning of Iâ. Originally those three goddesses seem to be local: Iâ, the land or daughter of Manu, the Sarasvatî, and another river here called Mahî.’

#### Verse 11.

**Note 1.** To me it seems evident that the tree, or, to translate more literally, the lord of the forest (vanaspati) invoked in this Âprî verse can only be the sacrificial post (yûpa) to which the victim was tied before it was killed. The yûpa is called vanaspati in the Rig-veda (III, 8, 1. 3. 6. 11) as well as in the more modern Vedic texts (for inst., Taitt. Samh. I, 3, 6, 1) —In the Âprî hymn, IX, 5 (verse 10), the vanaspati is called sahasravalsa with this should be compared III, 8, 11 (addressed to the yûpa): vânaspate satâvalsaḥ ví roha sahasravalsâḥ ví vayám ruhema, ‘O lord of the forest, rise with a hundred offshoots; may we rise with a thousand offshoots!’—In the Âprî hymn, X, 70 (verse 10), the rope (rasanâ) is mentioned by which the vanaspati should tie the victim; comp. with this expression the statements of the ritual texts as to the rasanâ with which the victim is tied to the yûpa; Schwab, Das Altindische Thieropfer, 81. Comp. also especially Taittirîya Brâhmaṇa III, 6, 11, 3.—In the Âprî hymns the vanaspati is frequently invoked to let loose the victim; in connection therewith mention is made of the sacrificial butcher (samitri), see II, 3, 10; III, 4, 10; X, 110, 19, and comp. Vâg. Samhitâ XXI, 21; XXVIII, 10. The meaning of these expressions becomes clear at once, if we explain the vanaspati as the sacrificial post. When they are going to kill the victim, they loosen it from the post; the post, therefore, can be said to let it loose. Then the butcher (samitri) leads the victim away. See the materials collected by Schwab, Thieropfer, p. 100 seq., and comp. also H. O., Religion des Veda, 257.

MANDALA I, HYMN 26.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 20-21.

1. Clothe thyself with thy clothing (of light),  
O sacrificial (god), lord of all vigour; and then  
perform this worship for us.

2. Sit down, most youthful god, as our desirable  
Hotri, through (our prayerful) thoughts<sup>1</sup>, O Agni,  
with thy word<sup>2</sup> that goes to heaven.

3. The father verily by sacrificing procures (bless-  
ings) for the son<sup>1</sup>, the companion for the companion,  
the elect friend for the friend.

4. May Varuna, Mitra, Aryaman, triumphant with  
riches (?)<sup>1</sup>, sit down on our sacrificial grass as they  
did on Manu's.

5. O ancient Hotri, be pleased with this our  
friendship also, and hear these prayers.

6. For whenever we sacrifice constantly<sup>1</sup> to this  
or to that god, in thee alone the sacrificial food is  
offered.

7. May he be dear to us, the lord of the clan, the  
joy-giving, elect Hotri; may we be dear (to him),  
possessed of a good Agni (i. e. of good fire).

8. For the gods, when possessed of a good Agni,  
have given us excellent wealth, and we think our-  
selves possessed of a good Agni.

9. And may there be among us mutual praises  
of both the mortals, O immortal one, (and the  
immortals)<sup>1</sup>.

10. With all Agnis (i. e. with all thy fires), O Agni,  
accept this sacrifice and this prayer, O young (son)  
of strength<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

This hymn, as well as the whole collection to which it belongs, is ascribed to Sunahsepa Âgigarti (comp. 24, 12. 13). The metre is Gâyatrî. Bergaigne (*Recherches sur l'histoire de la Samhitâ*, II, 7) divides this hymn into *Trikas*, with one single verse added at the end. I cannot find sufficient evidence for this; the appearance in the Sâma-veda (II, 967-9) of a *Trika* composed of the verses 10. 6. 7 of our hymn is rather against Bergaigne's opinion.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Mánmabhiḥ may possibly mean, 'with thy (wise) thoughts;' comp., for instance, III, 11, 8. pári vísvāni súdhitā agnéḥ asyāma mánmabhiḥ, 'may we obtain every bliss through Agni's (wise) thoughts,' or 'may we obtain all the blessings of Agni for our prayers.'

**Note 2.** Vákas stands for vákasâ. See the passages collected by Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 562, and comp. Roth, Ueber gewisse Kürzungen des Wortendes im Veda, 5; Joh. Schmidt, Die Pluralbildungen der indogermanischen Neutra, 304 seq. Ludwig also takes vákas as instrumental.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Agni is the father, the mortal whose sacrifice he performs, the son.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Can risâdas be explained as a compound of ri (Tiefstufe of rai, as gu is the Tiefstufe of gau) and \*sâdas, from the root sad, 'to be triumphant'? Prof. Aufrecht (Bezenberger's Beiträge, XIV, 33; see also Neisser, Bezz. Beitr. XIX, 143) connects ri- with the Greek ἐρι- (ἐρικυδής &c); our hypothesis has the advantage of not leaving the limits of Sanskrit.—Comp. M. M.'s note on V, 60, 7; Ludwig, Ueber die neuesten Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Rig-veda-Forschung (1893), p. 7.

## Verse 6.

Note 1. On *sāsvatā tātā* see Lanman, 480, 515, 518.

## Verse 9.

Note 1. The comparison of verse 8 and the expression *āmṛita mārtyânām* in the second Pāda of this verse seem to show that *ubhāyeshām* does not refer to two classes of mortals, the priests and their patrons, but to the mortals and the immortals. A genitive *amṛitânām*, which would make this meaning quite clear, can easily be supplied. A Dvandva compound *amṛitamartyânām*, which one could feel tempted to conjecture, would have, in my opinion, too modern a character.—Prof. Max Muller writes: ‘I should prefer *amṛita mārtyânām*, not exactly as a compound, but as standing for *amṛitânām mārtyânām*. This seems to be Ludwig’s opinion too.’

## Verse 10.

Note 1. In the translation of *sahasah yaho* I follow Geldner, Kuhn’s *Zeitschrift*, XXVIII, 195; Ludwig’s translation is similar.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 27.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 22-24.

## A.

1. With reverence I shall worship thee who art long-tailed like a horse, Agni, the king of worship.

2. May he, our son of strength<sup>1</sup>, proceeding on his broad way, the propitious, become bountiful to us.

3. Thus protect us always, thou who hast a full life, from the mortal who seeks to do us harm<sup>1</sup>, whether near or afar.

4. And mayest thou, O Agni, announce to the gods this our newest efficient Gâyatra song.

5. Let us partake of all booty that is highest and that is middle (i. e. that dwells in the highest and in the middle world); help us to the wealth that is nearest.

6. O god with bright splendour, thou art the distributor. Thou instantly flowest for the liberal giver in the wave of the river, near at hand.

## B.

7. The mortal, O Agni, whom thou protectest in battles, whom thou speedest in the races<sup>1</sup>, he will command constant nourishment :

8. Whosoever he may be, no one will overtake him, O conqueror (Agni)! His strength<sup>2</sup> is glorious.

9. May he (the man), known among all tribes<sup>3</sup>, win the race with his horses; may he with the help of his priests become a gainer.



## C.

10. O Garâbodha<sup>1</sup>! Accomplish this (task) for every house<sup>2</sup>: a beautiful song of praise for worshipful Rudra<sup>3</sup>.

11. May he, the great, the immeasurable, the smoke-bannered, rich in splendour, incite us to (pious) thoughts and to strength.

12. May he hear us, like the rich lord of a clan, the banner of the gods, on behalf of our hymns, Agni with bright light.

13. Reverence to the great ones, reverence to the lesser ones! Reverence to the young, reverence to the old<sup>1</sup>! Let us sacrifice to the gods, if we can. May I not, O gods, fall as a victim to the curse of my better<sup>2</sup>.

## NOTES.

The hymn is ascribed to Suna/sepâ (see note on I, 26). The metre is Gâyatrî; the last verse is Trishubh.

The laws of arrangement of the Samhitâ show that this hymn, which has thirteen verses and follows after a hymn of ten verses belonging to the same deity, must be divided into a number of minor hymns. On the question of this division some further light is thrown by the metre. The first six verses and then again the verses 10-12 are composed in the trochaic form of the Gâyatrî metre; of the verses 7-9, on the other hand, not a single Pâda shows the characteristics of that metre. I believe, therefore, that the verses 1-6 form one hymn by themselves, or possibly two hymns of three verses each. Then follow two hymns: verses 7-9, 10-12. As to verse 13, which is composed in a different metre, it is difficult to determine its exact nature. It may be a later addition: though in that case

we shall hardly be able to explain why it was placèd at the end of the hymns addressed to Agni, to which god it contains no reference whatever. Or it may form part of the hymn 10-12: in that case we should have to consider this whole hymn, which would then violate the rules of arrangement, as an addition to the original collection.

We may add that the Sâma-veda gives the first twelve verses of this Sûkta so as to form four independent hymns: 1-3 = SV. II, 984-6; 4. 6. 5 = SV. II, 847-9; 7-9 = SV. II, 765-7; 10-12 = SV. II, 1013-15. Besides, verse 1 is found in SV. I, 17. Verse 4 = SV. I, 28; TÂr. IV, 11, 8. Verse 7 = VS. VI, 29; TS. I, 3, 13, 2; MS. I, 3, 1. Verse 10 = SV. I, 15. Comp. Bergaigne, *Recherches sur l'histoire de la Samhitâ*, II, pp. 7-8; H. O., *Prolegomena*, 225-226.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** It requires a stronger belief in the infallibility of Vedic text tradition than I possess, not to change *sâvasâ* into *sâvasaḥ*. I do not think that I, 62, 9 (*sânemi sakhyâm svapâśyâmânaḥ sūnúḥ dâdhâra sâvasâ sudâmsâḥ*) furnishes a sufficient argument against this conjecture.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Grassmann reads *aḡhaâyóḥ* for the sake of the metre; Prof. Max Muller proposes *āghâyōḥ*. I think that the missing syllable should be gained by disyllabic pronunciation of -ât in *mârtyât* or rather *mârtiât*. Comp. my *Prolegomena* 185 and the quotations given there in note 1.

#### Verses 7-9.

**Note 1.** It is not my intention to enter here into a new discussion on so frequently discussed a word as *vâga*. I have translated it in verses 7, 9 by 'race,' in verse 8 by 'strength.'

**Note 2.** The expression used in verses 7 and 8 should be compared especially with VII, 40, 3. *sâḥ ít ugrâḥ aṣtu marutaḥ sâḥ sushmî yâm mârtyam prishadasvâḥ âvâtha, utâ im agniḥ sârasvatî gunânti ná tasya râyâḥ paryetâsti.*

**Note 3.** *Visvaṅkarshani*, a frequent epithet of Agni, here refers to the mortal hero protected by Agni; comp. I, 64, 14 (vol. xxxii, p. 108); X, 93, 10 (*visvākarshani srāvaḥ*).

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** I think that Ludwig is right in taking *Garā-bodha* for a proper name.

**Note 2.** *Visé-vise* may possibly depend on *yagñīyāya*, so that we should have to translate: 'Administer this task: a beautiful song of praise to Rudra who is worshipful for every house.'

**Note 3.** Rudra is here a designation of Agni, as the next verses show. Comp. Pischel-Geldner, I, 56.

#### Verse 13

**Note 1.** The word *âsiná*, 'old,' occurring only here, is doubtful. In III, 1, 6; IV, 33, 3; X, 39, 4, *sana* or *sanaya* stands in contrast with *yuvan*. Shall we conjecture *nāmaḥ ā sānebhyāḥ*?

**Note 2.** The last Pāda of this verse, *mā gyāyasaḥ samsam ā vṛikshi devāḥ* ('May I not, O gods, neglect the praise of the greatest,' Muir, V, 12), offers some difficulty. It may be doubted whether *ā vṛikshi* belongs to *â-vṛig* or to *â-vrasḥ*.

Let us see what would be the meaning of the passage, if we were to decide for *â-vṛig*. VIII, 101, 16 the cow speaks: *devīm devébhyāḥ pāri eyúshīm gām ā mâ avṛikta mārtyāḥ dabhrāketāḥ*, 'Me the goddess, the cow, who has come hither from the gods, the weak-minded mortal has appropriated.' Satapatha Brāhmaṇa XIV, 9, 4, 3. *ya evam vidvān adhopahāsam karaty ā sa strīnām sukrītam vṛīkte* \**tha ya idam avidvān adhopahāsam karaty āsya striyāḥ sukrītam vṛīṅgate*, 'He who knowing this, &c., appropriates the good works of the women. But the women appropriate the good works of him who without knowing this,' &c. In Rig-veda X, 159, 5 also we probably have a form of *â-vṛig*. There we find the triumphant utterance

of a wife who has gained superiority over her fellow-wives :  
 ॐ *avriksham anyāsām vārkaḥ*, 'I have won for myself the  
 splendour of the other wives.' We may conclude from  
 these passages that our *Pâda*, if ॐ *vrīkshi* is derived from  
 â-*vrīg*, would mean : 'May I not draw on myself the curse  
 of my better.'

On the other hand we have a great number of passages—  
 they have been collected by Ludwig, IV, 249 seq.—in  
 which the verb â-*vrasṣ* appears. Referring the reader for  
 fuller information to Ludwig, I content myself here with  
 selecting one or two of these passages. *Taitt. Samh.* II, 4,  
 11, 4. *devatâbhyo vâ esha â vrisṣyate yo yakshya ity*  
*uktvâ na yagate.* In translating this we should remember  
 that *vrasṣ* means 'to cut down;' â-*vrasṣ*, therefore, must  
 be 'to cut down so that the object reaches a certain desti-  
 nation.' I translate therefore: 'He who says, "I shall  
 sacrifice," and does not sacrifice, is cut down for the deities,'  
 —i. e. he is dedicated or forfeited to the deities and is thus  
 destroyed (comp. a different explanation of â-*vrasṣ* by  
 Delbrück, *Altindische Syntax*, 143). In other passages  
 not the dative but the locative is used for indicating the  
 being to whom somebody is forfeited; see *Atharva-veda*  
 XII, 4, 6. 12. 26; XV, 12, 6. 10.

A Rig-vedic passage containing â-*vrasṣ* (with the dative)  
 is X, 87, 18. ॐ *vrisṣyantâm âditaye durévâḥ*, 'May the  
 evil-doers be forfeited to Aditi.'

Several times we find the first person aor. med. in the  
 same form as in our passage, â *vrīkshi*; see, for instance, the  
 Nivid formula to the *Visve devâḥ*, *Sânkhâyana Srautasûtra*  
 VIII, 21. In this Nivid, the text of which as given by  
 Hillebrandt is not quite identical with that of Ludwig, we  
 read according to Hillebrandt's edition: *mâ vo devâ avisasâ*  
*mâ visasâyur â vrīkshi.* This *mâ . . . â vrīkshi* looks quite  
 similar to our passage. The same may be said of *Taittirîya*  
*Samhitâ* I, 6, 6, 1. *yat te tapas tasmai te mâvrīkshi.*  
 Considering such passages it is difficult not to believe that  
 it is the verb â *vrasṣ* which we have before us in our  
 verse. It must be admitted indeed that the accusative

*samsam* does not agree with the construction of the later Vedic passages. Can the accusative stand in the ancient language of the Rig-veda in the same connection in which we have found the dative and the locative? So that *â-vrasê* (in the middle or passive) with the accusative would mean: to be cut down in the direction towards another being, i.e. being forfeited to that being? In that case the translation of our passage would be: 'May I not, O gods, fall as a victim to the praise (or rather, to the curse) of my better.' If this explanation of the accusative is thought too bold, we should propose to correct the text so as to get a dative or, which would suit the metre better, a locative. *mā gyāyasaḥ samsāya* (or *sāmse*) *ā vr̥kshi devâḥ*.

# MANDALA I, HYMN 31.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 2, VARGA 32-35.

1. Thou, O Agni, (who art) the first *Āngiras Rīshi*, hast become as god the kind friend of the gods. After thy law the sages, active in their wisdom<sup>1</sup>, were born, the Maruts with brilliant spears.

2. Thou, O Agni, the first, highest *Āngiras*, a sage, administerest the law of the gods, mighty for the whole world, wise, the son of the two mothers<sup>1</sup>, reposing everywhere for (the use of) the living<sup>2</sup>.

3. Thou, O Agni, as the first, shalt become<sup>1</sup> manifest to *Mātarisvan*, through thy high wisdom, to *Vivasvat*. The two worlds trembled at (thy) election *ās Hotri*. Thou hast sustained the burthen; thou, O *Vasu*, hast sacrificed to the great (gods)<sup>2</sup>.

4. Thou, O Agni, hast caused the sky to roar<sup>1</sup> for *Manu*, for the well-doing *Purūravas*, being thyself a greater well-doer. When thou art loosened by power (?)<sup>2</sup> from thy parents, they led thee hither before and afterwards again.

5. Thou, O Agni, the bull, the augments of prosperity, art to be praised by the sacrificer who raises the spoon, who knows all about the offering<sup>1</sup> and (the sacrifice performed with) the word *Vasha*. Thou (god) of unique vigour art the first to invite<sup>2</sup> the clans.

6. Thou, O Agni, leadest forward the man who follows crooked ways<sup>1</sup>, in thy company at the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>, O god dwelling among all tribes, who in the strife of heroes, in the decisive moment for the

obtainment of the prize<sup>3</sup>, even with few companions killest many foes in the battle<sup>4</sup>.

7. Thou, O Agni, keepest that mortal<sup>1</sup> in the highest immortality, in glory day by day, (thou) who being thirsty thyself<sup>2</sup> givest happiness to both races (gods and men), and joy to the rich.

8. Thou, O Agni, praised by us, help the glorious singer to gain prizes. May we accomplish our work with the help of the young active (Agni). O Heaven and Earth! Bless us together with the gods.

9. Thou, O Agni, in the lap of thy parents, a god among gods, O blameless one, always watchful, be the body's creator and guardian to the singer. Thou, O beautiful one, pourest forth all wealth.

10. Thou, O Agni, art our guardian, thou art our father. Thou art the giver of strength; we are thy kinsmen. Hundredfold, thousandfold treasures come together in thee, who art rich in heroes, the guardian of the law, O undeceivable one.

11. Thee, O Agni, the gods have made for the living as the first living<sup>1</sup>, the clan-lord of the Nahusha<sup>2</sup>. They have made (the goddess) Iâ the teacher of men (manusha), when a son of my father is born<sup>3</sup>.

12. Thou, O Agni, protect with thy guardians, O god, our liberal givers and ourselves, O venerable one! Thou art the protector of kith and kin<sup>1</sup> and of the cows, unremittingly watching over thy law.

13<sup>1</sup>. Thou, O Agni, art kindled four-eyed, as the closest guardian for the sacrificer who is without (even) a quiver<sup>2</sup>. Thou acceptest in thy mind the hymn even of the poor<sup>3</sup> who has made offerings<sup>4</sup>, that he may prosper without danger.

14. Thou, O Agni, gainest<sup>1</sup> for the widely-re-

nowned worshipper that property which is desirable and excellent. Thou art called the guardian and father even of the weak<sup>2</sup>; thou instructest the simple, thou, the greatest sage, the quarters of the world<sup>3</sup>.

15. Thou, O Agni, protectest on every side like well-stitched armour the man who gives sacrificial fees. He who puts sweet food (before the priests), who makes them comfortable in his dwelling, who kills living (victims), he (will reside) high in heaven<sup>1</sup>.

16. Forgive, O Agni, this our fault (?)<sup>1</sup>, (look graciously at) this way which we have wandered from afar. Thou art the companion, the guardian, the father of those who offer Soma; thou art the quick one<sup>2</sup> who makes the mortals *R̥shis*<sup>3</sup>.

17. As thou didst for Manus, O Agni, for *Āṅgiras*, O *Āṅgiras*, for *Yayāti* on thy (priestly) seat, as for the ancients, O brilliant one, come hither, conduct hither the host of the gods, seat them on the sacrificial grass, and sacrifice to the beloved (host).

18. Be magnified, O Agni, through this spell which we have made for thee with our skill or with our knowledge. And lead us forward to better things. Let us be united with thy favour, which bestows strength.

## NOTES.

The *R̥shi* of the hymn is *Hiranyastūpa Āṅgirasā*. To him tradition ascribes the authorship of the collection I, 31-35, probably because in X, 149, 5 the poet invokes *Savitrī*, 'as *Hiranyastūpa* the *Āṅgirasā* has called thee, O *Savitrī*.' Vedic theologians of course tried to find out where this invocation of *Hiranyastūpa* to *Savitrī* was preserved, and the hymn, I, 35, seemed to agree best with the conditions



of the case (comp. *Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Ges.* XLII, 230). By this and many similar cases it is made probable that at the time when the *Anukramanî* was composed, all real knowledge as to authors to whom the collections of the first *Mandala* belong, was lost.

The metre is *Gagatî*; only the verses 8, 16, 18 are *Trishtubh*. Verse 1 = VS. 34, 12. Verse 8 = MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 12 = VS. 34, 13. With verse 16 comp. AV. III, 15, 4.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** *Vidmanāpasaḥ* seems to be nom. plur., not gen. sing. Comp. I, 111, 1. *tákshan rátham . . . vidmanāpasaḥ*, 'they (the *Rābhus*), active in their wisdom, have wrought the chariot.'

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** As to *dvimâtā sayúḥ*, comp. III, 55, 6 (*sayúḥ parástât ádha nú dvimâtā*), *Pischel, Vedische Studien*, II, 50.—On *Agni's* two mothers and his double birth see *Bergaigne, Religion Védique*, II, 52.

**Note 2.** By 'living' I have translated *âyú*. See on this word, *Bergaigne, Rel. Véd.*, I, 59 seq.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Probably *Bergaigne* (*Rel. Véd.* I, 55, note 2) is right in conjecturing *bhavaḥ* for *bhava*. In this case we should have to translate: 'Thou as the first hast become manifest to *Mâtariśvan*.'

**Note 2.** I believe that to *maháḥ* we have to supply *deván*; see II, 37, 6; III, 7, 9; VI, 16, 2; 48, 4, &c. 'Can it not be an adverb? See vol. xxxii, p. 307; *Lanman*, p. 501,' M. M.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Comp. *V*, 58, 6. let *Dyu* (sky) roar down, the bull of the dawn. *V*, 59, 8. may *Dyaus Aditi* (the unbounded) roar for our feast.

**Note 2.** The translation of *svâtra* is purely conjectural. It rests on the supposition that the word is related to *sûruve*, *savas*, &c. (thus Grassmann). Boehtlingk-Roth connect it with *svad*, which is phonetically impossible; they give the meaning 'schmackhaft,' and paraphrase our passage: *das mit einer Lockspeise (z. B. mit einem Spahn) von den Reibholzern abgenommene Feuer kann man hin und her tragen. Ludwig: mit Geprassel. I do not see how this translation would fit for a number of the passages in which the word occurs.*

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** With the third Pâda compare VI, 1, 9. *yâ/âhutim pâri véda námobhi/â*.

**Note 2.** *Âvívâsasi* cannot belong to the relative clause. The accent must be changed accordingly.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** It is very curious to find here Agni as the protector of the *vrîginavartani*, the man who follows crooked ways. Ludwig tries to explain the passage by understanding the *vidatha*, in which Agni is here said to protect the sinner, as an asylum, but we have no reason to believe that the word could have this meaning. See the next note.

**Note 2.** On the derivation and meaning of *vidátha* various opinions have been pronounced in the last years, which have been collected by Prof. Max Muller in his note on V, 59, 2 (vol. xxxii, p. 349 seq.; see also Bartholomae, *Studien zur indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte*, I, 41). Without trying to discuss here all different theories, I immediately proceed to state my own opinion, though I am far from claiming certainty for it. It will, however, I believe, solve the difficulties tolerably well. I propose to derive *vidátha* from *vi-dhâ*; the *dh* was changed into *d* by the same 'Hauchdissimilationsgesetz' (Brugmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik*, vol. i, p. 355 seq.), according to which Arian \**bháudhati* was changed into Sanskrit

bódhati. No one will doubt that the operation of this 'Hauchdissimilationsgesetz' could be annihilated by opposite forces, but it must be admitted that the forms with 'Hauchdissimilation' could also remain intact. The verb *vi-dhâ* means 'to distribute, to arrange, to ordain'; thus the original meaning of *vidátha* must be, like the meaning of *vidhāna*, 'distribution, disposition, ordinance.' In V, 3, 6 we read *vidátheshu áhnām*: this phrase receives its explanation by VII, 66, 11. *ví yé dadhúh sarádam māsam át áha*; *ahorātrāni vidádhat*, X, 190, 2; *māsam vidhānam*, X, 138, 6; *ritūn . . . ví dadhau*, I, 95, 3. We may call attention also to VI, 51, 2. *véda yáh trīni vidáthāni eshām devānām gánma*, 'he who knows their threefold division, the birth of the gods'; VI, 8, 1. *prá nú voḥam vidáthā gâtavedasa*, 'I will proclaim the ordinances of Gâtavedas' Within the sphere of the Vedic poets' thoughts, the most prominent example of something most artificially 'vīhita' was the sacrifice (comp. *ví yé dadhúh . . . yagñām*, VII, 66, 11; *sāmsāti ukthām yágate ví ū dhā*, IV, 6, 11, [the moon] *bhāgām devébhya* *ví dadhāti ā-yán*, X, 85, 19; and the following very significant passage: *yagñāsyā tvā vidáthā prikkham átra kāti hótāra* *ritusā* *yaganti*, Vâg. Samh. XXIII, 57). Thus *yagñā* and *vidátha*, 'sacrifice' and 'ordinance,' became nearly synonymous (comp. III, 3, 3, &c.). It would be superfluous to quote the whole number of passages which show this, but I believe that an attentive reader will discern at least in some of them the traces of the original meaning of *vidátha*; see, for instance, II, 1, 4; III, 28, 4.—Finally *vidátha* seems to mean 'the act of disposing of any business' or the like; this meaning appears, I believe, in passages like the well-known phrase, *brzhát vadema vidáthe suvīrā* (comp. *suvīrāsa* *vidátham ā vadema*): 'may we with valiant men mightily raise our voice at the determining (of ordinances, &c.).' Thus the words *vidátha* and *sabhā* approach each other in their meaning; a person influential in council is called both *vidathya* and *sabheya* (see Boehtlingk-Roth, s. v. *vidathya*).

Note 3. The exact meaning of *paritakmyā* is not quite

free from doubt. Comp. Bartholomae, Bezenberger's Beitrage, XV, 203, note 1.

**Note 4.** Prof. Max Muller translates this verse: 'Thou savest the man who has gone the wrong way in the thick of the battle, thou who art quick at the sacrifice; thou who in the strife of heroes, when the prize (or the booty) is surrounded (beset on all sides), killest,' &c.

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The phrase begins 'as if a relative clause were to follow attached to the words 'that mortal.' But, instead of this, afterwards a relative clause follows referring to 'thou, O Agni.'

**Note 2.** Roth (Ueber gewisse Kürzungen des Wortendes, p. 4) and Bartholomae (Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXIX, 559) think that a dative (like *tâtrishânâya*) is required; Agni gives comfort to both thirsty races, gods and men. Roth takes *tâtrishânâ*[*h*] for an abbreviation of *tâtrishânâya*; Bartholomae conjectures *tâtrishâya*. It would be more easy to change the form into a dative with the ending -â (= -ai); comp. Kluge, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXV, 309; Pischel-Geldner, I, 61; Aufrecht, Festgruss an Bohtlingk, I; J. Schmidt, Pluralbildungen, 234. But why not leave the nominative? Agni, being thirsty himself, quenches the thirst of other beings. Comp. J. Schmidt, Pluralbildungen, 309.

#### Verse 11.

**Note 1.** *Âyúm âyáve*. See verse 2, note 2.

**Note 2.** The names Nahus, Nahusha have much the same value as Manus, Manusha. But it seems that not all the Aryan tribes, but only a certain part of them, were considered as descendants of Nahus. Comp. Bergaigne, Rel. Védique, II, 324.

**Note 3.** The last words are very obscure. Mamaka occurs only in one other passage, belonging to the same collection of hymns, I, 34, 6: there the Āsvins are invoked to bestow blessings on 'my son' (*mámakāya sūnāve*). 'When a son of my father is born' may mean 'When I am

born,' or 'When a new issue is born within our tribe:' then—thus we may possibly supply—the goddess Iā, the teacher of mankind, will be the new-born child's teacher also. Another possible explanation would be to take Mamaka as a proper name. Or Prof. Max Muller may be right, who writes: 'Could not pitúḥ yát putráḥ māmakasya gāyate refer to Agni, who, in III, 29, 3, was called iāyâḥ putraḥ. Her father and husband (Manu) is also the father of mankind, therefore of the poet who says: Whenever the son of my father is born, they made Iā (his mother) the teacher of man.'

#### Verse 12.

**Note 1.** Trâtá tokásya tánaye seems to be nothing else but trâtá tokásya tánayasya, which would have had one syllable too much.

#### Verse 13.

**Note 1.** Comp. on this verse, Pischel, I, 216 seq.

**Note 2.** Agni is to protect the man who has no quiver, and cannot, therefore, protect himself. The four eyes of the divine guardian seem to signify that he can look in all directions, and perhaps also that he has the power of seeing invisible bad demons. The watchdogs of Yama also are four-eyed, X, 14, 10. 11; comp. H. O., Religion des Veda, 474, note 4. Comp. nishangin, Rig-veda III, 30, 15; V, 57, 2; X, 103, 3.

**Note 3.** On kîrî, comp. Pischel loc. cit.

**Note 4.** Râtâhavyaḥ means either a man who has made offerings, or a god to whom offerings are made. That it stands here in the first sense is shown with great probability by VIII, 103, 13, where the kîrîḥ râtâhavyaḥ svadhvaráḥ is described, the man who, though poor, makes offerings and is a good sacrificer. But if we are right in our translation of râtâhavyaḥ, the verb vanóshi cannot belong to the relative clause; I propose to read vanoshi without accent. The way in which Pischel tries to explain the accent of vanóshi, by taking the words kîréḥ kîit mántram mánasâ as a parenthesis, is too artificial.

## Verse 14.

**Note 1.** I think that we should here, as in verse 13, read *vanoshi* without accent.

**Note 2.** This must be at least the approximate meaning of *âdhra*. 'For *âdhrasya* one expects *radhrasya*,' M. M.

**Note 3.** I think that the quarters of the world have nothing to do here, but that instead of *prá dísah* we should read (with Ludwig) *prádísah*. A similar mistake regarding the word *pradis* occurs several times in the text of the *Rig-veda*. I propose to translate the corrected text: 'Thou instructest the simple, well knowing the (divine) commandments.' Comp. *vayúnâni vidvân, dûtýâni vidvân, &c.*

## Verse 15.

**Note 1.** 'Der ist des himels ebenbild' (Ludwig). But this word *upamâ* is, as far as we can see, not very ancient. I take *upamâ*, with Boehtlingk-Roth, as an adverbial instrumental like *dakshinâ, madhyâ, &c.* Prof. Max Muller translates 'close or near to heaven.'

## Verse 16.

**Note 1.** *Saráni* designates in the *Atharva-veda* VI, 43, 3 a fault or defect, the exact nature of which cannot be determined. Boehtlingk-Roth propose *Widerspanstigkeit, Hartnackigkeit*; Max Muller, *Abweg, Fehltritt*.

**Note 2.** On *bhrîmi*, comp. M. M.'s note on II, 34, 1.

**Note 3.** Comp III, 43, 5. *kuvît mâ rîshim papivâmsam sutâsya* (supply *kârâse*), 'Wilt thou make me a *Rîshi* after I have drunk *Soma*?'

MANDALA I, HYMN 36.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 3, VARGA 8-11.

1. We implore<sup>1</sup> with well-spoken words the vigorous<sup>2</sup> Agni who belongs to many people<sup>3</sup>, to the clans that worship the gods<sup>4</sup>, whom other people (also) magnify.

2. Men have placed Agni (on the altar) as the augments of strength. May we worship thee, rich in sacrificial food. Thus be thou here to-day gracious to us, a helper in our striving for gain, O good one !

3. We choose thee, the all-possessor, as our messenger and as our Hotrî. The flames of thee, who art great, spread around ; thy rays touch the heaven.

4. The gods, Varuṇa, Mitra, Aryaman, kindle thee, the ancient messenger. The mortal, O Agni, who worships thee, gains through thee every prize.

5. Thou art the cheerful Hotrî and householder, O Agni, the messenger of the clans. In thee all the firm laws are comprised which the gods have made<sup>1</sup>.

6. In thee, the blessed one, O Agni, youngest god, all sacrificial food is offered. Sacrifice then thou who art gracious to us to-day and afterwards<sup>1</sup>, to the gods that we may be rich in valiant men.

7. Him, the king, verily the adorers approach reverentially. With oblations men kindle Agni, having overcome all failures.

8. Destroying the foe<sup>1</sup>, they (victoriously) got through Heaven and Earth and the waters ; they

have made wide room for their dwelling. May the manly (Agni)<sup>2</sup>, after he has received the oblations, become brilliant at the side of Kanva; may he neigh as a horse in battles.

9. Take thy seat; thou art great. Shine forth, thou who most excellently reparairst to the gods. O Agni, holy god, emit thy red, beautiful smoke, O glorious one!

10. Thou whom the gods have placed here for Manu as the best performer of the sacrifice, O carrier of oblations, whom Kanva and Medhyâtithi, whom Vrishan and Upastuta<sup>1</sup> (have worshipped,) the winner of prizes.

11. That Agni's nourishment has shone brightly whom Medhyâtithi and Kanva have kindled on behalf of Rîta<sup>1</sup>. Him do these hymns, him do we extol.

12. Fill (us with) wealth, thou self-dependent one, for thou, O Agni, hast companionship with the gods. Thou art lord over glorious booty. Have mercy upon us; thou art great.

13. Stand up straight for blessing us, like the god Savitrî, straight a winner of booty, when we with our worshippers and with ointments<sup>1</sup> call thee<sup>2</sup> in emulation (with other people).

14. Standing straight, protect us by thy splendour from evil; burn down every ghoul<sup>1</sup>. Let us stand straight that we may walk and live. Find out our worship<sup>2</sup> among the gods.

15. Save us, O Agni, from the sorcerer, save us from mischief, from the niggard. Save us from him



who does us harm or tries to kill us, O youngest god with bright splendour!

16. As with a club<sup>1</sup> smite the niggards in all directions, and him who deceives us, O god with fiery jaws. The mortal who makes (his weapons) very sharp by night, may that impostor not rule over us.

17. Agni has won abundance in heroes, Agni prosperity (for *Kaṇva*). Agni and the two Mitras (i.e. Mitra and Varuṇa) have blessed Medhyâtithi, Agni (has blessed) Upastuta in the acquirement (of wealth)<sup>1</sup>.

18. Through Agni we call hither from afar Turvasa, Yadu, and Ugradeva. May Agni, our strength against the Dasyu, conduct Navavâstva, Bṛîhad-ratha, and Turvîti<sup>1</sup>.

19. Manu has established thee, O Agni, as a light for all people. Thou hast shone forth with *Kaṇva*, born from *Rîta*, grown strong, thou whom the human races worship.

20. Agni's flames are impetuous and violent; they are terrible and not to be withstood. Always burn down the sorcerers, and the allies of the Yâtus, every ghoul<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The authorship of this hymn, and of the whole collection to which it belongs (I, 36-43), is ascribed to *Kaṇva* Ghaura. Numerous passages show indeed that it was the family of the *Kaṇvas*, or rather, to speak more accurately, a branch of that family, among which this group of hymns has been composed. But it is as great a mistake in this as in

a number of similar cases to accept the founder of one of the great Brâhmanical families as an author of Vedic poems. Comp. Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morg. Gesellschaft, XLII, 215 seq.

The metre is alternately *Brîhatî* and *Satobrîhatî*, so that the hymn consists of strophes (*Pragâtha*) of two verses. Verse 1=SV. I, 59. Verse 9=VS. XI, 37; TS. IV, 1, 3, 3 (V, 1, 4, 5); TÂr. IV, 5, 2 (V, 4, 6); MS. II, 7, 3; IV, 9, 3. Verse 13=SV. I, 57; VS. XI, 42; TS. IV, 1, 4, 2 (V, 1, 5, 3); MS. II, 7, 4. Verses 13, 14=TB. III, 6, 1, 2; TÂr. IV, 20, 1; MS. IV, 13, 1. Verse 19=SV. I, 54.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Literally, we entreat for you. Comp. on this use of the pronoun *va*, Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 206. See also Neisser, *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XX, 64.

**Note 2.** The meaning of *yahvâ* cannot be determined with full certainty.

**Note 3.** There is no sufficient reason to change with Ludwig (IV, 254) *purûnâm* to *Pûrûnâm*, and thus to convert the metrically correct *Pâda* into an irregular one.—Comp. Bollensen, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenl. Gesellschaft*, XXII, 593.

**Note 4.** On *devayatînâm*, comp. Lanman, p. 399.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** 'On thee all the eternal works are united, i.e. depend, which the gods have wrought; such as sun, stars, lightning.' M.M.

#### Verse 6

**Note 1.** With the third *Pâda* compare the third *Pâda* of verse 2. It is a *galita*.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The word 'the foe' (*vritra*) alludes to the name of the demon conquered by Indra; see H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 135, note 2.

**Note 2.** The metre would become more correct by reading *vr̥ṣhabháḥ* instead of *vr̥ṣhâ*. Or *Vr̥ṣhani*, 'with *Vr̥ṣhan*'? Comp. verse 10.

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** Medhyâtithi or Medhâtithi is very frequently mentioned in connection with *Kaṇva*

*Vr̥ṣhan* is taken as a proper name by Boehtlingk-Roth and by Grassmann (not by Ludwig) in VI, 16, 15. Possibly they are right, but in no case can *Vr̥ṣhan* of the sixth book, named by the side of *Dadhyañk* and *Atharvan*, be identified with any probability with the *Vr̥ṣhan* mentioned in our passage, who evidently belongs to the ancestors of the *Kaṇvas*.

*Upastuta* is mentioned again together with *Kaṇva* and *Medhyâtithi* in verse 17 of our hymn, together with *Kaṇva* in VIII, 5, 25. Comp. I, 112, 15; VIII, 103, 8; X, 115, 8. 9; Bergaigne, Rel. Véd., II, 448.

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 139, 2. *yát ha tyát mitrâvaruṇâv r̥itát ádhi ádadáthe ánr̥itam svéna manyúnâ*; X, 73, 5. *mán-damânaḥ r̥itát ádhi*.

**Verse 13.**

**Note 1.** *Añgíbhīḥ* can possibly mean 'who have salved themselves.' There is no reason to think of the anointing of the *yûpa* (sacrificial post), to which *Sâyana* refers the word.

**Note 2.** On *vi-hvâ*, comp. *Pischel-Geldner*, I, 144. There must be a technical reason, unknown to me, for the connection in which this verb repeatedly occurs, as is the case in our passage, with the noun *vâghat*: comp. III, 8, 10 (see below); VIII, 5, 16. *purutrâ k̥it hí vâm narâ vihváyante manishínaḥ vâghádbhiḥ asvinâ á gatam*.

**Verse 14.**

**Note 1.** The exact meaning of *atrín* is unknown.

**Note 2.** Geldner's conjectures on *duvas* seem rather bold

to me (Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXVII, 233). Comp. vol. xxxii, pp. 203-206 (I, 165, 14).

**Verse 16.**

**Note 1.** On ghanéva, see Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 334.

**Verse 17.**

**Note 1.** On Medhyâtithi and Upastuta, see the note on verse 10. Aufrecht (Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXVI, 612) believes that in mitrótá an abbreviation of the name Mitrâtithi (X, 33, 7) is contained; he translates: 'Agni has promoted Mitrâtithi, Medhyâtithi, and Upastuta in the acquirement of wealth.' This is very ingenious, but I do not think that the reason which Aufrecht gives is sufficient: it cannot be understood, he says, why Mitra (or Mitra and Varuṇa) should be mentioned in a hymn exclusively addressed to Agni. But similar cases are quite frequent.—Prof. Max Muller writes: 'Could mitrâ stand for mitrâni? Agni has protected his friends and also Medhyâtithi.' Comp. also Lanman, p. 342.

**Verse 18.**

**Note 1.** On Turvasa and Yadu, comp. Muir, V, 286; Bergaigne, II, 354 seq.; Zeitschr. der D. Morg. Ges. XLII, 220. There is not the slightest reason for Ludwig's statement (IV, 254) that this hymn is a 'gebet um sig für den auf einem kriegszuge befindlichen Turvaçakonig.'

Ugradeva is not mentioned again. On Navavâstva and Brâhadratha, comp. X, 49, 6; VI, 20, 11; on Turvîti, the materials collected by Bergaigne, Rel. Véd., II, 358 seq.

**Verse 20.**

**Note 1.** See verse 14, note 1.

MANDALA I, HYMN 44.

ASHTAKA I. ADHYĀYA 3, VARGA 28-30.

1. Agni, at the rising of the dawn<sup>1</sup> bring splendid wealth, immortal *Gâtavedas*, to the worshipper, (and bring hither) to-day the gods awakening with the dawn.

2. For thou art the accepted messenger, the bearer of sacrificial food, O Agni, the charioteer of worship. United with the two *Asvins* and with the Dawn bestow on us abundance of valiant heroes, and high glory.

3. We choose to-day as our messenger Agni, the *Vasu*, the beloved of many, whose banner is smoke, whose . . . <sup>1</sup> is light, at the dawning of the day, the beautifier of sacrifices<sup>2</sup>.

4. I magnify at the dawning of the day Agni *Gâtavedas*, the best, the youngest guest, the best receiver of offerings, welcome to pious people, that he may go to the gods<sup>1</sup>.

5. I shall praise thee, O food on which everything lives, immortal one<sup>1</sup>, Agni, the immortal protector, O holy god, the best sacrificer, O bearer of sacrificial food.

6. Be kind-spoken to him who praises thee, O youngest god, honey-tongued, the best receiver of offerings. Lengthening *Praskanva*'s life, that he may reach old age, do homage<sup>1</sup> to the host of the gods.

7. The clans kindle thee, the all-possessing *Hotri*:

therefore conduct hither speedily, much-invoked Agni, the provident gods—

8. Savitri, the Dawn, the two Asvins, Bhaga, Agni<sup>1</sup>, at the dawning (of the day), (at the end) of night<sup>2</sup>. The Kanvas, having pressed Soma, inflame thee, the bearer of sacrificial food, O best performer of worship.

9. As thou, O Agni, art the lord of worship, the messenger of the clans, conduct hither to-day the gods awakening with the dawn, of sun-like aspect, that they may drink Soma.

10. Agni, rich in splendour! thou hast shone after the former dawns, visible to all. Thou art the guardian in the hamlets, the Purohita; thou be-longest to men at the sacrifices<sup>1</sup>.

11. O Agni, let us put thee down (on the altar) as Manus did, O god, to be the performer of the sacrifice, the Hotri, the wise priest, the quick immortal messenger.

12. When thou, the Purohita of the gods, who art great like Mitra, goest on thy errand as messenger in their midst, then the flames of Agni shine like the roaring waves of the Sindhu<sup>1</sup>.

13. Agni with thy attentive ears, hear me, together with the gods driven (on their chariots)<sup>1</sup> who accompany thee. May Mitra and Aryaman sit down on the sacrificial grass, they who come to the ceremony early in the morning.

14. May the Maruts, they who give rain, the fire-tongued increasers of Rîta, hear my praise. May Varuna, whose laws are firm, drink the Soma, united with the two Asvins and with the Dawn!

## NOTES.

The hymn is ascribed to Praskaṇva Kāṇva, who is the reputed author of the whole group of the hymns, I, 44-50. It is certain that these hymns really belong to a branch of the great Kaṇva family, for which the name Praskaṇva is characteristic. Comp. my Prolegomena, p. 260.

The metre is Bârhata Pragâtha. Verse 1 = SV. I, 40. Verses 1-2 = SV. II, 1130-1131. Verse 11 = TB. II, 7, 12, 6. Verse 13 = SV. I, 50; VS. 33, 15; TB. II, 7, 12, 5.

This Agni-hymn contains a number of allusions which show that it was destined for the morning service. The same may be said of the next hymn, I, 45, and of the whole collection of Praskaṇva hymns, which are addressed exclusively to the devâḥ prâtaryâvâṇaḥ, viz. Agni in his special character as a matutinal deity, the two Asvins, the Dawn, the rising Sun. From the mention of the Soma tiroahnya 45, 10; 47, 1, and from other circumstances. Bergaigne has very ingeniously drawn the conclusion that in the Praskaṇva collection an ancient Âsvinaśastra is preserved; see Recherches sur l'histoire de la Liturgie Védique, 45.

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Verse 1.

**Note 1.** I believe that the text, I may perhaps not say requires, but very strongly invites, a slight correction. The tradition gives ágne vívasvat usháśaḥ kṛtrám rādhaḥ amartya. To connect vívasvat with rādhaḥ and to make the genitive usháśaḥ depend on rādhaḥ would give an expression which is not, strictly speaking, impossible but in every case very unusual. Nothing, on the other hand, is more frequent than combinations of the locative of a noun derived from vi-vas with the genitive usháśaḥ, 'at the rising of the dawn' (usháśaḥ vṛushṭau, vṛushṭishu, vyūshi; comp. the phrase vásto usráḥ treated of by Kaegi, Festgruss an Bohtlingk, 48; vástoḥ usráḥ, Bartholomae. Bezenberger's Beitrage, XV, 185). I think that such

a phrase should be restored in our verse, and propose to read *ágne vivásvan ushásaḥ*, &c. The word *vivásvan* occurs in VIII, 102, 22. *agním ídhe vivásvabhiḥ*. The expression used here would thus be similar to that of III, 15, 2. *tvám naḥ asyáḥ ushásaḥ vṛushtau . . . bodhi gopáḥ*; comp. IV, 1, 5, &c.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The meaning of *bháḥ-rigīka* is quite uncertain. The accent would well agree with the explanation of the word as a possessive compound, *dhūmáketum bháḥ-rigīkam* would then be exactly parallel: whose banner is smoke, whose *rigīka* is light. We have then *gó-rigīka* as an epithet of Soma, 'he whose *rigīka* the cows are,' i.e. 'whose *rigīka* is milk,' and *ávih-rigīka* as an epithet of Dadhikrávan ('he whose *rigīka* is visible'). All this taken together is clearly insufficient for giving a result, and there is scarcely a better prospect for etymological guesses. Bergaigne's (Rel. Véd., I, 206) translation of *rigīka* by 'flèche' would do for *bháḥ-rigīka*, but it is not very tempting in the cases of *gó-rigīka* and *ávih-rigīka*. Roth (Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Ges. 48, 118) translates 'lichtglanzend.'

**Note 2.** Pischel's explanation of *adhvarasrī* (Vedische Studien, I, 53, 'Zum Opfer kommend') does not seem convincing to me.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Ludwig's translation 'dasz er die gotter herbringe' is not exact. As to the real meaning of our passage, comp. VII, 9, 5. *ágne yáhi dūtāyā . . . devān ákṣha*, 'Agni, go as a messenger . . . to the gods.'

### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Boehtlingk-Roth propose to read *amritabhogana*. I think the traditional text is right. Agni is called *visvasya bhogana* similarly, as it is said in I, 48, 10 (with regard to Ushas), *visvasya hí prānanam gīvanam tvé*. *Amrita* may be vocative s. neuter or masculine. Comp. Lanman, 339.



## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Benfey (*Quantitätsverschiedenheiten*, IV, 2, 27) and Ludwig take *namasyá* for a first person.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** If the accusative *agním* is right, as it probably is, Agni would be invoked to conduct Agni to the sacrifice. This is quite a possible idea. Comp. the formula of the 'devatânâm âvâhanam,' 'agnim agna âvaha, somam âvaha, agnim âvaha,' i.e. 'Agni. conduct hither Agni, conduct hither Soma, conduct hither Agni.' See Hillebrandt, *Das Altindische Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, p. 84.

**Note 2.** Lanman, 482, takes *kshápaḥ* as an acc. plur. I think it is gen. sing., and the accent should be *kshapáḥ*. Comp. VIII, 19, 31; III, 49, 4, and the phrase *aktóḥ vṛṣhṇau*.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Prof. Max Muller translates: 'Thou art the guardian in the hamlets, the chief-priest; thou art the human chief-priest at the sacrifices.'

## Verse 12.

**Note 1.** With the third *Ṣāda* comp IX, 50, 1, where it is said that the mighty strength of Soma shows itself 'sindhóḥ úrméḥ iva svanáḥ,' i.e. 'like the roar of the waves of the Sindhu.'

## Verse 13.

**Note 1.** I cannot follow the translation of Dr. Neisser, *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XVIII, 316.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 45.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 3, VARGA 31-32.

1. Sacrifice here, thou, O Agni, to the Vasus, the Rudras, and the Âdityas, to the (divine) host that receives good sacrifices<sup>1</sup>, the Ghrîta-sprinkling offspring of Manu<sup>2</sup>.

2. The wise gods, O Agni, are ready to listen to the worshippers: conduct them hither, the thirty-three, O lord of red horses, thou who lovest our praises.

3. As thou hast heard Priyamedha and Atri<sup>1</sup>, O Gâtavedas, as thou hast heard Virûpa and Ângiras, thus hear the invocation of Praskazva, O lord of high laws.

4. The Mahikerus<sup>1</sup>, the Priyamedhas have invoked for their protection the lord of worship, Agni with his bright splendour.

5. O thou to whom Ghrîta oblations are poured out, good (Agni), hear these praises with which the sons of Kaṇva invoke thee for their protection.

6. O Agni, whose glory is brightest, beloved of many, the people in the clans invoke thee, the radiant-haired, to convey the sacrificial food.

7. The priests have established thee, O Agni, in the striving for day<sup>1</sup>, as their Hotri, the ministrant, the greatest acquirer of wealth, with attentive ears, the most widely extended<sup>2</sup>.

8. The wise who have pressed Soma have made thee speed hither to the feast (which is offered to the gods), bringing great light<sup>1</sup> and sacrificial food, O Agni, on behalf of the mortal worshipper.

9. O strength-made, good (Agni), make the gods who come in the morning, the divine host, sit down here to-day on our sacrificial grass, O Vasu, to drink the Soma.

10. Sacrifice, O Agni, with joint invocations, and bring hither the divine host. This is the Soma, O rain-giving gods. Drink (the Soma) which has been kept over night<sup>1</sup>.

### NOTES.

The hymn is ascribed to Praskaṇva. It is evidently addressed to Agni in his matutinal character; comp. the note on I, 44. The metre is Anushṭubh. Verse 1 = SV. I, 96. Verse 6 = VS. XV, 31; TS. IV, 4, 4, 3; MS. II, 13, 7.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. VIII, 5, 33. *ákṣha svadhvarám gánām*

**Note 2.** As to the gods being considered here as offspring of Manu, comp. especially X, 53, 6. *mánuḥ bhava ganáya daívyam gánam*, 'become Manu, procreate the divine hosts.' See also Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, I, 69.

#### Verse 3

**Note 1.** This passage is one of those which show that the Atris stood in especially friendly connection with the Kaṇvas. Of the Priyamedhas the same may be said, or perhaps we may even go further and consider them as one branch of the Kaṇvas. For a fuller discussion of these questions I refer to my paper, 'Ueber die Liedverfasser des Rig-veda,' *Zeitschr. der D. Morg. Gesellschaft*, XLII, 213 seq.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Máhikeravaḥ*, which I have translated as a proper name, may be an adjective belonging to *Priyámedhâḥ*. Possibly it is derived from the root *kar*, 'to praise:' 'the

Priyamedhas with mighty hymns.' Comp. Bartholomae, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXVII, 341.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** As *gó-ishā* means 'the striving for cows,' thus *dív-ishā* means 'the striving for day,' or possibly 'the striving for heaven.' Ludwig (III, 383) takes it for 'morgenopfer,' and it is true that most of the passages, in which the word occurs, are addressed to matutinal deities. Thus our passage belongs to a hymn addressed to the matutinal Agni; I, 48, 9 is addressed to Ushas; I, 139, 4; VII, 74, 1; VIII, 87, 3 to the Asvins; IV, 46, 1; 47, 1 to Vāyu who was invoked in the Prauga-sastra belonging to the Prâta-savana, and who received the Soma offering before the other deities. There is, nevertheless, at least one passage which shows that Ludwig has gone too far: VIII, 76, 9. *píba ít indra marútsakhâ sutám sómam dívishā*, 'Drink, O Indra, with the Maruts thy friends the Soma which has been pressed at the *dívishā*.' The Soma oblation offered to Indra Marutvat formed part of the second (midday) Savana.

**Note 2** 'Sapráthastamam, the most renowned, répandu.' M. M.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** Comp. IV, 5, 1. *kāthā dāsema agnáye brīhāt bhā*, 'how may we offer great light to Agni?'—which seems to mean, 'how may we make Agni brilliant?' Thus in our passage the meaning seems to be: the priests kindle Agni and perform oblations.

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** The *tiráh-ahnya* Soma, which was kept from one day to the next day (not, as Ludwig translates, 'der von vorgestern'), was offered to the Asvins at the Atirâtra sacrifice. Comp. Rig-veda I, 47, 1; III, 58, 7; VIII, 35, 19; Kâtyâyana Srautasûtra XII, 6, 10; XXIV, 3, 42. There the commentary says, *âsvinasastrakayâgasambandhinah kâmasasthâ somâh pûrvadinanishpantatvât tirohnyâ ity ukhyante*.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 58.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 4, VARGA 23-24.

1. The strength-begotten immortal never grows tired<sup>1</sup>, when he, the *Hotri*, has become the messenger of *Vivasvat*<sup>2</sup>. He passes through the air on the best paths. In the divine world he invites (the gods) with the sacrificial food.

2. Seizing his own food the undecaying, greedy (*Agni*) stands on the brushwood wishing to drink. When he has been sprinkled (with ghee), he shines like a racer with his back<sup>1</sup>. Thundering he has roared like the ridge of heaven.

3. As soon as<sup>1</sup> the *Rudras*, the *Vasus* have made him their *Purohita*, the immortal sitting down as *Hotri*, the conqueror of wealth, pressing forward like a chariot among the clans, among the *Āyus*<sup>2</sup>, the god in due course discloses desirable boons.

4. Stirred by the wind he spreads among the brushwood lightly<sup>1</sup> (driven forward) by the sacrificial ladles, with his sickle<sup>2</sup>, loudly roaring. When thou, O *Agni*, thirstily rushest on the wooden sticks like a bull<sup>3</sup>, thy course, O never-aging god with fiery waves, becomes black<sup>4</sup>.

5. He who has fiery jaws, stirred by the wind, blazes down on the forest<sup>1</sup> as a strong bull (rushes) on the herd. When he proceeds<sup>2</sup> with his stream of light to the imperishable atmosphere, then what is moveable and immoveable (and) the winged (birds) are afraid.

6. The *Bhrigus* have placed thee among men, who art beautiful like a treasure, who art easy to

invoke for people; thee the Hotri, O Agni, the excellent guest, a delightful friend like Mitra to the divine race!

7. I worship with good cheer Agni the steward<sup>1</sup> of all treasures, whom the seven ladles<sup>2</sup> (of the priests), the worshippers choose as the Hotri, the best sacrificer at the rites, and I pray for treasure<sup>3</sup>.

8. Son of strength, great like Mitra, grant to-day flawless protection to us who magnify thee. Agni! guard from distress with strongholds of iron him who praises thee, O offspring of vigour!

9. Be a shelter to him who praises thee, O resplendent one; be protection, generous giver, to the generous. Agni! guard him who praises thee from distress. May he who gives wealth for our prayer, come quickly in the morning<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The hymn is ascribed to Nodhas Gautama, who is considered as the *Rishi* of the whole collection, I, 58-64. This tradition is based on, and confirmed by, several passages of the text: I, 61, 14; 62, 13; 64, 1.

The metre is *Gagatî* verses 1-5, *Trishubh* verses 6-9. None of the verses of this hymn occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** I believe that Professor Aufrecht (Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, XXV, 435) is right in reading *nũ ģit sahaġ-ġāġ amrītaġ nũ tandate*. Comp. as to *nũ ģit nũ*, I, 120, 2; VI, 37, 3; VII, 22, 8. Agni is frequently called *ātandraġ dūtāġ* or similarly. Possibly we might read, instead of *nũ tandate*, *nĩ tandate*, though parallel passages for the combination of this root with *nĩ* are not known.—Prof. Max

Müller's opinion is different. He writes: We say, der Funke schlägt oder fangt. Why should not the Hindu have said that Agni strikes out. That would be *vi tundate*, Agni schlägt aus im Augenblick. But even *ni tundate* may have been used in the sense of the spark striking down on the tinder—the *atasâs*, mentioned in verse 2—which he ignites. I should translate: 'The strength-begotten immortal strikes down or breaks forth (*vi*) quickly, whenever the *Hotri* (Agni) becomes the messenger of the sacrificer (?)'

**Note 2.** I cannot follow Aufrecht in his translation 'zum boten des opfernden.' Comp. on Agni as the messenger of Vivasvat, Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, I, 87; H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 122, 275.

**Verse 2.**

**Note 1.** Literally, his back shines like a racer. On this kind of comparison, see Bergaigne, *Mélanges Renier*, 86; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 107.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** *Krânâ* comp. von Bradke, *Dyâus Asura, Ahura Mazdâ und die Asuras*, p 36; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 70.

**Note 2.** Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, I, 59 seq.

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** On *vrîthâ*, see Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 116; Neisser, *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XIX, 148 seq.

**Note 2.** The meaning is 'with his flames which are sharp like a sickle. *Srîni* is written here as a paroxytonon; in several other passages it is an oxytonon. Such differences are not quite rare, and there is no reason for taking on this account *srînyâ* as an instr. plur. fem. of the adjective *srînya*, 'mit verkürzter Endung' (Geldner, loc. cit.). 'His sickle is the sharp edge of Agni.' M. M. — On *guhûbhiḥ*, comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 111.

**Note 3.** As to *vrishâyase* with the accusative, comp. Gaedicke, 74. RV. X, 44, 4. *ûrgâh skambhâm . . . vrishâyase*.

**Note 4.** With the last Pâda comp. IV, 7, 9. *krishnâm te éma rúsatah purâh bhâh*.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** That is, among the fuel.

**Note 2.** I think that we have here probably—(though, of course, this explanation can be avoided)—an anacoluthon. The poet began with the nominative (*abhivrâgan*), and then he changed the construction and went on as if he had begun with the ablative, taking *sthâtûh karâtham* (comp. Lanman, 422) as the subject instead of Agni.—*Patatrîna* seems to be nom. pl.; comp. I, 94, 11 (see below).

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The translation of *aratî* is only approximative and conjectural.

**Note 2.** Comp. Pischel, Ved. Studien, II, 113.

**Note 3.** Comp. III, 54, 3. *saparyâmi prâyasâ yâmi râtnam*.

#### Verse 9.

**Note 1.** The last Pâda is the standing conclusion of the Nodhas hymns.



## MANDALA I, HYMN 59.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 4, VARGA 25.

1. The other Agnis (the other fires) are verily thy branches, O Agni. In thee all the immortals enjoy themselves<sup>1</sup>. Vaisvânara! Thou art the centre<sup>2</sup> of human settlements; like a supporting column thou holdest men<sup>3</sup>.

2. The head of heaven, the navel of the earth is Agni; he has become the steward<sup>1</sup> of both worlds. Thee, a god, the gods have engendered, O Vaisvânara, to be a light for the Ârya.

3. As in the sun the rays are firmly fixed, thus in Agni Vaisvânara all treasures have been laid down<sup>1</sup>. (The treasures) which dwell in the mountains, in the herbs, the waters, and among men—of all that thou art the king.

4. As the two great worlds to their son<sup>1</sup>, like a Hotrî, like a skilful man, (we bring) praises— manifold (praises) to him who is united with the sun, to the truly strong one, new (praises) to Vaisvânara, the manliest god.

5. Thy greatness, O Gâtavedas, Vaisvânara, has exceeded even the great heaven. Thou art the king of the human tribes; thou hast by fighting gained wide space for the gods.

6. Let me now proclaim the greatness of the bull whom the Pûrus worship as the destroyer of enemies<sup>1</sup>. Agni Vaisvânara, having slain the Dasyu, shook the (aerial) arena and cut down Sambara.

7. Agni Vaisvânara, extending by his greatness over all dominions, who is to be worshipped, the bright one, rich in loveliness, is awake (or, is praised) among the Bharadvâgas, in the homestead of Puruñitha Sâtavaneya, with his hundredfold blessings.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* as in I, 58. Metre, Trishţubh. None of the verses of this hymn occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. VII, 11, 1. ná *rité* tvát amṛtāḥ māday-  
ante, 'the immortals do not enjoy themselves without thee.'

**Note 2.** Literally, 'the navel.' Comp. Muir, V, 214.

**Note 3.** Comp. IV, 5, 1 (see below). úpa stabhâyat  
upamît ná ródhaḥ.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. the remark on I, 58, 7 (note 1).

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** I cannot follow Prof. von Roth (*Zeitschrift der D. Morgenl. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 116), who explains dadhire as a third person sing. of *dhri*.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The incompleteness both of the construction and of the metre shows that the text of the first Pâda is corrupt. I doubt whether it ever will be possible to restore the correct reading with full certainty, but I shall be glad if others succeed better than I did—and I may add, better than Prof. von Roth (*Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 117 seq.) seems to me to have succeeded—in correcting and in interpreting the text. I think that after sūnáve

ródaś clearly one syllable is wanted to complete the Pāda : possibly we should read therefore sūnáve ródasyoḥ (comp. verse 2, Pāda 2, aratíḥ ródasyoḥ, which words form the end of the Pāda). Agni, as is well known, is the son of the two worlds, the sūnúḥ ródasyoḥ. In the beginning of the Pāda *bṛihatī* must either refer to the two worlds: in this case we have to read *bṛihatyoḥ* (instead of *bṛihatī* iva); or *bṛihatī* may refer, as this adjective frequently does, to the *gíraḥ*, and we shall possibly have to read *bṛihatīḥ vaḥ* (as to *vaḥ*, comp. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 206). But of course all these are mere guesses. In every case the verb on which the accusative *gíraḥ* depends ('we bring,' or something like that) must be supplied.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Or, as the killer of *Vṛitra*. See H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 135, note•2.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 60.

## ASHṬAKA I, ADHYĀYA 4, VARGA 26.

1. Mâtariśvan brought (Agni) to Bhṛigu as a gift precious like wealth, of double birth<sup>1</sup>, the carrier, the famous, the beacon of the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>, the ready and immediately successful messenger.

2. Both follow his command, the Usigs<sup>1</sup> offering sacrificial food, and the mortals. The Hotṛi (Agni) has sat down before daybreak among the clans, the lord of the clans, whose leave should be asked, the performer of worship.

3. May our new, beautiful praise, born<sup>1</sup> from our heart, reach him the honey-tongued (Agni), whom the human priests in our settlement<sup>2</sup>, the Âyus, offering enjoyment have engendered.

4. The Usig<sup>1</sup>, the purifier, the Vasu has been established among men, the best Hotṛi among the clans, the domestic<sup>2</sup> master of the house in the house: Agni has become the treasure-lord of treasures.

5. Thus we, the Gotamas, praise thee, O Agni, the lord of treasures, with our (pious) thoughts, rubbing thee as (they rub down) a swift racer that wins the prize. May he who gives wealth for our prayer, come quickly in the morning<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

*Rîshi* and metre are the same. No verse occurs in the other *Samhîtâs*.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The celestial and the terrestrial birth of Agni. Comp. Bergaigne, *Rel. Véd.*, II, 52.

**Note 2.** The text has *vidáthasya*. Comp. I, 31, 6. note 2.

**Verse 2.**

**Note 1.** On *uśī* ('the willing one'), as denoting the mythical priests who have first established Agni and have sacrificed as the first, comp. Bergaigne, I, 57 seq. The *ubháyāsa* seem to be these mythical ancestors and the actual sacrificers.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** I propose to read *gāyamânâ*. Comp. I, 171, 2. *stóma* . . . *hridá tashṭá*; II, 35, 2. *hridá* á *sútashṭam* *mántram*; VIII, 43, 2. *ágne gánâmi sushṭutim*; V, 42, 13. *gíram* . . . *gāyamânâm*, &c.—Comp Lanman, 356.

**Note 2.** On the meaning of *vriḡána*, see Max Muller, vol. xxxii, pp. xx, 208, 304; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 139 seq., with my remarks, *Gottinger Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1890, 410 seq.; Ludwig, *Ueber Methode bei Interpretation des Rig-veda*, 27 seq.; Colinet, *Les Principes de l'Exégèse Védique d'après MM. Pischel et Geldner*, 28 seq.; von Bradke, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morg. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 500; Bechtel, *Nachrichten der Gottinger Gesellschaft der Wiss.*, 1894, 392 seq.

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** See verse 2, note 1.

**Note 2.** Bartholomae's theory (Bezenberger's *Beitrage*, XV, 194) that the stem *dámûnas* has been developed out of the phrase *dámû na*, 'in our house,' does not carry conviction.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** See I, 58, 9, note 1.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 65.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 9.

1<sup>1</sup>. Thee who hidest thyself in secret like a thief with an animal<sup>2</sup> (which he has stolen)—who hadst harnessed<sup>3</sup> adoration and carriedst adoration—

2. The wise unanimously followed by thy foot-marks<sup>1</sup>. All (gods) deserving worship (reverentially) sat down near thee.

3. The gods followed the laws of *Rīta*. There was an encompassing as the heaven (encompasses) the earth<sup>1</sup>.

4. In the lap, in the womb of *Rīta*, the waters nourish the fine child with praise, him who is well born.

5. Like good fortune, like a broad abode, like the fertile hill<sup>1</sup>, like the refreshing stream,

6. Like a racer urged forward in the race, like the rapids of the Sindhu<sup>1</sup>—who can hold him back?

7. (He is) the kinsman of the rivers, as a brother of his sisters. He eats the forests as a king (eats, i. e. takes the wealth of) the rich<sup>1</sup>.

8. When he has spread through the forests, driven by the wind, Agni shears the hair of the earth.

9. Sitting in the waters he hisses like a swan. (He is) most famous by his power of mind, he who belongs to the clans, awakening at dawn—

10. A performer of worship like Soma, the god born from *Rīta*, like a young (?)<sup>1</sup> beast, far-extending, far-shining.

## NOTES.

The authorship of the whole collection, I, 65-73, is ascribed to Parâsara Sâktya. These hymns are addressed exclusively to Agni. The greater part of them (65-70) is composed in the Virâg metre; comp. on this metre my Prolegomena, 95 seq. I have given there my reasons for considering that each verse consists of twenty, not of forty syllables.

This section ascribed to Parâsara has been treated of by Bollensen, *Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Gesellschaft*, XXII, 569 seq. No verse of these hymns composed in the metre Dvipadâ Virâg (I, 65-70) occurs in the other Samhitâs.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Professôr Max Muller proposes the following translation for verses 1 and 2: The wise (gods) together followed thee (Agni) when in hiding, by means of footsteps, as one follows a thief by the animal; they followed thee who accepts and carries adoration (to the gods). All the worshipful gods sat down (reverentially) near thee.

**Note 2.** There is no reason for reading with Bartholomae (*Studien zur indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte*, I, 48) pasván (gen. plur.) ná tâyúm.

**Note 3.** Ludwig proposes yuvânám, which is quite unnecessary.—See also Gaedicke, 173.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** We have here the well-known myth of the hidden Agni discovered by the gods. The 'wise ones,' (dhîrâñ) are no doubt the searching gods, the same who are called yâgatrâñ in the last Pâda, and who are expressly designated as devâñ in verse 3. Comp. Bergaigne, I, 110.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Regarding the construction, see Gaedicke, 192 — Professor Max Muller's opinion on this phrase differs from

mine. He writes: 'I should prefer *parīshāi*. But *parishāi* seems to mean a running about, reconnoitring, searching. "There was searching on earth as in heaven," lit. earth, like heaven, was reconnoitring-ground.'

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. VIII, 50, 2. *giríh ná bhugmā*. I believe that Boehtlingk-Roth, Bollensen, and Grassmann are right in correcting our passage accordingly; *razvā*, *prīthvī*, *sambhū* follow the gender of the corresponding substantives, and the same may be expected here. Comp. Lanman, 530. The meaning is that Agni yields nourishment to all beings as a mountain fertilises the country by the waters which come down from it; comp. VIII, 49, 2. *giréh iva prá rāsāh asya pinvire dátrāzi purubhógasaḥ*.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Regarding the construction, comp. Gaedicke, 252 seq.; Bergaigne, *Mélanges Renier*, 95. Joh. Schmidt (*Die Pluralbildungen der indogerm. Neutra*, 305) and Ludwig (V, 524) are wrong in taking *kshódaḥ* as a locative or as an instrumental respectively.

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Comp. Pischel-Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, p. xvi.

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Can *sísvā* be the nominative of a stem *sísvan* which stands by the side of *sísu* as *rībhvan* of *rībhū*? Prof. Max Muller proposes: 'Large like a cow with young, like a pregnant cow.'



## MANDALA I, HYMN 66.

## ASHṬAKA I, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 10.

1. Like unto excellent wealth, like unto the shine of the sun, like unto living breath, like unto one's own<sup>1</sup> son—

2. Like unto a quick takvaṇ<sup>1</sup> he (Agni) holds the wood, like milk, like a milch cow<sup>2</sup>, bright and shining.

3. He holds safety, pleasant like a homestead, like ripe barley, a conqueror of men,

4. Like a *Rishi* uttering (sacred) shouts, praised among the clans; like a well-cared-for race-horse<sup>1</sup>, Agni bestows vigour.

5. He to whose flame men do not grow accustomed<sup>1</sup>, who is like one's own mind<sup>2</sup>, like a wife on a couch, enough for all (happiness).

6. When the bright (Agni) has shone forth, he is like a white (horse [?])<sup>1</sup> among people, like a chariot with golden ornaments, impetuous in fights.

7. Like an army which is sent forward he shows his vehemence, like an archer's shaft with sharp point.

8. He who is born is one twin; he who will be born<sup>1</sup> is the other twin—the lover of maidens, the husband of wives<sup>2</sup>.

9<sup>1</sup>. As cows go to their stalls, all that moves and we, for the sake of a dwelling, reach him who has been kindled.

10. Like the flood of the Sindhu<sup>1</sup> he has driven forward the downwards-flowing (waters)<sup>2</sup>. The cows lowed at the sight of the sun<sup>3</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 166, 2; 185, 2; X, 39, 14. The second passage (*nítayam ná súnúm pitróḥ upásthe dyāvā rākshatam prīthivī naḥ ābhvāt*) would be sufficient to show that we cannot translate 'wie ein überlebender sohn' (Ludwig).

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** We do not know what animal the *takvan* is. Comp. I, 134, 5 with M. M.'s note.

**Note 2.** See Bergaigne, *Mél. Renier*, 101; Gaedicke, 253.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Comp. X, 101, 7. *prīzítá ásvān hitám gayātha*.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. VII, 4, 3. *durókam agnīḥ āyāve susoḥa*.

**Note 2.** Prof. Max Muller believes that *kratu* here means, 'like *kartrī*, a sacrificer, so that *kratuḥ na nityaḥ* sounds like *sūnuḥ na nityaḥ*, one's own sacrificing son. But all this is very obscure.'

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** The second *Pāda* is translated by Grassmann: 'wie Licht in Hausern;' by Ludwig: 'fast weiss, bei den menschenstammen.' I think that there can be no doubt that the words *svetāḥ ná* contain a comparison like all the other comparisons of which these hymns are full; this comparison is unduly effaced in Ludwig's translation. Nor is Grassmann right in translating *svetāḥ* bei 'Licht;' the word is an adjective meaning 'white' and nothing else. We must supply here, as in many passages, a substantive, and I do not see any reason why this should not be that

substantive with which *sveta* is most frequently combined in the Rig-veda, namely *arva*; comp. I, 116, 6; 118, 9 [119, 10]; VII, 77, 3; X, 39, 10. In V, 1, 4 it is said of Agni: *svetáh vâgî gâyate ágre áhnâm*, 'the white racer is born in the beginning of the days.'

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The traditional text is *yamáḥ ha gâtáḥ yamáḥ gánitvam*. Ludwig translates 'bewaltiger des gebornen, bewaltiger auch des, was erst geboren wird.' It will scarcely be necessary to state the reasons which make against this translation. *Yamáḥ . . . yamáḥ* evidently means: 'the one twin . . . the other twin.' Now if we leave the text unchanged, we cannot but translate: 'the one twin is he who has been born, the other twin is that which will be born'—which sounds very strange. In I, 89, 10 we have *áditiḥ gâtám áditiḥ gánitvam*; IV, 18, 4. *antáh gâtéshu utá yé gánitvāḥ*; X, 45, 10. *út gáténa bhínádat út gánitvaiḥ*. In all these cases *gâtá* and *gánitva* stand parallel; there is no such difference as in our passage, according to the traditional text, between him (masc) who is . . . and that (neuter) which will be . . . Thus I propose to read *gánitvaḥ*, of which conjecture Ludwig has thought also (see his note, IV, 259). that present Agni who has been born, and that future Agni who will be born, are twins.—Prof. Max Muller has discussed this passage in his *Science of Language*, II, 630 seqq. He interprets the twin who has been born as Agni representing the morning; the twin who will be born as the evening.

**Note 2** The maidens very probably are the dawns (comp. Prof. Max Muller's discussion quoted in the last note). Are the wives the sacrificial ladles which approach Agni, or the offerings of ghee, or the prayers? See Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, II, 9 seqq.

#### Verse 9.

**Note 1.** This verse is very obscure, and I am quite aware of the merely tentative character of the translation which

I propose. I leave *vaḥ* untranslated (comp. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 206), which must be done in most of the numerous verses beginning with the words *tám vaḥ*. I then read *karáthâ* (comp. 68, 1 ; 70, 3. 7). *Vasatyá* seems to be either a dative similar to the newly-discovered datives in -â of a-stems, or we possibly should read *vasatyái* (*vasatyá* in the *Samhitâ-pâtka*).—Prof. Max Muller thinks of a correction *karâmaḥ* and would translate : ‘To him (whom you know—*vaḥ*) when lighted we go for our dwelling, as the cows reach their home.’

Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, 65, 6.

**Note 2.** Or the downwards-streaming libations of *Ghrîta* and the like ? Comp. below, I, 72, 10 with note 4.

**Note 3.** Comp. below, 69, 10.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 67.

## ASHṬAKA I, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 11.

1. Victorious<sup>1</sup> in the forests, a friend among men, he demands obedience like a king, the undecaying one<sup>2</sup>.

2. Like good peace, like fortunate wisdom, may he (Agni) be a kind Hotṛi, a carrier of offerings.

3. Having taken in his hand all manly powers, he has made the gods fear, when sitting down in his hiding-place.

4. There the thoughtful men find him, when they have recited the spells which they had fashioned in their heart.

5. As the goat<sup>1</sup> (supports) the earth<sup>2</sup>, thus he supports the earth<sup>2</sup>; he upholds the sky by his efficacious spells.

6. Protect the dear<sup>1</sup> footsteps of the cattle<sup>2</sup>. O Agni, thou who hast a full life, thou hast gone from covert to covert<sup>3</sup>.

7. He who has seen him the hidden one, he who has got near to the stream of Rīta<sup>1</sup>—

8. They who get him off, doing service to Rīta, to him<sup>1</sup> he then indicates riches.

9. He who grows up with might within the plants, and within the children<sup>1</sup>, and within the sprouting grass<sup>2</sup>—

10. The splendour [?] in the home of the waters<sup>1</sup>, the full-lived. The sages made him as if building a seat.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** 'Gâyuh : aus *gyâyuh*, wie der compar. *gyâyân gyeshtha* zeigt,' Ludwig.\* But what shows that *gyâyân* is the comparative of *gâyuh* and that the utterly impossible change of *gy* into *g* is possible? Ludwig's translation 'überwindend' is right; comp. I, 119, 3.

**Note 2.** I propose to read *aguryáh*. Prof. Max Müller conjectures—as Roth (Pet. Dict.) has done—that *srushā* may mean 'obedient, servant;' he translates: 'He desires a servant (or worshipper) who is not aged.'

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On the mythical goat whose office it is to support the worlds, comp. I, 164, 6; VIII, 41, 10; X, 82, 6; Bergaigne, III, 21; H. O., Religion des Veda, 72.

**Note 2.** For 'earth' the text has two different words, *kshám* and *prithivīm*. Prof. Max Müller conjectures *dyām* for *kshám*: 'He, Agni, supports the earth, as the buck the sky.'

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Literally, 'the dear footsteps;' but the meaning of *priyá* may be compared to that of the Homeric *φίλος*, his own.

**Note 2.** One could be tempted to refer the word *pasu* to Agni, whose footsteps (*padāni*) the 'wise ones' follow (65, 2), and whom they find out in his hiding. Thus we could translate, 'Look at the dear footsteps of the beast.' But the comparison of 70, 6 makes it more probable that the imperative *ní páhi* is addressed to Agni. I believe therefore that Grassmann is right in translating 'Die lieben Statten der Heerden schutze.' Ludwig's translation is

similar to this. Prof. Max Muller translates : 'Observe the footsteps of the animal (the stolen animal of the thief Agni).'

**Note 3.** With guhá gúham comp. I, 53, 7. yudhá yúdhām, purá púram.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** Dhārām rītāsya : comp. V, 12, 2. rītāsya dhārāḥ ānu trīndhi pūrvīḥ, 'open the many streams of Rīta ;' VII, 43, 4. rītāsya dhārāḥ sudúghāḥ dúhânâḥ, 'milking the streams of Rīta flowing with plenty.' The stream of Rīta seems to mean the stream of blessings (such as rain, ghee, &c.) which flows to mankind according to the eternal laws of Rīta.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** The poet passes over from the plural to the singular.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** Bollensen's conjecture pragāsu (instead of pragāḥ utá) seems very probable to me. Prof. von Roth (Ueber gewisse Kurzungen des Wortendes, p. 2) takes a different view.

**Note 2.** Comp. I, 95, 10 (see below) ; VII, 9, 3. apām gārbhaḥ prasvaḥ ā viveṣa, 'the son of the waters has entered upon the sprouting grass.'

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** 'Why not kitiḥ apām dame, that is, the (burning) pile in the home of the waters.' M. M.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 68.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 12.

1. Cooking<sup>1</sup> (the oblations?) the quick one has approached the sky. He has revealed the nights and what stands and moves<sup>2</sup>—

2. When he the god, alone of all these gods<sup>1</sup> encompassed (the others) by his greatness.

3. When thou, O god, hadst been born living from the dry (wood), then all (gods and men?) were pleased with thy wisdom.

4. They all obtained the name of divinity, of immortality<sup>1</sup>, serving the *Rita* in due way.

5. The instigations of *Rita*, the thought of *Rita*<sup>1</sup>: they all performed the works of [?] the full-lived one<sup>2</sup>.

6. Bestow wealth, thou who art the knowing one, on him who worships thee or who does service to thee<sup>1</sup>.

7. He who sits down as the *Hotri* among the offspring of Manu: he verily is the master of all these riches.

8. They longed together for the seed in their bodies<sup>1</sup>, and the wise ones were concordant among each other in their minds.

9. They took pleasure in his will, as sons (take pleasure) in their father's (will), the quick ones who have listened to his command.

10. He who is rich in food has opened the gates of wealth<sup>1</sup>. The householder (*Agni*) has adorned the sky with stars.



## NOTES.

The same *R̥ishi* and metre.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1** Boehtlingk-Roth are wrong in deriving *sṛiván* (which should more correctly be written *sṛiván*, comp. my Prolegomena, 477) from the root *sri*. They supply an object like *sokih* and translate: 'Licht verbreitend hebt er sich zum Himmel.'

**Note 2** Lanman, 422.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Bollensen conjectures *devánâm deváh* (instead of *deváh devánâm*) which seems to be right (comp. below, 69, 2), though this conjecture is not absolutely necessary (see my Prolegomena, 97)

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Amṛítam* belongs to *náma*; comp V, 57, 5. *amṛítam náma bhégire*; X, 123, 4. *vidát gandharvák amṛítáni náma*.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** With *ritásya dhítih* comp. I, 71, 3; IV, 23, 8; IX, 76, 4; 97, 34; 111, 2.—Prof. Max Muller thinks that *rita* should be taken as a name of Agni. 'for the righteous (Agni) are the prayers, for the righteous the devotion.'

**Note 2** Is *viśváyuh* an adverb meaning 'eternally'? As *visvāyu* is an epithet of Agni frequently used in the R̥gveda and especially in the Parāsara hymns (see 67, 6. 10; 68, 5; 73, 4), one feels tempted to read *visvāyoh* (comp. IV, 42, 1. *rāshtrām kshatṛiyasya visvāyoh*).

## Verse 6

**Note 1.** Comp. III, 59, 2. *yáh te áditya síkshati vraténa*.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Some light is thrown on this obscure verse by the hymn, I, 72, a hymn belonging, as our hymn does, to the Parâsara collection. It is shown by the second verse of that hymn (see below) that the searching ones, 'ámûrâh,' are the gods who seek Agni. It seems probable, consequently, that the 'seed' is Agni (comp. I, 164, 35, where Soma is said to be *vrîshnah ásvasya rétaḥ*, 'the seed of the manly horse'). Of the same searching gods in I, 72, 5 the expression *samgânânâḥ* is used; comp. *sám gâṇata* in our passage.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** *Râyah* must be a genitive; comp. I, 72, 8. *râyâḥ dūraḥ ví ritagñâḥ agânan*. Probably the accent should be *râyâḥ*; comp., however, Lanman, 431.

MANDALA I, HYMN 69.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 13.

1. Bright, flaming, like the lover of the Dawn<sup>1</sup>, he has, like the light of the sky, filled the two (worlds of Heaven and Earth) which are turned towards each other.

2. As soon as thou wert born thou hast excelled by thy power of mind ; being the son of the gods thou hast become their father.

3. (Agni is) a worshipper (of the gods), never foolish, (always) discriminating ; (he is) like the udder of the cows ; (he is) the sweetness of food<sup>1</sup>—

4. Like a kind friend to men, not to be led astray<sup>1</sup>, sitting in the midst, the lovely one, in the house ;

5. Like a child when born, he is delightful in the house ; like a race-horse which is well cared for<sup>1</sup>, he has wandered across the clans<sup>2</sup>.

6. When I call (to the sacrifice) the clans who dwell in the same nest with the heroes, may Agni then attain all divine powers<sup>1</sup>.

7. When thou hast listened to these heroes, no one breaks those laws of thine.

8. That verily is thy wonderful deed that thou hast killed<sup>1</sup>, with thy companions, (all foes), that, joined by the heroes, thou hast accomplished thy works<sup>2</sup>.

9. Like the lover of the Dawn<sup>1</sup>, resplendent and bright, of familiar form : may he (thus) pay attention to this (sacrificer).

10. Carrying (him) they opened by themselves the doors (of heaven). They all shouted at the aspect of the sun<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The lover of the Dawn is here the Sun. See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 31.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Agni is the sweetness of food (comp. V, 7, 6. svādanam pitūnām); it is not probable that svādma and ūdha½ should depend on vigānán, as Ludwig believes.

### Verse 4

**Note 1.** I adopt Boehtlingk-Roth's conjecture ahūryá½. Âhūrya½ would mean, 'he who is to be led astray.'

### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** See above, 66, 4.

**Note 2.** 'He has overcome the (hostile) clans.' M. M.

### Verse 6

**Note 1.** Perhaps devatvá is an instrumental, as Ludwig takes it. In this case we should have to translate: 'may Agni by his divine power attain everything.'—Prof. Max Muller translates this verse: 'When I with my men call the clans of the same nest (the gods), Agni will obtain all divine honours.'

### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The first hemistich of this verse has eleven syllables instead of ten and shows the regular Trishubh type. The same irregularity occurs in 70, 4. 10: As I have shown in my *Prolegomena*, p. 97, this metrical irregularity does not necessitate corrections of the text,

and the comparison of X, 147, 1 (see next note), where it is said áhan yát vr̥trám . . . vivéḥ apáḥ, seems even to confirm the traditional reading. It cannot be denied, however, that the double yát and the use of áhan without an object raises some suspicion. In I. 34, 3, 186, 4 we have samāné áhan. Possibly we may read, tát tú te dámsaḥ áhan samāné, 'this wonderful deed of thine has been accomplished on one and the same day (with that mentioned in verse 7).' I am fully aware of the uncertainty of such guesses. The removal of yát has already been proposed by Bollensen (*Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morg Gesellschaft*, XXII, 592).

**Note 2.** Here we may correct the text with greater certainty than in the first hemistich, or to speak more accurately, we shall have to correct not the traditional text itself, but that ancient grammatical commentary on the text which has been preserved to us in the *Padapāṭha*. The words vivérápāmsi of the *Samhitāpāṭha* are written in the *Padapāṭha* vivéḥ rāpāmsi. Now we read IV, 19, 10. āpāmsi . . . náryā áviveshīḥ, 'thou hast performed manly works' In X, 147, 1 we have áhan yát vr̥trám náryam vivéḥ apáḥ: here the adjective nárya clearly shows that apáḥ is a blunder for āpāḥ. and we must translate, 'when thou hast killed Vṛtra and performed thy manly work.' This passage shows that in X, 76, 3 also vivéḥ apáḥ should be corrected (v. āpāḥ). Thus we have three passages in which áviveshīḥ or vivéḥ has the object āpāḥ, āpāmsi, and we may infer with full certainty that in our passage vivérápāmsi does not correspond to a *Padapāṭha* reading vivéḥ rāpāmsi but vivéḥ āpāmsi. The same may be said with regard to VI, 31, 3 (mushâyāḥ kakrám áviveḥ rāpāmsi; *Samh.* ávive rāpāmsi).

#### Verse 9.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, verse 1.

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, 66, 10.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 70.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 14.

1. May we, the poor<sup>1</sup>, succeed in many (pious) thoughts<sup>2</sup>. May Agni with his pure splendour attain everything—

2. He who understands the divine laws and the birth of the human race.

3. He who is the child of the waters, the child of the trees, the child of that which stands, and the child of that which moves.

4. Even in the rock (they have done homage [?]) to him, in his dwelling<sup>1</sup>. (He is) like a protector [?]<sup>2</sup> of the clans, the immortal one, he who is of a good mind.

5. For he, Agni, (shows himself as) an earth-protecting (lord) of riches<sup>1</sup> to the man who satisfies him with well-spoken (prayers).

6. Protect O knowing one, these beings, thou who knowest the birth of gods and men<sup>1</sup>.

7. He whom many nights (and dawns), in their different forms<sup>1</sup>, may increase, whom that which moves<sup>2</sup> and that which stands (increases), the god penetrated by *Rita*—

8. That *Hotri* who has sat down in the sun<sup>1</sup>, has been successfully worshipped<sup>2</sup> (by the human sacrificers), he who truly accomplishes all his works.

9. On the cows, on the trees thou hast conferred excellence. May all men bring us tribute in the sun<sup>1</sup>.

10. In many places men have worshipped thee. They have brought (thee) to different places<sup>1</sup> as sons (divide) the property of an aged father<sup>2</sup>.

11<sup>1</sup>. (He is) like a greedy man<sup>2</sup> who goes straight (to his aim), like a mighty archer, like a fearful avenger [?]<sup>3</sup>, impetuous in contests<sup>4</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rzshi* and metre.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** I adopt Bergaigne's opinion on the word *arí* (see *Religion Védique*, II, 218 seq.).

**Note 2.** The *Padápātā* has *manishá* instead of *manisháḥ*. See my *Prolegomena*, 385; Lanman, 363. Prof. Max Muller proposes to translate. 'May we by wisdom overcome many enemies!' He writes: 'Is not *vanema* almost a standing formula as applied to enemies? Let us conquer the enemies. The enemies are masculine in VII, 48, 3. *vísván aryáḥ* . . . *vanvan*, feminine in VI, 16, 27. *vanvántaḥ aryáḥ árâtíḥ*. VIII, 39, 2. *vísváḥ aryáḥ árâtíḥ*. X, 133, 3. *vísváḥ árátayaḥ aryáḥ*. IV, 50, 11. *gagastám aryáḥ vanúshâm árâtíḥ* (repeated VII, 97, 9; cf. I, 29, 4).' For my translation I refer to II, 5, 7. *stómam* . . . *vanéma*; II, 11, 12. *dhíyam vanema*; I, 122, 14. *aryáḥ gíraḥ*; X, 148, 3. *aryáḥ vâ gíraḥ abhí arka vidván*.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Or: even in the rock (they have done homage) to him, and in the (human) dwelling? I believe we must supply a verb on which the dative *asmai* depends. Ludwig proposes to read *duronám*: 'within the stone is his dwelling.' Comp. II, 1, 1; VI, 48, 5.

**Note 2.** I do not understand *visám ná visvaḥ*. Ludwig translates 'er ist der menschen allgemeiner, unsterblicher

fursorger.' But *visva* does not mean 'allgemein,' and Ludwig omits *ná*, 'like.' One should expect a phrase like *visám ná vispátuḥ*, which of course is metrically impossible. Is it too bold to correct *visvaḥ* into *vispáḥ*, a word hitherto not found in the texts, but formed exactly like *stipá*, *pasupá*, *tanûpá* and others?—Prof. Max Muller takes *asmai* as dependent on *svâdhîḥ* and *visvaḥ* as belonging at the same time to *amrîtaḥ* and to *visám*. He translates: 'To him also, who dwells in the rock and in the house, every immortal like every one among men is well disposed.'

Verse 5.

Note 1. Comp. VII, 10, 5. *sá hí kshápâvân ábhavat rayinâm*.

Verse 6.

Note 1. Most probably we have here not the accusative *mártân* but the genitive *mártâm*, which was confounded by the arrangers of the traditional text with the accusative and treated according to the Sandhi rules which govern the ending *-ân*. See Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 353; Bartholomae, Studien zur indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte, I, 48.

Verse 7.

Note 1. Lanman (p. 422) takes *kshapáḥ vírûpáḥ* as accusatives, and translates, 'Whom through many nights and mornings all beings worship.' I believe that they are nominatives, and that we should accentuate *kshápáḥ*. As *vírûpa* is a regular epithet of *náktoshásâ*, I think that *kshápáḥ* is to be understood as an elliptic plural similar to the elliptic duals *ushásâ* or *áhanî* (comp. Delbruck, Altindische Syntax, 102), and that it means, 'the nights (and mornings).'—Comp. VI, 38, 4. *vârdhân māsâḥ sarádaḥ dyávaḥ índram*, 'May months, years, days increase Indra's greatness.'

Note 2. Of course *ka rátham* is a mistake for *karátham*, as first pointed out by Benfey.



## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** On the locative *svar*, see Lanman, 488; Joh. Schmidt in Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXVII, 306; Bartholomae in Bezzenberger's Beitrage, XV, 42. Comp. X, 61, 14. *svaḥ* ná yé trishadhassthé nishedúḥ

**Note 2.** Comp. X, 53, 2. árādhi hótā nishádā yágîyân.

## Verse 9.

**Note 1** Is it not more probable that tribute was brought to Agni (comp. V, 1, 10) than to the human worshippers? Possibly we should change *svaḥ naḥ* (*svar naḥ* of the *Samhitâpâtâ*) into *svarnaḥ*, a vocative of the stem *svarnri* = *svarnara*. The translation would be, 'All men have brought tribute to thee, O sun-hero!'

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Comp. V, 11, 4. agním nárah ví bharante grîhé-grîhe.

**Note 2** Regarding the metre, comp. above, 69, 8, note 1.

## Verse 11.

**Note 1.** This verse may possibly be a later addition. See Bergaigne, Recherches sur l'Histoire de la Samhitâ, I, 61.

**Note 2** On *grîdhnú*, comp. Pischel, Ved. Studien, I, 231.

**Note 3** Comp. I, 32, 14. áheḥ yâtáram.

**Note 4.** See above, 66, 6.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 71.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 15-16.

1. The loving (women) have (amorously) excited<sup>1</sup> their lover, as wives of the same nest (house) their own husband. The sisters have delighted in the dark and in the red (goddess)<sup>2</sup>, as the cows in the brightly shining dawn.

2. Our fathers, the Âṅgiras<sup>1</sup>, have broken even the strong fortresses by their hymns, the rock by their shouting. They have opened to us the path of the great heaven; they have obtained day and sun and the shine of the dawn<sup>2</sup>.

3. They founded the *Rîta*; they set into motion the thought of it<sup>1</sup>. Thus then the widely-spread (prayers)<sup>2</sup> of the poor<sup>3</sup> which seek to obtain (wealth), which are free from thirst<sup>4</sup>, the active, approach<sup>5</sup> the tribe of the gods<sup>6</sup>, strengthening them by offering them delight.

4. When Mâtarisvan had produced him by attrition, he, the reddish, the noble one, who was brought to many places<sup>1</sup>, has come to every house. Then the Bhrîgu-like<sup>2</sup> has undertaken the messengership<sup>3</sup> (for the mortal) as for a mightier king, being attached to him.

5. When he had created sap to the great father Heaven, the knowing one stealthily approached the speckled (cows). The archer fiercely shot an arrow at him. The god turned his impetuous power against his daughter<sup>1</sup>.

6. Augment, O Agni, twofold the strength, of

the man who worships<sup>1</sup> thee in his house, or offers adoration to the loving one<sup>2</sup> day by day. May he whom thou incitest be united with riches<sup>3</sup>.

7. Every nourishment goes towards Agni<sup>1</sup>, as the seven young<sup>2</sup> rivers (flow) into the ocean. Our strength does not shine from kinsmen<sup>3</sup>. Do thou therefore who knowest this, procure among the gods kindness for us.

8<sup>1</sup>. When the sharp splendour<sup>2</sup> reached the lord of men to incite him<sup>3</sup>, the bright sperm poured down from Heaven (or, from the god Dyaus)<sup>4</sup>, Agni produced<sup>5</sup> and furthered the blameless, young, well-wishing host<sup>6</sup>.

9. He who traverses the paths quickly<sup>1</sup> like thought, the Sun alone rules over wealth altogether. (There are) the two kings Mitra and Varuna with graceful hands<sup>2</sup>, who watch over the beloved ambrosia<sup>3</sup> in the cows.

10. Do not forget, O Agni, who art a sage possessed of knowledge<sup>1</sup>, our paternal friendship. Old age impairs the appearance (of men) as a cloud (covers the sun or the sky). Before this curse (attains us), think thou (of us)<sup>2</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, Trishubh.

Though the hymns 71-73 are not composed in the Virâg metre like the preceding hymns, it is shown by manifold evidence that they had the same origin. Verse 8 = VS. XXXIII, 11; TS. I, 3, 14, 6; MS. IV, 14, 15.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, II, 134.

**Note 2.** If the text is correct, the 'sisters' may either

be the ten fingers which generate Agni by attrition (III, 29, 13; IV, 6, 8), or the streams of water among which Agni grows up, or streams of *Ghrīta* or the like (comp. II, 5, 5; see below). Why these sisters are said to delight in the dark and in the bright goddess, the Night and the Dawn, remains doubtful.

But I think there are reasons which strongly recommend a correction of the text. In III, 55, 11 we read *syāvī ka . . . árushî ka svásârau*, 'the two sisters, the dark one and the red one.' Is it not probable that in our passage also it is the sisters who are described as dark and red? The dark goddess and the red goddess of course are Night and Dawn, and Night and Dawn, as is well known, are sisters in Vedic poetry. And furthermore the 'sisters' are described in our verse as amorously exciting the god Agni: for it cannot well be doubted that the *svásâra* of the third Pâda are identical with the *usatî* of the first: similarly it is said in 70, 7—in a hymn belonging to the same collection with our Sûkta—that the Nights and Dawns augment Agni's greatness; in other passages Agni is represented as beloved by the Dawn, or as suckled by Night and Dawn (Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 14. 15). The 'sisters' then are stated in our verse to delight (*agushran*), probably in Agni: now we read in II, 2, 2. *abhî tvâ nákti ushâsa vavâsire ágne vatsâm ná svásareshu dhenáva*, 'The Nights and Dawns, Agni, have lowed at thee as the milch-cows in their stalls at their calves;' comp. Bergaigne, II, 15. Thus everything is clear, if we take the *usatî* and the *svásâra* for the bright and dark goddesses, i. e. for the Dawns and Nights. The correction of the text to which this interpretation leads, is *svásâra syāvī árushî agushran*, 'the dark and the red sisters have delighted (in Agni).' It is easy to understand that the corruption of the text was occasioned by the simile of the fourth Pâda. The words *ushâsam ná gâva* seemed to demand a parallel nominative and a parallel accusative in the third Pâda. The nominative was *svásâra*, but there was no accusative. Thus probably arose the reading *syāvīm árushīm*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1** On the *Āngiras* as the fathers of the priestly tribes, see H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 278.

**Note 2** The phrase *ushásaḥ ketúḥ* occurs several times in the *Rig-veda*. I think that *ketúm usráḥ* means exactly the same; it has been shown by Kaegi, *Festgruss an Boehtlingk*, p. 49, and by Bartholomae, *Bezzenberger's Beitrage*, XV, 185, that a genitive sing. *usráḥ* existed.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Ludwig refers *asya* to the sacrificer, Bollensen to *Agni*, and so does *Sâyana*. I believe that *asya* should be explained as *ritásya*; the phrase *ritásya dhítí* is frequently used, comp. IV, 23, 8; IX, 76, 4; 97, 34; 111, 2. See also Ludwig's note on III, 31, 1 (vol. v, p. 65).—Prof. Max Muller refers *rita* to *Agni*. 'One might translate it by righteous: They established the righteous (*Agni*), they moved his mind (made him attend?).'

**Note 2** The substantive (of feminine gender) which is to be supplied to *didhishṣaḥ*, *átrishyantiḥ*, &c., seems to me to be *gíraḥ* or the like. *Aryáḥ* stands frequently together with *gíraḥ*.—Prof. Max Muller writes: 'Could not *ari* be a feminine like *karshani* and *vis*; see before, I, 70, 1. We should then translate. and then the people emulous, widely spread, never flagging [the stones also are called *atrishitâḥ* *atrishnagaḥ*, X, 94, 11], and active go towards the gods.'

**Note 3.** See above, 70, 1, note 1.

**Note 4** Are the prayers called 'free from thirst' because they are accompanied by libations of *Ghrîta*, *Soma*, &c.?

**Note 5.** I believe that *devân gánma* depends both on *ákḥhâ* and on *vardháyantiḥ*.

**Note 6.** *Deván*, or rather *devám*, is gen. plur.; see above, 70, 6, with note 1.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The place in which *vibhrîtaḥ* stands would seem to show that it is an epithet of *Mâtarisvan*, and so it is understood by Ludwig and by Bergaigne (*Rel. Véd.* I, 54).

But it is Agni himself, not Mâtarisvan, who is very frequently mentioned as *vibhrîta* or the like. As we read here, *vibhrîtaḥ . . . grîhé-grîhe*, it is said in V, 11, 4. *agnîm náraḥ ví bharante grîhé-grîhe*, 'the men carry Agni hither and thither, to every house;' comp. I, 70, 10; III, 55, 4; X, 1, 2; 45, 2; 80, 4. Thus I believe the poet means to say that Mâtarisvan first kindled Agni, in one place of course, and that Agni then was brought to many places, to all human dwellings. I think that the text indeed can be understood in this way, if we suppose that the author, for the sake of the metre, allowed himself a hyperbaton or synchysis.

We must not omit to mention that the first Pâda of I, 148, 1 is nearly identical with our passage: *máthît yát ïm vishváḥ mâtariśvâ*. This Pâda is deficient by one syllable. If we were to read *vibhrîtaḥ*, as in our passage, this would lead indeed to the conclusion that there is no hyperbaton in our verse—for the verse, I, 148, 1, could not be explained in that way—but that *vibhrîtaḥ* refers to Mâtarisvan. I think, however, that it is more than doubtful that the verse, I, 148, 1, really ought to be corrected in this way; whatever may have been the original form of that verse, it is quite possible, and even probable, that it differed from our passage just in that one word.

**Note 2.** The exact meaning of *Bhrîgavâna* is doubtful. It is, of course, derived from *Bhrîgu* as *vásavâna*, *tákavâna*, from *vásu*, *táku*. Agni is called *Bhrîgavâna* also in IV, 7, 4. Comp. Bergaigne, I, 54.

**Note 3.** With the words *á dûtṡam vivâya* comp. IV, 9, 6. *véshi it u asya dûtṡam*.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** This difficult verse evidently treats of the incest which the father Dyaus has committed with his daughter. Compare on this subject Bergaigne, *Rel. Véd.* II, 109 seq. Agni seems to be represented here as stimulating the desire of the father; the 'sap' (*râsa*) probably is the sperm, comp. I, 105, 2.

In the second Pâda, Agni, having done, as it seems, some mischief, goes away to the 'speckled cows.' We cannot say who these speckled cows were; they evidently are identical with those mentioned in another passage treating of the same story, X, 61, 8.—Bergaigne paraphrases the second Pâda of our verse, wrongly in my opinion, 'Agni sort furtivement de cette fille, de cette vache, *prisanî*.'

The archer who shoots at Agni (third Pâda) is not better known to us than the speckled cows. Bergaigne's opinion, 'que cet archer n'est autre que le père lui-même,' is not very convincing.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** The traditional reading *vibhâti* ('he who shines for thee in his house') gives no satisfactory sense. I propose to read *vidhâti*. Cf. I, 120, 1. *kathâ vidhâti âpraketâh*.

**Note 2.** I have some doubts as to the correctness of *usatâh* (*Samhitâpâtâh*, *usató*) *ânu dyûn*. *Usât*, of course, is an epithet not of the days, but of Agni. But then we expect the dative. Correcting the text (*usaté*) is all the easier, because before a following vowel the dative and the genitive were, in the original pronunciation, identical (*usatâ-ânu*; see my Prolegomena, 447 sqq.); the spellings of the *Samhitâpâtâh*, *usató ânu* and *usaté ânu*, belong to the inventions of Vedic grammarians.

**Note 3.** Literally, May he whom thou incitest drive on the same chariot with riches. Comp. such expressions as *rathîh râyâh* and the like.

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Comp. IV, 44, 2. *yuvóh vápuh abhí príkshah sakante*; VII, 90, 5.

**Note 2.** Comp. I, 26, 10, note 1.

**Note 3.** Ludwig: nicht unter unsern freunden ward auszufundig gemacht die kraftspeise. Grassmann: nicht bei Verwandten ward uns Nahrung sichtbar. Wilson: Our food is not partaken of by our kinsmen. Griffith: Not by our brethren was our food discovered.—Ludwig and Grassmann translate as if the text had *gâmîshu*. What the

instrumental means is shown, I believe, for instance, by IV, 14, 2. *ví súryaḥ rasmībhiḥ kékītānaḥ*, 'the sun shining with his rays.' Thus in our passage the poet seems to me to say, 'We have no strong kinsmen who might add lustre to our strength. Agni, procure thou strength to us.' Comp. X, 23, 7. *vidmá hí te prámātim deva gāmivát*, 'for we know, O god, thy providing care like that of a kinsman.' —Prof. Max Muller proposes the translation: 'Our wealth is not known by our kinsmen, i.e. we cannot support them as we ought.'

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The poet returns here to the myth of which he had spoken in verse 5. Should the order of the verses be changed?—On our verse, compare Geldner, *Ved. Studien*, II, 34.

**Note 2.** *Tégas* seems to be here a synonym of *rétaḥ*, as in the later language.

**Note 3.** Is the lord of men Agni? See the third *Pāda*.—*Ishé* I consider, with Geldner, as an infinitive.

**Note 4.** My translation rests on the supposition that *dyaúḥ* is to be corrected into *dyóḥ*; thus the ablative is obtained, of which the word *abhíke* is usually accompanied (comp. Lanman, 433; Collitz, *Bezenberger's Beitrage*, X, 15). If we leave the reading *dyaúḥ*, this nominative will be the subject of the verb *ānaḥ*. Then *tégaḥ* must be accusative dependent on *ānaḥ*, and we can scarcely avoid making *nrípátim* to depend on the infinitive *ishé*. This is the way which Geldner has followed in interpreting this passage. But I cannot consider this separation of *nrípátim* from the verb *ānaḥ* very probable.

**Note 5.** The exact meaning of *ganayat* seems to be here, 'he caused them to be born.' Comp. *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* I, 7, 4, 4. *yathā tad devā retaḥ prāganayan* (comp. *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* III, 34; see also *Rig-veda* X, 61, 7).

**Note 6.** This may be the host of the seven *Rishis*. Comp. III, 31, 1–5; IV, 1, 12 seq. (?). Or the Maruts are alluded to (comp. below, 72, 4), though that seems to me less probable.



## Verse 9

**Note 1.** Literally in one day. But *sadyáḥ* has already in the Rīg-veda the secondary meaning 'immediately, quickly'

**Note 2.** Comp. III, 56, 7. *rāḡānā mitrá-várunā supānī.*

**Note 3.** See below, 72, 6.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Comp. VII, 18, 2. there the words *abhi viduḥ kavíḥ sán* are identical with our text.

**Note 2.** Of the second hemistich Prof. Collitz has treated in Bezenberger's Beitrage, X, 15. note. He paraphrases the meaning in the following way. 'Der Sinn des ganzen Verses ist: unsere Freundschaft mit dir, Agni, stammt aus alter Zeit. Nun sagt man zwar "im Alter andert sich das Aussehn wie das der Wolke" Aber stehe du uns bei vor diesem Fluche.' I do not believe that this interpretation, though very ingenious, gives the real meaning of the Vedic poet.—Comp. I, 179, 1. *mināti śríyam garimā tanūnām.*

# MANDALA I, HYMN 72.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 17-18.

1. He has brought down (i.e. surpassed) the wisdom of many a worshipper<sup>1</sup>, he who holds in his hand all manly power. Agni has become the lord of treasures, he who brought together all (powers of) immortality.

2<sup>1</sup>. All the clever immortals when seeking did not find the calf though sojourning round about us. The attentive (gods), wearying themselves, following his footsteps<sup>2</sup>, stood at the highest, beautiful<sup>3</sup> standing-place of Agni.

3. When the bright ones<sup>1</sup> had done service<sup>2</sup> to thee, the bright one, Agni, with Ghṛita through three autumns, they assumed worshipful names; the well-born shaped their own bodies.

4. Acquiring (or, exploring?) for themselves the two great worlds, the worshipful ones brought forward their Rudra-like powers<sup>1</sup>. The mortal, when (beings) were in discord<sup>2</sup>, perceived and found out Agni standing in the highest place.

5. Being like-minded they<sup>1</sup> reverentially approached him on their knees. Together with their wives they venerated the venerable one<sup>2</sup>. Abandoning their bodies they made them their own<sup>3</sup>, the (one) friend waking when the (other) friend closed his eyes<sup>4</sup>.

6. When the worshipful (gods) have discovered the thrice seven secret steps<sup>1</sup> (or, places) laid down in thee, they concordantly guard with them immor-

tality. Protect thou the cattle and that which remains steadfast<sup>2</sup> and that which moves.

7. Knowing, O Agni, the established orders<sup>1</sup> of (human) dwellings, distribute in due order gifts<sup>2</sup> that they may live. Knowing the ways which the gods go<sup>3</sup>, thou hast become the unwearied messenger, the bearer of oblations.

8. They who knew the right way and were filled with good intentions, beheld from heaven the seven young<sup>1</sup> (rivers) and the doors of riches. Saramâ found the strong stable of the cows from which human clans receive their nourishment<sup>2</sup>.

9. The Earth has spread herself far and wide with them who are great in their greatness, the mother Aditi, for the refreshment of the bird<sup>1</sup>, with her sons who have assumed all powers of their own dominion<sup>2</sup>, preparing (for themselves) the way to immortality.

10. When the immortals created the two eyes of heaven<sup>1</sup>, they placed fair splendour in him (Agni)<sup>2</sup>. Then they rush down<sup>3</sup> like streams let loose. The red ones have recognised, O Agni, those which are directed downwards<sup>4</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rzshi* and metre.—Verse 1 = TS. II, 2, 12, 1. Verse 3 = TB. II, 4, 5, 6. Verses 8-9 = TB. II, 5, 8, 10.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to me to be : by his wisdom he excels all human wisdom. Prof. Max Muller translates: 'Agni, who holds in his hand all that men desire, conquers

(or, wins for himself) the praises of many a wise worshipper.' And the last Pâda: 'he who brought together all immortal blessings.'—On *sasvat*, see VI, 61, 1; VII, 18, 18; VIII, 23, 28.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Here we have again the myth of the hidden Agni whom the gods seek. Agni is meant by the calf.

**Note 2.** Going on foot, *Sâyana*.

**Note 3.** I follow *Sâyana*, Bollensen, and Ludwig in taking *kāru* as a locative.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** 'Was not *Sâyana* right in taking this verse as referring to the Maruts? Cf. VI, 48, 21. . . . *sugâta* also is an epithet of the Maruts, I, 88, 3; 166, 12.' M. M.

**Note 2.** As to the subjunctive, comp. Delbruck, *Syntaktische Forschungen*, I, p. 67. The *Taittirîya Brâhmaṇa* (II, 4, 5, 6) reads *saparyân*.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** I follow the *Padapâṭha* which has *rudrîyâ*. But possibly we may have the nom. plur. *rudrîyâḥ*: 'the worshipful Rudriyas (i.e. Maruts) rushed forward.'

**Note 2.** The translation of *nemâdhitâ* is in jeopardy.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Probably the mortals, as Ludwig understands it. Comp. *mârtaḥ*, verse 4.

**Note 2.** The venerable one is Agni.

**Note 3** Possibly the text is corrupt. In IV, 24, 3 we read *ririkvâṃsaḥ tanvâḥ krinvata trâm*, 'abandoning (i.e. risking) their bodies they took him (Indra) for their protector' (comp. I, 100, 7). Should *svâḥ* have supplanted another word, for instance, *trâm*? As the pronoun *svâ* very frequently stands in apposition with *tanû*, it may have found its way also into passages to which it did not belong.

**Note 4.** The meaning seems to be that whenever the attention of one of the friends relaxed, another friend watched instead of the first. See *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenl. Gesellschaft*, XLIV, 328; Bartholomae, *Studien zur indogerm. Sprachgeschichte*, I, 95.

Verse 6.

**Note 1.** *Sâyana* explains the *trīṇ sapta padā* as the three times seven kinds of sacrifices, the seven *Pākayagñas*, the seven *Haviryagñas*, the seven *Somayagñas*. But this later system of the twenty-one forms of sacrifice can scarcely have existed at the time of the *Rig-veda Samhitā*. Three times seven is a favourite number in *Rig-vedic* mysticism; comp. I, 191, 12. 14, IV, 1, 16; VII, 87, 4; VIII, 46, 26; 69, 7; 96, 2; IX, 70, 1; 86, 21; X, 64, 8; 90, 15. Possibly three times seven pieces of wood (*samīdhaḥ*) are alluded to, comp. X, 90, 15, but everybody who has studied *Bergaigne's Arithmétique mythologique* (*Rel. Véd.* II, 114 seq.; see especially p. 122) will admit that there are ever so many possible interpretations of a passage like this. Prof. Max Muller's translation is: 'The worshipful gods found in thee the twenty-one words which are hidden in thee. They guard with them the immortal (Agni).—Instead of *avidan* (*Padapātā*) I think we must read *ávidan*.

**Note 2.** Ludwig certainly is wrong in translating 'hute du den wandel von tier und pflanze.' The author of this group of hymns is very fond of the phrase *sthātúḥ karātham* and the like; see I, 68, 1; 70, 3. 7. The same phrase, in one or the other of its possible shapes, has evidently been used by him here also. The plural masculine *sthātṛīn* is indeed very strange. Possibly J. Wackernagel is right in reading *sthātúḥ* (*Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXV, 287; comp. Lanman, p. 422); the reading *sthātṛīn* may be due to the neighbourhood of *paśūn*. This sort of blunder is very frequent in the text of the *Rig-veda*. Prof. Max Muller suggests: the stabled cattle and what moves about (in the meadows).

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** On *vayúna*, comp. Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, I, 295. 300. 'The thoughts of human beings.' M. M.

**Note 2.** *Surúdh* : Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, I, 32 50.

**Note 3** 'Which lead to the gods?' M. M.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 26, 19, note 1.—'Beheld the seven young rivers coming down from heaven.' M. M.

**Note 2.** See Delbruck, *Syntaktische Forschungen*, I, 87.

## Verse 9.

**Note 1.** The bird seems to be Agni.

**Note 2.** The *Padapâtḥa* gives *su-apatyáni*. There is no doubt a word *su-apatyá*, 'blessed with good offspring.' This is frequently used together with such nouns as *rayi*, *kshaya*, *ish* ; it stands in several passages by the side of *pragâvat*. See I, 117, 19 ; II, 2, 12 ; 4, 8 ; 9, 5 ; III, 3, 7 ; 16, 1 ; IV, 2, 11 ; X, 30, 12. But from this word should be distinguished *sva-patyá*, derived from *svá-pati* (X, 44, 1, &c.), 'a man's own dominion,' or 'own rulership ;' comp. *gâspatyá*. This word is found here, and in some other passages, for instance, VII, 91, 3. *vís-vâ it nárah svapatyáni kakruḥ*, 'the heroes have exercised all the powers of their own dominion ;' VIII, 15, 10. *satrá vís-vâ svapatyáni dadhishe*, 'thou hast assumed (Indra) all powers of thy own dominion altogether.'—Ludwig translates correctly, 'alle selbstherlichkeit.'

The *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa* reads *kakrúḥ* for *tasthúḥ*. This reading evidently rests on *Rig-veda* IV, 34, 9 ; VII, 91, 3. There is no reason, however, for preferring this to the traditional reading of our *Rik-text*.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** The sun and the moon? This very natural explanation will scarcely be modified on account of passages like the following (*Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* I, 6, 3, 38):

‘These are the two eyes of the sacrifice, the (oblations of butter called) *Āgyabhāgas*.’

**Note 2.** Comp. below, 73, 4.

**Note 3.** It is not necessary to change the text ; I believe, however, that the conjecture *adhá/ ksharanti* (they stream downwards) would not be quite improbable. Comp. my *Prolegomena*, p 369, note 1.—The subject seems to be the streams of sacrificial libations.

**Note 4.** Both expressions, ‘the red ones’ and ‘those which are directed downwards,’ are feminine. The red ones may be the dawns. But these cannot be called ‘directed downwards.’ I take, therefore, the one noun as a nominative, the other as an accusative. Cannot ‘those which are directed downwards’ be the libations of *Ghr̥ta* and the like, which the dawns see?—Prof. Max Muller translates. ‘People recognised the red netherward mares (of thee), O Agni.’ He supplies *gvâlâ/* or takes *arushî/* as mares, cf. V, 56, 6.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 73.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 19-20.

1. He who gives vigour like wealth acquired by the fathers<sup>1</sup>, who is a good guide like the instruction of a sage, who is pleased (by worship) like a comfortably resting guest<sup>2</sup>, (Agni) has crossed the (sacrificial) seat of the worshipper like a Hotri.

2. He who being truthful like the god Savitri<sup>1</sup> protects by his power of mind all settlements<sup>2</sup>, praised by many like impetuous splendour<sup>3</sup>, the truthful one has become dear like vital breath and worthy to be searched for<sup>4</sup>.

3<sup>1</sup>. (Agni) who possessing every refreshment dwells on the earth like a god, like a king who has made himself (valiant) friends<sup>2</sup>, like heroes who sit in front and under shelter, like a blameless wife beloved by her husband—

4. Thee, O Agni, who art constantly kindled in the house, men have worshipped in their firm dwellings. They have placed in him rich splendour<sup>1</sup>. Be thou possessed of all life, a supporter of riches<sup>2</sup>.

5. May the liberal givers, O Agni, attain nourishment, may the rich<sup>1</sup> who bestow gifts (on us) attain to a full span of life. May we win in battles the booty of him who does not give<sup>1</sup>, obtaining a (rich) share before the gods, that we may win glory<sup>2</sup>.

6. The lowing milch-cows of Rīta, assigned by Heaven, were exuberant with their full udders. The rivers imploring the favour (of the gods) from afar



have broken through the midst of the rock with their floods.

7. Imploring favour from thee, O Agni, the worshipful (gods) have won glory in the sky. They have made Night and Dawn of different shapes; they have joined the black and red colour (to Night and Dawn).

8. And may we, our liberal givers and ourselves, be the mortals whom thou furthest to wealth, O Agni<sup>1</sup>. Like a shadow thou followest the whole world, having filled the two worlds (Heaven and Earth) and the air<sup>2</sup>.

9. May we, O Agni, guarded by thee, conquer with our racers the racers, with our men the men, with our heroes the heroes (of our enemies). Being masters of the riches which their fathers<sup>1</sup> have conquered, may our rich (givers) reach a hundred winters.

10. May these hymns, O Agni, worshipper (of the gods), be grateful to thee, to thy mind and heart. May we be able to bridle thee, the well-harnessed wealth<sup>1</sup>, acquiring the glory which the gods have assigned us.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 5 = MS. IV, 14, 15.  
Verse 7 = TB. II, 7, 12, 5. Verse 10 = MS. IV, 14, 15.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Agni is compared to wealth acquired by the fathers, being himself *pitrivitta*, found by the forefathers

of the Brāhmanic tribes. Prof. Max Muller proposes to translate : 'wealth inherited from the fathers.'

**Note 2.** Comp. VII, 42, 4, and see also VI, 16, 42.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The first Pāda is identical with the fourth of IX, 97, 48. There the expressions are referred to Soma.

**Note 2.** On *vriḡāna*, comp. the quotations given above, I, 60, 3, note 2 ; cf. IX, 87, 2. *vriḡānam rākshamānaḥ*.

**Note 3.** Comp. I, 64, 9. *amātiḥ ná darsatā*.

**Note 4.** Comp. II, 4, 1 (see below).

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The first three Pādas are nearly identical with III, 55, 21.

**Note 2.** As to the meaning of *hitāmitra*, comp. X, 108, 3. *mitrām ena dadhāma* ; see also X, 132, 5, and H. O., Religion des Veda, 186, note 1.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 72, 10 (see above).

**Note 2.** I cannot accept Pischel's translation of *dharúnaḥ rayinām*, 'der Reichtum fließen lässt' (Vedische Studien, I, 40).—'Be thou, who art rich in all food, the protector of riches.' M. M.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On *sûrí* and *arí*, see Bergaigne, Rel. Véd. II, 218 seq. *Aryáḥ* may also be nom. pl. and mean '(we) the poor ones.'

**Note 2.** 'May we win in battles the booty of the enemy, setting aside a share for the gods to their glory.' M. M.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** In the first Pāda one syllable is wanting. Perhaps the acc. plur. *yán* had here dissyllabic value.

**Note 2.** The last Pāda is identical with the second of X, 139, 2.

## Verse 9.

Note 1. Comp. above, verse 1, note 1.

## Verse 10.

Note 1. Comp. *sakéma vâgínaḥ yámam*, II, 5, 1 ; *agne sakéma te vayám yámam devásya vâgínaḥ*, III, 27, 3. As *sudhúr* and *sudhúra* are epithets of horses, the poet of course could say, *sakéma sudhúraḥ yámam te*. But *Agni* is not only a horse ; he is also wealth (II, 1, 12 ; IV, 2, 5, &c.). The combination of the two metaphors explains the curious expression *sudhúraḥ râyáḥ*.

MANDALA I, HYMN 74.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 21-22.

1. Going forward to the sacrifice let us repeat a prayer to Agni who hears us, may he be afar or with us—

2. He who foremost<sup>1</sup> in . . . .<sup>2</sup>, when the human tribes met (in battle), has preserved his home to the worshipper.

3. And let the people say 'Agni is born, the slayer of foes (or, the slayer of *Vṛitra*), he who wins the prize in every battle.'

4. The man in whose home thou art a messenger, and to whose sacrificial food thou eagerly comest for feasting, to whose worship thou impartest wonderful power—

5. Such a man the people call a giver of good oblations, O Aṅgiras, a friend of the gods, O son of strength<sup>1</sup>, and a possessor of a good Barhis (or sacrificial grass).

6. And thou shalt conduct them hither, the gods<sup>1</sup>, that we may praise them, that they may eagerly come, O resplendent one, to the sacrificial offerings.

7. No noise<sup>1</sup> of the horses of the moving chariot<sup>2</sup> is heard any way, when thou goest on thy messengership, O Agni.

8. When guarded by thee the racer becomes fearless; the worshipper, O Agni, who is behind, gains the advantage<sup>1</sup> over him who is ahead.

9. And thou winnest, O Agni, brilliant, high bliss in strong heroes from the gods, O god, for the worshipper.

## NOTES.

This hymn opens the section ascribed to Gotama Râhûgana, and belonging indeed, as several passages show, to the family of the Gotamas (comp. Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Gesellschaft, XLII, 221). The metre is Gâyatrî.—Verse 1 = VS. III, 11; TS. I, 5, 5, 1; MS. I, 5, 1 (I, 5, 5, 6). Verses 1–3 = SV. II, 729. 730. 732. Verse 3 = TS. III, 5, 11, 4; MS. IV, 10, 3.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Or *pûrvyâh*, 'the old Agni,' cf. IX, 96, 10<sup>2</sup> (M. M.)

**Note 2.** I have left untranslated the obscure word *snîhitishu* (*Sâyana*, *vadhakârishu*). It seems to be identical with *snêhiti*, which occurs VIII, 96, 13. *âpa snêhitîh nrîmânâh adhatta* (the *Sâma-veda* has the reading *snîh*<sup>c</sup>). Here the verb *âpa adhatta* (comp VI, 20, 5; X, 164, 3) and the comparison of the second hemistichs of the two following verses, 14 and 15, seem to show that the word means some kind of hostile powers, which would do very well for our passage—In *Taittirîya Âraṇyaka* IV, 23 the word *snîhiti* occurs in an enumeration of the 'terrible substances' (*ghorâh tanûvâh*) of Agni—Comp. Ludwig, *Ueber die neuesten Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Rîg-veda-Forschung*, p. 93.

### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** See above, I, 26, 10, note 1.

### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** See Delbruck, *Syntaktische Forschungen*, I, 20, 111.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** On upabdí, which literally means the noise produced by going, see Joh. Schmidt, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXV, 55; Hubschmann, Das indogermanische Vocal-system, 124.

**Note 2.** Yólh (comp. X, 176, 3?) seems to be a genitive of yú, 'the going one;' comp. sva-yú, subham-yú; Lanman, 401.

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Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** The last syllable of asthât has the value of two syllables.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 75.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA ३3.

1. Accept gladly our most widely-sounding<sup>1</sup> speech, the most agreeable to the gods, thou who, in thy mouth, offerest the sacrificial food (to the gods).

2. And may we then pronounce to thee, O highest Aṅgiras, Agni, best worshipper, a prayer agreeable to thee and successful.

3. Who is thy kinsman among men, O Agni? Who performs worship to thee<sup>1</sup>? Who art thou, and where dost thou rest?

4. Thou, O Agni, art the kinsman, the dear friend ('Mitra') of men, a friend who is to be magnified by his friends.

5. Sacrifice for us to Mitra and Varuṇa. Sacrifice to the gods, (a sacrifice conforming to) the great R̥ta<sup>1</sup>. Sacrifice, O Agni, to thy own house.

## NOTES.

The same R̥ishi and metre.—Verse 1 = TB. III, 6, 7, 1; MS. III, 10, 1 (IV, 13, 5). Verses 3-5 = SV. II, 885-887. Verse 5 = VS. XXXIII, 3; TB. II, 7, 12, 1.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. VI, 68, 9. mánma . . . sapráthaḥ.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** May we not take dāsú-adhvāra as a compound with governed final member, like vidádvasu, sádádyoni &c.?

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. Gaedicke, Der Accusativ im Veda, 159.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 76.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 24.

1. What supplication is to thy mind's taste<sup>1</sup>? What (pious) thought may be, O Agni, most agreeable to thee? Or who has won for himself thy wisdom by sacrifices? Or with what thoughts may we worship thee<sup>2</sup>?

2. Come hither, Agni, sit down here as a *Hotri*. Become our undeceivable leader<sup>1</sup>. May Heaven and Earth, the all-embracing, protect thee. Offer the sacrifice to the gods that they may be highly gracious to us.

3. Burn down all sorcerers, O Agni; become a protector of the sacrifices against imprecations. And conduct hither the lord of Soma (Indra) with his two bay horses. We have prepared hospitality for him, the good giver.

4. With words procuring offspring, carrying thee (to our sacrifice) with my mouth<sup>1</sup>, I call<sup>2</sup> thee hither, and thou shalt sit down here with the gods. Perform the service of a *Hotri* and of a *Potri*<sup>3</sup>, O worshipful one. Be thou a giver and a father<sup>4</sup> of riches.

5. As thou didst perform sacrifice<sup>5</sup> to the gods with the sacrificial food of the wise Manu<sup>1</sup>, a sage together with sages, thus, O highly truthful *Hotri*, perform thou the sacrifice to-day, O Agni, with thy joy-giving sacrificial ladle<sup>2</sup>.



## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, Trishṭubh.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Sâyana takes *vára* in the sense of 'holding back' (comp. I, 143, 5), and makes *mánasaḥ* depend on *várāya*. He says, 'he agne te tava manaso varāya nivāranāyāsmāsv avasthāpanāya kopetir bhuvat kīdrīsam upagamanam bhavet.' The modern translators are evidently right in assigning to *vára* the meaning of 'wish' or the like (comp. VII, 59, 2. *yáḥ vaḥ várāya dāsati*), but they differ as to whether *mánasaḥ* should be taken as belonging to *várāya* or to *úpetiḥ*. Ludwig translates, 'Welches nahen des geistes ist gegenstand der wal dir?' Grassmann, 'Welch Nahen ist nach deines Herzens Wunsche?' My opinion is that the tradition of the text is not quite free from suspicion. My doubts are based on VI, 21, 4. *kás te yagñáḥ mánase sām várāya*, 'What sacrifice (O India) is agreeable to thy mind, to thy wish?' Here we have a question addressed to the god, beginning with *kás te*, quite similar to the question of our poet, which begins with *ká te*. We have the word *sām*, as in our passage *sántamâ*. We have *várāya* exactly as in our passage. We have, by the side of *várāya*, a case-form of *mánas* as in our passage. But we have the dative *mánase* instead of the genitive *mánasaḥ*. We may add that there are some other passages in which a dative of a similar meaning stands likewise by the side of *várāya*: thus. VIII, 82, 3. *áram várāya manyáve bhúvat te indra sām* (comp. *bhúvat agne sántamâ* in our passage) *hr̥dé*, 'May it be, O Indra, according to thy wish and thy mood, may it be agreeable to thy heart;'. VIII, 84, 4. *várāya deva manyáve*, 'to thy wish, O god, to thy mood.'

All this tends to raise the supposition that in our

passage also we should read *mánase várâya*, which datives seem to depend on *sámtamâ*. We should then translate, 'What supplication, what (pious) thought may be, O Agni, most agreeable to thy mind and to thy wish?'

**Note 2.** This seems to be a Pâda of the defective type, with four syllables before the caesura and ending as if there were five syllables before the caesura; comp. my Prolegomena, 68 seq. It would be easy, however, to restore the normal metrical form, for instance, by reading *túbhyam* instead of *te*. •

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** *Purâh-età*, literally, 'he who goes before somebody.'

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** It would be unnatural to give to the medium *â* have the passive sense and not to translate it, as it must be translated in so many passages, 'I call (thee) hither.' But, if so, it is very difficult to avoid the conclusion that *vâhniâ âsâ* ('he who carries somebody with his mouth;') comp. I, 129, 5; VI, 11, 2; 16, 9; VII, 16, 9; X, 115, 3; see vol. xxxii, pp. 42 seq.) refers here not to Agni, the divine carrier, but to the human priest, who with his mouth, i.e. by his songs, carries Agni to his sacrifice. *Vâhni* is used very frequently indeed of human worshippers, and generally the transferring of epithets of the divine priest Agni to human priests, and vice versa, is quite to the taste of Vedic poets.—Comp. on *â* have and *vâhniâ âsâ*, Neisser, Bezzenberger's Beitrage, XVIII, 320 seq; XX, 69, and below, I, 127, 8, note 1; S.B.E., vol. xxxii, p. 42. See also Delbruck, Altindische Syntax, 473, who very rightly observes: es liegt kein Grund vor, dem *huvé* den Character einer ersten Person zu versagen.

**Note 2.** On the accent of *huvé*, on which Ludwig bases very bold conclusions, see Delbruck, Altindische Syntax, 41; Weber, Indische Studien, XIII, 73.

**Note 3.** Comp. X, 3, 3.—On the priestly functions of the

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*Potri*, see Weber, *Indische Studien*, X, 141, 366, 376 seq.; H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 391.

**Note 4.** On these vocatives, see Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 106.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** Manus is here a proper name; comp. Bergaigne, I, 65 seq. On his priestly character, comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 275.

**Note 2.** On *guhvâ*, comp. Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, II, 113. The ladle is meant for the flame of Agni.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 77.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 25.

1. How shall we sacrifice to Agni? What words, agreeable to the god, shall be addressed to him, the luminous one, who, being immortal and righteous, the Hotri, the best sacrificer, conveys the gods to the mortals<sup>1</sup>?

2. Bring hither by adoration the Hotri who is most beneficial in sacrifices and righteous. When Agni repairs to the gods on behalf of the mortal<sup>1</sup>, may he be attentive in his mind, and may he perform the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>.

3. For he is wisdom<sup>1</sup>, he is manly, he is straightforward; like Mitra he has become the charioteer of the mysterious<sup>2</sup>. Therefore the Aryan clans<sup>3</sup>, longing for the gods, address him, the wonderful one, as the first at the sacrifices.

4. May that Agni, the manliest of men, triumphant with riches [?]<sup>1</sup>, come with help to our words, to our devotion, and (to the devotion) of those most powerful liberal givers who bent on the prize<sup>2</sup> have constantly stirred up our prayers<sup>3</sup>.

5. Thus Agni, the righteous Gâtavedas, has been praised by the priestly Gotamas<sup>1</sup>. May he augment their splendour and their strength. He the knowing one gains increase according to his desire.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The construction is *yâh krinôti devân mârtyeshu*. Comp., for instance, X, 40, 2. *kâh vâm . . . krinute sadhâsthe*

á. Ludwig translates: der unter den sterblichen der unsterbliche hotar . . . schafft die gotter.—‘Could it be ishkrinoti?’ M. M.

#### Verse 2

**Note 1.** The third Pâda of this verse has nine syllables instead of eleven. If we read, as several times must be done, mártýâya for mártâya, we get ten syllables, and the Pâda may belong to the defective type mentioned above, 76, 1, note 2.

**Note 2.** *Ka* seems to me to stand here, as it several times does, in the first of the members of sentence connected by it. See Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 475. Prof. Max Muller believes that it depends on yát: yát véh, yát ka sá bódhâti, ‘Bring hither the Hotri . . . so that Agni may invite the gods . . . and that he (the mortal or Agni) may be attentive, &c.’

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Grassmann gives to krátu here and in a number of other passages the meaning ‘der Starke.’ This is inadmissible; comp. Bergaigne, III, 304.

**Note 2.** Here we have again a Pâda of ten syllables (see verse 2, note 1), unless bhût has dissyllabic value. Prof. Max Muller translates this Pâda: ‘like a friend he is the charioteer of enormous wealth.’

**Note 3.** Comp. I, 96, 3 (see below).

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** On riśâdas, comp. above, I, 26, 4, note 1.

**Note 2.** Comp. I, 92, 8. There Ushas receives the epithet vâgaprasûtâ.

**Note 3.** Comp. VII, 87, 3. spâsa/ Várunasya . . . yé isháyanta mánma.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** This is again a Pâda of ten syllables.

# MANDALA I, HYMN 78.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 26.

1. O *Gâtavedas*, who dwellest among all tribes, we the *Gotamas* (praise) thee with our song—we praise thee aloud with (songs full of) splendour.

2. *Gotama*<sup>1</sup> desirous of riches exalts thee, as thou art, with his song. We praise thee aloud with (songs full of) splendour.

3. We call thee, such as thou art, the highest winner of booty, as *Āngiras* did. We praise thee aloud with (songs full of) splendour.

4. (We praise) thee, the greatest destroyer of enemies (or, of *Vṛitra*), who hurlest the *Dasyus* away—we praise thee, such as thou art, aloud with (songs full of) splendour.

5. We the *Rahûganas*<sup>1</sup> have recited a honey-sweet speech to *Agni*. We praise thee aloud with (songs full of) splendour.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. Metre, *Gâyatrî*.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** This probably means, 'the descendant of *Gotama*.' See *Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Gesellschaft*, XLII, 202.

### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The *Rahûganas* seem to be a branch of the *Gotamas*; see *Āsvalâyana Srautasûtra* XII, 11, 1.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 79.

ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 27-38.

## I.

1. The golden-haired in the expanse<sup>1</sup> of the atmosphere, the roaring<sup>2</sup> snake, is hasting (through the air) like the wind; the brightly resplendent watcher of the dawn<sup>3</sup>, he who is like the glorious, ever active and truthful (goddesses)<sup>4</sup>.

2. By thy goings the beautifully-winged (birds) were disparaged<sup>1</sup>; the black bull<sup>2</sup> has roared, when here<sup>3</sup> (all this happened). He has come as if with the bounteous smiling (women)<sup>4</sup>. The mists fly, the clouds thunder.

3. When they have led him, who swells<sup>1</sup> with the milk of *Rîta*, on the straightest paths of *Rîta*, then *Aryaman*, *Mitra*, and *Varuza*, he who walks round the earth<sup>2</sup>, fill the leather-bag (the cloud) in the womb of the lower (atmosphere[?])<sup>3</sup>.

## II.

4. Agni, who art lord of booty, rich in cows, young son of strength<sup>1</sup>, bestow on us, O *Gâtavedas*, great glory.

5. Being lighted, a *Vasu*, a sage, Agni who is to be magnified by (pious) words, O (god) with many faces, shine to us so that riches may be ours.

6. Reigning<sup>1</sup> by night by thy own power, O Agni, and at the break of dawn, O god with sharp teeth, burn against the sorcerers.

## III.

7. Bless us, O Agni, with thy blessings, when our Gâyatra song is brought forward (to thee), thou to whom reverence is due in all our prayers.

8. Bring us wealth, O Agni, which may be always conquering, excellent and invincible<sup>1</sup> in all battles.

9. Bestow on us, Agni, through thy kindness<sup>1</sup> wealth which may last all our life<sup>2</sup>, and have mercy<sup>3</sup> on us that we may live.

## IV.

10. O Gotama<sup>1</sup>, bring forward purified words, bring songs to the sharp-flaming Agni, desirous of his favour.

11. May he who tries to harm us, whether nigh or afar, fall down. Do thou lead us alone to increase.

12. The thousand-eyed Agni, who dwells among all tribes, scares away the Rakshas. The praise-worthy Hotri (Agni) is praised<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, 1-3 Trishṭubh; 4-6 Ushnih; 7-12 Gâyatri.

What in the traditional text is one hymn, consists really of four independent hymns of three verses each. This is to be concluded from the well-known laws of arrangement of the *Samhitâ*, and is confirmed by the change of metre and by the reception of two of the four hymns into other Vedic *Samhitâs*: the second (verses 4-6) is found in the *Sâma-veda* II, 911-913; *Vâg. Samhitâ* XV, 35-37; *Faith*.



*Samhitâ* IV, 4, 4, 5; *Maitr. Samhitâ* II, 13, 8; the third (verses 7-9) in the *Sâma-veda* II, 874-876. Besides, verses 1-2 occur *Taitt. Samh.* III, 1, 11, 4-5; verse 2, *Maitr. Samh.* IV, 12, 5; verse 4, *Sâma-veda* I, 99; verses 8, 9, *Maitr. Samh.* IV, 12, 4; verse 9, *Maitr. Samh.* IV, 10, 6; *Taitt. Br.* II, 4, 5, 3.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** As to *visârá* I think we should compare VII, 36, 1. *ví sánunâ pr̥thivī́ sasre urvī́*, 'The wide earth has expanded with her surface.' Prof. Max Muller observes with regard to this *Pâda*: when the sky sends forth the rain, the lightning appears.

**Note 2.** On *dhúni*, see vol. xxxii, p. 112 (I, 64, 5), and Geldner. *Vedische Studien*, I, 268. I do not take the word with Geldner for an epithet of *Vâta*, the wind, but of the snake, i e. *Agni*, who very probably is to be understood here as in the whole *Tr̥ka*, as the fire of the lightning.

**Note 3.** Perhaps we have here again a *Pâda* of ten syllables, of the type which occurs several times in the preceding hymns. Or possibly the text should be corrected *ushásaṁ ná návedâṁ*, 'a knower (of sacrifices, comp. IV, 23, 4; V, 12, 3) like the dawns,' or *ushásām návedâṁ* (with dissyllabic -ām), 'a knower of the dawns.'—See Lanman, p. 565.

**Note 4.** The waters? Or the dawns?

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On the nasalization of *aminantañ* in the *Samhitâ* text, see my *Prolegomena*, p. 471.

**Note 2.** I. e. *Parganya*, the thundering cloud. Comp. V, 83, 1; VII, 101, 1; Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, III, 27 seq.

**Note 3.** Regarding *yádi idám*, comp. IV, 5, 11. There the verb belonging to *yádi* must be supplied; in the same way our passage must be interpreted also, unless we resort to changing the text and accentuating the verb *nonâva*, in which case the translation would be, 'when the black bull has bellowed here.'

**Note 4.** The women may be the showers of rain. Or they could be understood as the dawns, comp. *ushásaḥ návedāḥ*, verse 1.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** I propose to read *píyānam*.

**Note 2.** On *párigman*, see Joh. Schmidt, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, XXV, 86; Bartholomae, *Bezenberger's Beitrage*, XV, 27 seq.; Bergaigne, *Rel Véd.* II, 505; and compare especially X, 93, 4. The word evidently is connected not with the verb *gam*, but with *kshám*, 'the earth,' of which we find the genitives *gmáḥ* and *gmálḥ*.

**Note 3.** It does not seem probable to me that *úpara* means here the lower pressing-stone, as Grassmann, Ludwig, and Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, I, 109) suggest (Grassmann: den Schlauch beim untern Pressstein. Ludwig: den schlauch . . . an des steines ort. Pischel: sie legen das Fell mitten auf den Stein). I propose to supply *rágasaḥ*; comp. I, 62, 5. *rágaḥ úparam*; IV, 1, 11. *rágasaḥ asyá yónau*, and especially IV, 17, 14, where we find the 'womb of the atmosphere' (*rágasaḥ asyá yónau*) mentioned, quite as in our passage, together with the leather-bag (*tvák*), i. e. the cloud.—Bergaigne (*Rel. Véd.* II, 505) translates and explains, 'arrose la peau dans le séjour de l'inférieur,' c'est-à-dire fait couler les eaux du ciel pour l'Agni terrestre.

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** See above, I, 26, 10, note 1.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** *Rāgan* seems to be the participle of *rāg*; comp. VIII, 19, 31. *kshapáḥ vástushu rāgasi*. Now it is very improbable that of this participle a vocative should occur; see Lanman, 509. I believe, therefore, that we should accentuate *rāgan* (comp. the remarks of Bartholomae, *Bezenberger's Beitrage*, XV, 204).

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** Comp. IX, 63, 11. *rayím . . . dusháram*.

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Verse 9.

**Note 1.** As to *suketúnâ*, comp. I, 159, 5.

**Note 2.** Comp. VI, 59, 9. *rayím visváyuposhasam*.

**Note 3.** *Mâradikám* is a second object of *dhehi*, not an epithet of *rayím*. Comp. VIII, 7, 30.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, 78, 2, note 1.

## Verse 12.

**Note 1.** On the use of the middle of *gr̥* with passive meaning, comp. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 264.

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## MANDALA I, HYMN 94.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 6, VARGA 30-32.

1. We have sent forward<sup>1</sup> with thoughtful mind this song of praise like a chariot to the worthy Gâtavedas. For blissful is his care for us in his companionship. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

2. He prospers for whom thou performest the sacrifice; he dwells untouched<sup>1</sup>; he acquires abundance of heroes. He is strong; no distress overtakes him. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

3. May we be able to light thee. Prosper our prayers. The gods eat the sacrificial food that is offered in thee. Bring thou hither the Âdityas, for we long for them. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

4. Let us bring fuel and prepare sacrificial gifts for thee, awaking thy attention at each joint<sup>1</sup> (of the month). Help forward our prayers that we may live. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

5. (He is) the shepherd of the clans<sup>1</sup>; by his nightly light the creatures walk, the two-footed and four-footed. Thou art the bright, great splendour of dawn. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

6. Thou art the Adhvaryu and the ancient Hotri, the Prasâstri<sup>1</sup>, the Potri, the born Purohita<sup>2</sup>. Knowing the duties of every priest thou givest

success, O wise one. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

7. Thou who art beautiful, of like appearance on all sides, thou shinest forth even when afar like lightning. Thou seest, O god, even over the darkness of night. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

8. May the chariot of him who presses Soma, be to the front<sup>1</sup>, O gods. May our curse overcome the malicious ones. Accept (O gods) this prayer and make it prosper. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

9. Strike away with thy weapons those who curse us, the malicious ones, all ghouls, be they near or afar. And make a good path to the sacrifice of him who praises thee. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

10. When thou hast yoked to thy chariot the two ruddy, red horses, whom the wind drives forward, and thy roaring is like that of a bull, then thou movest the trees with thy banner of smoke<sup>1</sup>. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

11. And when thy grass-consuming sparks are scattered, the winged (birds)<sup>1</sup> also fear the noise. Then all goes well with thee and thy chariots. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

12. He makes Mitra and Varuṇa get refreshing drink. He mysteriously turns away the anger of the Maruts<sup>1</sup>. Be merciful towards us. May their mind be again (as it was before). Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

13. Thou art god of the gods, a wonderful Mitra (i.e., friend, of the gods)<sup>1</sup>. Thou art the Vasu

of the Vasus, welcome at the sacrifice. May we be under thy most wide-reaching protection. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

14. That is thy glorious (nature) that when kindled in thy own house, and fed with Soma, thou art awake<sup>1</sup>, the most merciful one. Thou bestowest treasures and wealth on the worshipper. Agni! May we suffer no harm in thy friendship.

15. May we be of those to whom thou, O possessor of beautiful wealth, O Aditi<sup>1</sup>, art pleased to grant sinlessness in health and wealth<sup>2</sup>, and whom thou wilt quicken with glorious strength and with abundance of progeny.

16. Do thou, O Agni, thou who knowest (how to grant) happiness, prolong our life here, O God! May Mitra and Varuṇa grant us this, may Aditi, the Sindhu, the Earth, and the Sky<sup>1</sup>!

## NOTES.

This hymn with the whole collection which it opens is ascribed to Kutsa Âṅgīrasa. The metre is *Gagati*; the two last verses, as is frequently the case in *Gagati*-hymns (see H. O., *Prolegomena*, 144 seq.), are composed in *Trishubh*. The hymn has been translated by Prof. Max Müller, *Physical Religion*, p. 173.—Verse 1 = MS. II, 7, 3; SV. I, 66; AV. XX, 13, 3. Verses 1, 3, 4 = SV. II, 414. 416. 415.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Prof. Max Müller translates, 'Let us build up this hymn of praise.' To me it rather seems that the reading should be, as Boehtlingk-Roth have proposed, s. v. *sam-hi, sám ahema*. Comp. I, 61, 4. *asmaí ít u stómam, sám*

hinomi rátham ná táshâ-iva, 'to him I send forward a song of praise as a carpenter (fits out) a chariot.' Compare besides, IX, 71, 5; I, 184, 4; II, 19, 7; VI, 45, 14, &c.

**Verse 2.**

**Note 1.** Comp. vol. xxxii, p. 65, I, 37, 1 note

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** Párvan, 'joint,' seems to refer here, as it very frequently does in the later Vedic and post-Vedic texts, to the joints of the month, the sacrificial days of the full and change of the moon (the pârvana-sacrifices). As to the temporal use of the instrumental, comp. *ritunâ* and *ritubhiḥ*; Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 130.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** Ludwig proposes the correction of *visám gopāḥ* into *visám gopāḥ* (genitive). But I think it will be sufficient to write *asyá* accented. As to *visám gopāḥ*, comp. 96, 4.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** The *Prasâstri* (or *Upavaktri*), literally, 'the commander,' is the same priest who is more usually designated as the *Maitrâvaruṇa*. All the priests mentioned here (with the exception of the *Purohita*, see next note) belong to the ancient system of the 'seven *Hotris*,' enumerated, for instance, II, 1, 2. Comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 383 seq.

**Note 2.** The *Purohita* or house-priest does not, properly speaking, belong to the number of the priests officiating at a sacrifice (*ritvigaḥ*), though of course the *Purohita* could act as a *ritvig*. Geldner (*Vedische Studien*, II, 144) seems to be wrong in concluding from our passage that 'already in the *Rig-veda* the *Purohita*, being the superintendent of the holy service, was a real *ritvig*, i. e. officiating priest.' Comp. H. O., loc. cit., 374 seq.; 379, note 2.

## Verse 8.

Note 1. On *pūrvāḥ*, comp. I, 34, 10; V, 31, 11.

## Verse 10.

Note 1. The regular accentuation of a determinative compound ('banner of smoke') would be *dhûmaketúnâ*. But it is very natural that the traditional text gives the accent of the *Bahuvrīhi* ('he whose banner is smoke') which so frequently occurs.

## Verse 11.

Note 1. As to *patatrīṇāḥ*, comp. above, I, 58, 5.

## Verse 12.

Note 1. Most probably the meaning is not that the Maruts are expected to turn away the anger of somebody else, but that the anger of the Maruts shall be turned away by Agni. Comp. I, 171, 1; VI, 66, 5; VII, 58, 5; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 401. It seems, consequently, that we should read *avayâtâ*.—On *āvayâtaheḥ*, scil. Indra, see vol. xxxii, p. 292 (I, 171, 6), and also IV, 1, 4; VI, 66, 5.

The genitives *Mitrāsya Vāruṇasya* may be understood as depending, together with *Marútâm*, on *héḥ*. In this case the translation would be: 'He mysteriously turns away the anger of Mitra and Varuṇa and of the Maruts in order that (men) may get refreshing drink.'

## Verse 13.

Note 1. On the frequent identification of Agni with Mitra, see Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, III, 134 seq.

## Verse 14.

Note 1. On the root *gar* used with regard to Agni, see the remarks of Dr. Neisser in Bezenberger's *Beitrag*, XIII, 297 seq.



## Verse 15.

**Note 1.** Agni is invoked here by the name of Aditi, with an evident allusion to the goddess Aditi, as granting freedom from bonds, which is the original meaning of Aditi. Comp. M. M., vol. xxxii, pp. 241, 260, 262; H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 204.

**Note 2.** Comp III. 54, 19. On sarvâtât (sarvâtâti), see M. M.'s note, vol. xxxii, p. 260, note a and compare Darmesteter, *Haurvatât et Amətat*, p. 80. See also Lanman, p. 386.

## Verse 16.

**Note 1.** The last hemistich is the regular conclusion of the Kutsa hymns.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 95.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 7, VARGA 1-2.

1. Two (sisters) of different shapes wander along, pursuing a good aim. The one and the other suckles the calf<sup>1</sup>. With the one (the calf) is golden, moving according to its wont<sup>2</sup>. With the other it is seen clear, full of fine splendour.

2. The ten unwearied<sup>1</sup> young women<sup>2</sup> have brought forth this widely-spread germ of *Tvashtri*<sup>3</sup>. Him, the sharp-faced (Agni) who is endowed with his own splendour, the shining one, they<sup>4</sup> carry around among men.

3. They celebrate his three births: one in the sea, one in heaven, one in the waters<sup>1</sup>. In the eastern region<sup>2</sup> he commanding determines the seasons of the dwellers on earth by his present power<sup>3</sup>.

4. Who among you has understood this hidden (god)?<sup>1</sup> The calf has by itself given birth to its mothers<sup>2</sup>. The germ of many (mothers), the great seer, moving by his own strength, comes forward from the lap of the active ones<sup>3</sup>.

5<sup>1</sup>. The fair (child Agni) grows up visibly in them in his own glory, standing erect in the lap of the down-streaming (waters). Both (Heaven and Earth) fled away in fear of (the son of) *Tvashtri*<sup>2</sup>, when he was born, but turning back they caress the lion.

6. They caress him both, like two kind women; like lowing cows they have approached him in their own way. He has become the lord of all

powers<sup>1</sup>, he whom they anoint with sacrificial gifts from the right side<sup>2</sup>.

7. He raises his arms again and again like Savitri<sup>1</sup>. He the terrible pressing on ranges both wings<sup>2</sup> (of his army). He raises up his bright vesture from himself alone<sup>3</sup>. He gives new garments to his mothers.

8. He assumes his fierce appearance which is above (i.e. the lightning?), being united with the cows<sup>1</sup>, the waters in his seat. The prayer purifies the bottom of the seer(?)<sup>2</sup>. This was the meeting among the gods<sup>3</sup>.

9. The wide space encompasses thy base, the resplendent foundation<sup>1</sup> of the buffalo. Agni! Being kindled protect us with all thy undeceivable guardians who are endowed with their own splendour.

10. On the dry ground he produces a stream<sup>1</sup>, a course, a flood. With his bright floods he reaches the earth. Whatever is old he receives into his belly. He moves about within the young sprouting grass<sup>2</sup>.

11. Thus, O Agni, being strengthened by fuel, shine thou to us with wealth-giving shine, O purifier, for the sake of glory. May Mitra and Varuṇa grant us this, may Aditi, Sindhu, the Earth, and the Sky!

## NOTES.

The same Rishi The metre is Trishubh.—Verse 1 = VS. XXXIII, 5; TB. II, 7, 12, 2. Verse 2 = TB. II, 8, 7, 4. Verse 5 = TB. II, 8, 7, 4; MS. IV, 14, 8.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The two females are evidently Night and Dawn

(comp. below, 96, 5). The calf is Agni whose bright appearance by night is contrasted here with his paler splendour by day (comp. below, 127, 5). The explanation of Professor Hillebrandt (*Vedische Mythologie*, I, 331) that 'das von ihnen wechselnd gesaugte Kalb der bald als Sonne bald als Mond erscheinende Lichtgott, d. h. Agni ist,' does not seem convincing to me.

**Note 2.** I cannot follow Hillebrandt (*loc. cit.* 335) in translating *svadhāvân* 'an Labung reich.'

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1** On feminine nominatives in -*āsaḥ* like *átandrāsaḥ*, see Lanman, *Noun-Inflection*, 362.

**Note 2** The ten young women are the fingers which produce the fire by the attrition of woods.

**Note 3.** On *Tvashtri* as the father of Agni, see Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 522 seq.; Bergaigne, *Rel. Véd.*, III, 47 seq.

**Note 4.** Hillebrandt (*loc. cit.*) takes the ten fingers as the subject of *pári nayanti*, which does not seem probable.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** It is surprising that Agni's birth in the sea and his birth in the waters are distinguished. The poet's meaning is not quite clear. Prof. Max Muller thinks of the rising sun and the lightning in the clouds. *Comp. H. O., Religion des Veda*, 107.

**Note 2.** We ought to read *pradísam*; comp. IV, 29, 3; IX, 111, 3.

**Note 3.** *Comp. X, 85, 18*, where it is said of the moon that she 'is born again, determining the seasons.' Thus it is possible that the poet understands here Agni as dwelling in the moon as light. *Comp. on this identification Bergaigne, I, 159, and Hillebrandt, Ved. Mythologie, I, 330 seq.* But this interpretation of our passage is by no means certain.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Possibly we should correct *káḥ idám vaḥ niryám*; comp. VII, 56, 4; 61, 5. The translation would be: 'Who

among you has understood this secret?'—the secret that a calf should give birth to cows.

**Note 2.** In my opinion the mothers are the waters: the calf is Agni. The meaning must be, consequently, that, as Agni is born from the waters thus the waters are born from Agni. Agni—we may try to interpret the poet's meaning—sends his smoke to the sky. The smoke is changed to clouds; the clouds send forth water. Exactly the same meaning seems to be expressed in I, 164, 51. Comp. also Manu III, 76. *agnau prâstâhuti/ samyag âdityam upatish/late, âdityâg gâyate vrishtr vrishtr annam tata/ pragâ/*.—Prof. Max Muller observes: 'The mothers are day and night, or heaven and earth. The calf, the son, Agni, being born of the night gives birth to the day, and being born of the day (in the evening) gives birth to the night. Or it may be that Agni, light, makes Dyaus and *Prithivî* to be visible.'—Prof. Hillebrandt's interpretation of our verse is quite different; see *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 335.

**Note 3.** I. e. the fire is born from the waters.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.*, I, 371, 523.

**Note 2.** I. e. the son of *Tvashtri* (see above, verse 2) considered as identical with his father. Comp. Bergaigne, III, 47, and see also Aufrecht, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, I, 356.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** On *dāksha* and its relation to *krātu*, comp. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 267.

**Note 2.** The poet seems to play upon words; 'power' is *dāksha*, 'from the right side' *dakshizata/* (i. e. approaching respectfully, *dakshizikṛtya*).

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Comp. Bergaigne, *Rel. Véd.*, III, 46.

**Note 2.** Observe the dual form *sītau* ending in -au not in -ā. Comp. Lanman, *Noun-Inflection*, 576. Prof. Max

Muller translates here: 'He the terrible tries and stretches out the hems of his sleeves.' This may indeed be the meaning of *sik*.

**Note 3.** See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, II, 189.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The cows of course are intended for the sacrificial food coming from the cow, such as milk and butter.

**Note 2.** The two nominatives, *kavíh* and *dhīh*, can scarcely be right. The subject seems to be the prayer which cleanses, as it were, Agni, and thus augments his splendour (comp. IV, 15, 6; VIII, 103, 7). Possibly we should read *kavéh budhnám*. Comp., however, IX, 47, 4. *svayám kavíh vidhartári víprāya rátanam ikkhati yádi marmrīgyāte dhīyaḥ*. In this difficult verse so much is clear that the seer (*kavíh*) is subject, and that he is stated to purify the prayers.

**Note 3.** The meaning seems to be that at the sacrificial fire all gods assemble.

#### Verse 9.

**Note 1.** On *dháman*, comp. M. M., vol. xxxii, p. 383 seq. —Prof. Max Müller proposes the following translation. 'Thy wide effulgence goes round the firmament, the firm seat of the strong one (buffalo).'

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Ludwig takes *srótaḥ* as a locative. But it is very improbable that we should have here a survival of the ancient locatives of stems in -s without a case-ending (Joh. Schmidt, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, XXVII, 306; Brugmann, *Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik*, vol. ii, p. 611). In Ludwig's opinion 'it follows from the corresponding *gātum ūrmim* that *srotas* stands for *srotasi* as *dhanvan* for *dhanvani*.' But this is not convincing.

**Note 2.** On Agni as inhabiting the sprouting grass, comp. III, 5, 8; VII, 9, 3. 'I believe this refers to the blades of grass used as tinder to catch the sparks of fire.' M. M.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 96.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYÂYA 7, VARGA 3-4.

1. Being born by strength<sup>1</sup> in the ancient way, lo! he (Agni) has assumed instantly all the qualities of a sage. The Waters and the Dhishanâ<sup>2</sup> have furthered the friend (Mitra<sup>3</sup>). The gods have held Agni as the giver of wealth.

2. By the ancient Nivid<sup>1</sup>, by Âyu's<sup>2</sup> wisdom he has procreated these children of men. With his irradiating look<sup>3</sup> (he has procreated) the Sky and the Waters. The gods have held Agni as the giver of wealth.

3. The Âryan clans magnified<sup>1</sup> him as the first performer of sacrifices, as receiving offerings, as striving forward, the son of strength, the Bharata<sup>2</sup>, the bestower of mighty rain (?)<sup>3</sup>. The gods have held Agni as the giver of wealth.

4. He, Mâtariśvan<sup>1</sup>, the lord of bountiful prosperity, has found a path for (his?) offspring, he who has found the sun, the shepherd of the clans, the begetter of the two worlds. The gods have held Agni as the giver of wealth.

5. Night and Dawn, who constantly destroy each other's appearance, suckle one young calf<sup>1</sup> unitedly<sup>2</sup>. The piece of gold<sup>3</sup> shines between Heaven and Earth. The gods have held Agni as the giver of wealth.

6. (He is) the base of wealth, the assembler of all goods<sup>1</sup>, the beacon of sacrifice, the fulfiller of thought, the bird<sup>2</sup>. In order to guard their immor-

tality the gods have held him, Agni, as the giver of wealth.

7. Him who is now and who was formerly the abode of wealth, the earth<sup>1</sup> (i.e. the dwelling-place or support) of what is born and of what will be born, the shepherd and guardian of what is and of much that comes into being. The gods have held Agni as the giver of wealth.

8. May (Agni,) the giver of wealth, present us with quick wealth. May the giver of wealth (present us with wealth) united with strong men<sup>1</sup>. The giver of wealth (should grant us) food together with valiant heroes. The giver of wealth should grant us long life.

9 = 95, 11.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verses 1, 2 = MS. IV, 10, 6. Verse 5 = VS. XII, 2; XVII, 70; TS. IV, 1, 10, 4; 6, 5, 2; 7, 12, 3; MS. II, 7, 8.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** I.e. by the attrition of the woods, as *sáhasa*/*putrá*/*h*.

**Note 2.** Two new discussions on *dhishánā* have been given by Hillebrandt (*Ved. Mythologie*, I, 175 seq.; comp. the criticisms of Ludwig. *Ueber die neuesten arbeiten auf dem gebiete der Ṛgveda-forschung*, 85 seq.) and Pischel (*Ved. Studien*, II, 82 seq.). Hillebrandt arrives at the conclusion that *dhishánā* is the Earth (in the dual, Heaven and Earth; in the plural, Heaven, Air, and Earth), and besides the *Vedi*, i.e. the excavated spot of ground which serves as a kind of altar for the sacrifice. Similar is



Pischel's opinion. He believes that the singular *dhishánâ* is everywhere to be interpreted as a proper name: the name of a goddess of wealth and prosperity. The dual *dhisháve* means 'Heaven and Earth:' thus the original meaning of *dhishánâ* must have been, as Pischel concludes, either Heaven or Earth. He tries to show that it is Earth, and so does Prof. Hillebrandt. The goddess of wealth originally was a goddess of the earth conceived as the liberal giver of wealth. This goddess, Prof. Pischel thinks, was closely related to, or even identical with, the goddess Aditi, whom the same scholar also believes to be a personification of the Earth.

I must confess that even this close agreement of these two distinguished scholars has failed to convince me. It is quite true that the dual *dhisháve* means Heaven and Earth, and it is possible that the singular may, at least in some passages, mean the Earth. But I cannot believe that this is the original meaning of the word. Originally, in my opinion, *dhishánâ* was an implement used at the sacrifice, more especially at the Soma sacrifice. The *ádri* (Soma-stones) are said to rest in the lap of the *dhishánâ* (I, 109. 3). In a Yagus Mantra referring to the sacrificial preparation of Soma (*Vâgasaneyi Samhitâ* VI, 26) the *dhishánâ*, or more exactly the *Dhishánâs*, as goddesses (*dhishánâs ka devîh*), are mentioned together with the sacrificial fire, the waters, and the *grāvânâh*, the stones. In a similar connection we find a Yagus formula pronounced when the Adhvaryu began to beat the Soma plants with the *Upâmsusavana* stone (see Weber, *Indische Studien*, X, 370). There the Soma was addressed first, and then the two *Dhishánâs*: 'Do not be afraid, do not be terrified, assume sap (O Soma!). O two *Dhishánâs*! Being firm show firmness!' (*Vâgasaneyi Samhitâ* VI, 35). Here the *Satapatha Brâhmaṇa* (III, 9, 4, 18) says, that some authorities refer the last words to the two boards (*phalake*) on which the pressing-stones rest (see Hillebrandt, *Ved. Mythologie*, I, 149 seq.). But the author of the *Brâhmaṇa* himself declares that Heaven and Earth are addressed; for as to the boards

used for pressing the Soma, it would be of no consequence if they were broken.—Other passages in which the *dhishānâ* are mentioned in connection with the preparation of the Soma, are Rig-veda IX, 59, 2; X, 17, 2. In the last passage 'the lap of the Dh.' is mentioned as in I, 109, 3 (see above). The *dhishānâ* was anointed, I, 102, 1. The *dhishānâ* is mentioned in connection with the waters which were fetched by the Adhvaryus and used at the sacrifice, X, 30, 6, and in connection with the sacrificial fire, III, 2, 1, and in our passage. I have therefore no doubt that according to the original meaning the *Dhishanâ* was, as stated above, a sacrificial implement used chiefly, though not exclusively, at the pressing of the Soma. I do not venture to determine the exact nature of this implement, but I think that from the passages collected above it will be evident that it was a sort of support on which the pressing-stones rested. A similar support may have been used for the vessel containing the sacrificial water, and for the sacrificial fire. This support was considered as yielding the Soma to Indra, as strengthening Indra, as inciting Indra and the gods to liberality towards men. Thus we have a goddess *Dhishanâ* who wears the aspect of a goddess of wealth. She is invoked as one of the *Gnâs* in I, 22, 10 with *Hotrâ Bhârati*. Finally the Earth, the support of everything, was likened to this support of the pressing-stones and of the Soma; and Heaven and Earth were then considered as the two *Dhishanâs*.

**Note 3.** Comp. above, 94, 13, note 1.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On the solemn formulas of invocation, called *Nivids*, see Haug's *Aitareya Brâhmana*, p. 32 seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, IX, 355; H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 387, note 2. Of course, the *Nivids* which *Sânkhâyana* (*Srauta-sûtra* VIII, 16–25) gives, cannot be those to which the poets of the Rig-veda several times allude.

**Note 2.** On *Âyu* as one of the mythical ancestors of

mankind, nearly related to Manu, see Bergaigne, Religion Védique, I, 59 seq.

**Note 3.** Ushas is called vivásvatî, III, 30, 13 (cf. Bergaigne, I, 86); we are justified, consequently, in translating vivásvatâ kákshasâ, 'with the irradiating look.' But in giving this translation we should not forget that the poet no doubt at the same time intended to allude to the name of Vivasvat, the father of Yama.

Verse 3. •

**Note 1.** The text has *îlata*. Comp. above, I, I, 1, note 2.

**Note 2.** Agni seems to be called Bharatâ as belonging to the people of Bharatas. Comp. H. O., 'Buddha, sein Leben, seine Lehre, seine Gemeinde' (first edition), p. 414 seq. More usually Agni is designated as Bhārata.

**Note 3.** *Sriprádānum*. On *dānu*, the meaning of which I consider to be 'rain' or the like, comp. the discussion of Prof. Max Muller, vol. xxxii, 113 seq. The exact meaning of *sriprā*, which should not be compared with the Greek *λιπαρός*, cannot be determined. The etymology is a very unsafe guide in such questions, and neither the connection with the root *srip*, 'to creep,' 'to crawl,' nor with the noun *sarpis*, 'butter,' seems to lead to a satisfactory result. The passages in which *sriprā* or compounds of this adjective occur, point to a meaning like 'great,' 'mighty,' 'fine.' Thus *sriprābhogas* seems to be something like *purubhōgas* or *subhōgas*; Indra's arms (*karāsna*) are called both *sriprā* (VIII, 32, 10) and *prithū* (VI, 19, 3); finally *sriprádānu*, which is used here as an epithet of Agni, and VIII, 25, 5 of Mitra and Varuna, does not seem to differ very much from *sudānu*.

Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Mātariśvan, the messenger of Vivasvat, who carried the fire from heaven to earth, was originally distinct from Agni, but is identified with him in several passages. See M. M., Physical Religion, p. 152; Bergaigne, Religion Védique, I, 52 seq.; H. O., Religion des Veda, 122.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, 95, 1, and I, 113, 2. *rúśadvatsâ*. The calf, of course, is Agni.

**Note 2.** Literally, 'turned towards each other.'

**Note 3** The gold is again Agni.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** The first *Pâda* is identical with X, 139, 3.

**Note 2.** I prefer with Ludwig to take *véh* as a nominative (comp. Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 375) instead of a genitive.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Compare the very obscure verse X, 31, 5. *iyám sá bhûyâ ushásâm iva ksháñ*, 'may she be the earth, as it were, of the dawns.' 'She' may possibly be the earth, which would be designated here as a dwelling-place or support of the dawns.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Prof. Max Muller proposes another translation of *sánara*. He writes: 'One expects an opposition between *turá* and *sánara*. *Sánara* can hardly be the same as *vîrávat* in the next line. I should like to take *sánara* as a variety of *sána* and *sanâtána*. Give us fleeting, i. e. daily wealth, and give us old, i. e. lasting wealth!'

## MANDALA I, HYMN 97.

## ASHTAKA I. ADHYĀYA 7, VARGA 5.

1. Driving away evil<sup>1</sup> with thy light, Agni, shine upon us with wealth—driving away evil with thy light.

2. Longing for rich fields, for a free path, and for wealth, we sacrifice—driving away evil with thy light.

3<sup>1</sup>. When he stands forth as the most glorious one among them<sup>2</sup>, and when our liberal lords excel—driving away evil with thy light—

4. When through thee, Agni, the liberal lords, and when through thee we may multiply with offspring—driving away evil with thy light—

5. When the rays of the mighty Agni go forth on all sides—driving away evil with thy light—

6. For thou indeed, (O god) whose face is turned everywhere, encompassest (the world) everywhere—driving away evil with thy light.

7. Do thou carry us, as with a boat, across hostile powers, (O god) whose face is turned everywhere—driving away evil with thy light.

8. Do thou carry us across (evil) to welfare, as across a stream with a boat<sup>1</sup>—driving away evil with thy light.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, *Gâyatrî*. The hymn is addressed to Agni *Suñi*.—Verses 1-8 = AV. IV, 33, 1-8; TÂ. VI, 11, 1-2. Verse 1 = TÂ. VI, 10, 1.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Lanman (*Sanskrit Reader*, p. 363) translates: 'Driving away with flames our sin.' But *aghá* is not exactly sin.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** In this verse as well as in the verses 4 and 5—all commencing with the words *prá yát*—the principal clauses are wanting. As to the meaning, however, these clauses are supplied by the refrain; 'driving away evil' of course means 'may he drive away evil.'

**Note 2.** 'Among them' seems to mean 'among the liberal lords.'

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Cf. Lanman, p. 434.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 98.

## ASHTAKA I, ADHYĀYA 7, VARGA 6.

1. May we dwell in the favour of (Agni) Vaisvânara. He indeed is a king, leading all beings to gloriousness<sup>1</sup>. As soon as born from here he looks over this whole world. Vaisvânara unites with the Sun<sup>2</sup>.

2. Agni who has been looked and longed for<sup>1</sup> in Heaven, who has been looked for on Earth—he who has been looked for, has entered all herbs. May Agni Vaisvânara, who has strongly been looked for, protect us from harm by day and by night.

3. Vaisvânara! May this be true of thee: may wealth and liberal givers attend us! May Mitra and Varuṇa grant us this, may Aditi, the Sindhu, the Earth, and the Sky!

## NOTES.

The same *R̥ishi*. Metre, *Trishṭubh*.—Verse 1 = VS. XXVI. 7: TS. I, 5, 11, 3; MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 2 = VS. XVIII, 73; TS. I, 5, 11, 1; IV, 4, 12, 5; 7, 15, 6; TB. III. 11, 6, 4; MS. II, 13, 11.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. VI, 70, 1. *bhúvanânâm abhisriyâ*. *Abhisri* seems to mean, going or leading towards (*abhi*) gloriousness (*sri*). Prof. Pischel's opinion on the word is different; see *Vedische Studien*, I, 53 seq.

**Note 2.** As to *yatate*, comp V, 4, 4 *yátamâna/ rasmîbhi/ sūryasya*; IX, 111, 3. *sám rasmîbhi/ yatate darsatâ/ rátha/*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On the disappearance of Agni who is looked for everywhere, see M. M., *Physical Religion*, 264 seq.; Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, II, 75.

MANDALA I, HYMN 99.

ASHṬAKA I, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 7.

1. Let us press Soma for *Gâtavedas*<sup>1</sup>. May he burn down the property of the niggard<sup>2</sup>. May he, Agni, bring us across all troubles, across all difficulties, as across a stream with a boat.

NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Kasyapa *Mârîka*. Metre, Trishṭubh.—  
Verse 1 = TĀ. X, 1.

Verse 1.

**Note 1.** This is one of the very rare passages in which Agni standing alone and not accompanied by Indra or the Maruts &c. is mentioned as drinking Soma. It seems as if this verse were not composed for the regular Soma sacrifice, but for a special occasion.

**Note 2.** Cf. Delbruck, *Syntakt. Forschungen*, I, 112.



MANDALA I, HYMN 127.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 1. VARGA 12-13.

1. I deem Agni to be the munificent *Hotri*, the Vasu, the Son of strength<sup>1</sup>, *Gâtavedas*, like a priest, *Gâtavedas*<sup>2</sup>: the best performer of the sacrifice, the god who with his upright body that is turned towards the gods, and with his flame longs for the shine of the (boiling) ghee<sup>3</sup>, of the butter that is offered in (the fire).

2. May we, the sacrificers, call thee hither, the best of sacrificers<sup>1</sup>, the first of the *Āngiras*, O priest, with our prayers, with priestly prayers, O bright one<sup>2</sup>: thee who like the heaven encompasseth the earth<sup>3</sup>, the *Hotri* of human tribes, the manly flame-haired, whom these folks—whom all folks should favour in order to speed him (to our sacrifice).

3. He indeed, shining mightily with his shining strength<sup>1</sup>, becomes the conqueror of deceitful foes<sup>2</sup>—like an axe, the conqueror of deceitful foes<sup>2</sup>. He at whose onslaught<sup>3</sup> even what is strong melts away<sup>4</sup>, steady things (waste away) like forests (which are burnt or bend down in the storm)<sup>1</sup>. Conquering he holds himself back; he does not proceed<sup>6</sup>. As with a conquering bow-man he proceeds<sup>7</sup>.

4. Even what is firm gives way before him: thus it is known. With hottest kindling-sticks<sup>1</sup> one worships him<sup>2</sup> for winning his favour, one worships Agni for winning his favour. He who dives into many forests as if carving the wood with his flame, destroys even firm food<sup>3</sup> with his strength—he destroys even what is firm with his strength.

5. Let us place that power<sup>1</sup> of his in our neighbourhood<sup>2</sup>—(that power) which is more visible by night than by day<sup>3</sup>—(more visible) than by day to the unremitting<sup>4</sup> (worshipper). Therefore his life is a firm hold<sup>5</sup>, like (a father's) safe refuge to a son : (the fires) that never grow old, tending to blessings enjoyed or not enjoyed (before)<sup>6</sup>—the fires that never grow old, tending (to such blessings).

6. He indeed makes a mighty noise like the host of the Maruts, . . .<sup>1</sup> on the rich fields, . . .<sup>1</sup> on the . . .<sup>1</sup>. He, the seizer, ate the offerings<sup>2</sup>, he who has deservedly become the banner of the sacrifice. And when he joyously and joyfully (proceeds), all followed gladly on his path; men (have followed) his path as for a triumphal procession.

7. When forsooth the Kîstas<sup>1</sup> striving for heaven, when the Bhrîgus have addressed him paying reverence—the Bhrîgus producing him by attrition, with worship: Agni is the lord of goods, the bright one, who is their<sup>2</sup> supporter. May the wise one accept the wonted coverings<sup>3</sup>; may the wise one accept them.

8. We invoke thee, the lord of all people, the common master of the house of all, to enjoy (the sacrifice): (we call) thee who truly art carried by prayers as by a vehicle<sup>1</sup> to enjoy (the sacrifice): the guest of men in whose presence (they live) as before a father's (face), and all those immortals (attain) to strength, and the offerings among the gods (attain) to strength.

9. Thou, O Agni, art born, the mightiest by might<sup>1</sup>, for the divine world, the strongest one, like wealth for the divine world. For thy delight is most strong, and thy power is most brilliant. And

they walk around thee<sup>2</sup>, O (god) who never growest old, like obedient (servants), O (god) who never growest old.

10. Let your praise go forth to the great Agni, who is mighty in his might, who awakens at dawn, like a winner of cattle<sup>1</sup>—let it go forth to Agni. When (the worshipper) rich in offerings has loudly praised him<sup>2</sup> in all lands<sup>3</sup>, he wakes<sup>4</sup> like a singer in front of the dawns<sup>1</sup>, the flaming one (?), the Hotri (in front) of the dawns<sup>5</sup>.

11. Thus being seen by us, bring near to us, O Agni, graciously united with the gods, benignantly, great wealth benignantly. Make us behold great (bliss of valiant offspring<sup>1</sup>), O mightiest one, that we may obtain such enjoyment. Produce great bliss of valiant offspring, O bountiful Lord, (as fire is produced) by attrition, for those who praise thee, like a strong hero in thy might.

## NOTES.

The *Rīshi* is *Parukkhēpa Daivodāsi*, the metre *Atyashī* (verse 6 *Atidhrīti*).—Verses 1-3 = SV. II, 1163-1165. Verse 1 = SV. I, 465; VS. XV, 47; TS. IV, 4, 4, 8; MS. II, 13, 8; AV. XX, 67, 3.

### Verse 1.

Note 1. There is no doubt that the reading of the Rig-veda text *vāsum* is correct; the Sāma-veda has *vāsoh*. Comp. H. O., Prolegomena, p. 280.

Note 2. 'Is it a play on the word? Like a priest knowing all things?' M.M.

Note 3. There is a metrical irregularity in this Pāda; it has six syllables instead of five before the caesura. The text, however, seems to be correct.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The first Pâda is Trishṭubh instead of Gāgati. It would be easy to correct huvemahi, but that form is never found in the Rig-veda, though both huvema and havâmahe are frequent. Thus it is very probable that we have here a metrical irregularity of the type described by H. O., Prolegomena, p. 117.

**Note 2.** Comp. VIII, 60, 3. víprebhiḥ sukra mánmabhiḥ.

**Note 3.** If the explanation of párigman which we have adopted (see above, I, 79, 3, note 2) is correct, it will be impossible, of course, to accept Bergaigne's opinion (Rel. Véd., II, 505, note 1) that the accusative dyām is governed by párigmānam.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** In the second Pâda one syllable is wanting. The text seems to be correct, and the irregularity apparently is the typical one described by H. O., Prolegomena, p. 68 seq : the Pâda has the tetrasyllabic beginning (before the caesura), and it goes on as if the beginning had been pentasyllabic. Several Pâdas of the same irregular structure occur in our hymn, thus in verse 9 : tvām (read tuām) agne ṁ sāhasā sáhantamaḥ ; verse 10 : prá vaḥ mahé ṁ sāhasā sāhasvate ; ushaḥ-búdhe ṁ pasu-sé ná agnáye.

**Note 2.** The comparison parasúḥ ná, 'like an axe,' raises doubts as to the correctness of druham-taráḥ. Parasúḥ seems to point to a compound containing the element drú, 'wood;' comp below, 130, 4 ; VII, 104, 21. The second member of the compound would be han, which is frequently used with the meaning of cutting wood (II, 14, 2 ; X, 89, 7). Thus the reading would be dru-hántaraḥ (comp. vrtra-hántamaḥ), 'a mighty wood-cutter.' As to this use of the comparative, see Delbruck, Altindische Syntax, p. 196.

**Note 3.** Comp. V, 7, 2. yásya sámṛītau.

**Note 4.** Prof. Max Muller (Science of Thought, p. 325) believes that the root sru occurs here in the sense of shaking. To me it seems that this srúvat is a misspelling

for *srúvat*. The opinion of Pischel and Geldner (*Vedische Studien*, I. p. vi) is different.

**Note 5.** The meaning of the comparison which I have indicated by the words in parentheses, becomes clear from VIII, 40, 1. *vánā-iva vāte ít*.

**Note 6.** The two last *Pādas* are very obscure. In the last *Pāda* but one *ná* would seem to be comparative, not negative, because it has the same meaning in the last *Pāda*, and because its vowel does not coalesce with the following initial vowel (comp. Benfey's dissertation, 'Behandlung des auslautenden a in *ná* "wie" und *ná* "nicht."'). But then instead of *yamate* a substantive meaning something like 'hero' would be required. And also instead of the instrumental *dhanva-sáhá* one should expect to find a nominative; comp. Benfey, *Vedica und Linguistica*, p. 180, note 1.—Prof. Max Muller translates: 'Holding out (or resisting) he stands firm, he does not budge; holding his bow he does not budge.'

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The words *tégishṭhābhiḥ arāṇibhiḥ* are repeated, probably by the same poet, below, 129, 5.

**Note 2.** It may be observed that several times in the *Parukhalepa* hymns the parallelism between two subsequent *Pādas* has corrupted the text, the reading of the one *Pāda* being wrongly introduced into the other. For instances I refer to I, 129, 11, where the last *vaso* has been added from the preceding *Pāda*, and to the last *Pāda* but one of I, 135, 4. Possibly our *Pāda*, which in its traditional form is metrically abnormal (comp., however, M. M.'s *Hymns to the Maruts*, 1st ed., p. cxii), has suffered damage in the same way. The comparison of I, 129, 5 would lead us to conjecture. *tégishṭhābhiḥ arāṇibhiḥ ná ávase*. 'One worships him in order that he may grant his favour as if (he were to help us) with hottest kindling-sticks. One worships Agni in order that he may grant his favour.'

**Note 3.** Comp. IV, 7, 10. *sthirá kīṭ ánnā dayate ví gāmbhaiḥ*. The food is the wood which Agni consumes.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** See Prof. von Roth's translation of this verse, *Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 117. On *prikshám*, comp. *M. M.*, vol. xxxii, p. 302; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, p. 96 seq. The translation of such a word can only be tentative.

**Note 2.** To *úparásu* something like *vikshú* (IV, 37, 3) seems to be supplied.

**Note 3.** Comp. the Latin expression, 'argutius quam verius.' Pischel, *Gottinger Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1884, p. 516 seq.; Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 196.

**Note 4.** *Áprâyus* seems to be an anomalous formation, instead of *áprâyu*, unless we have to read *áprâyuve*. According to Pischel (*Gottinger Gel. Anzeigen*, 1890, p. 542), *áprâyushe* would mean 'dem der da lebt.' But I do not think that this *áprâyus* should be separated from *áprâyu*, which, as may be seen from I, 89, 1 compared with III, 5, 6 and X, 4, 7, is identical in meaning with, and evidently etymologically related to, *áprayukhant*.

**Note 5.** *Grábhanavat* is the contrary of *agrabhaná*, I, 116, 5.

**Note 6.** Comp. III, 30, 7. *ábhaktam kít bhagate*.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Ludwig: 'in den bebauten fluren zu verehren, auf den wusten flachen zu verehren.' Prof. Max Muller observes with regard to *ishánih*: 'it stanih, or ish + stanih (ish-kartâ), much thundering.' For *ártanâ* he proposes the translation, 'ploughed field.' I have left both words untranslated.

**Note 2.** *Ādat* is imperfect of *ad*; there is a play upon words (*ādat* and *â-dadīh*).

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Who the *Kistas* (cf. Lanman, p. 346) are is not known. They seem, however, either to be identical with the *Bhrigus* or to be another ancient and probably mythical family of priests like them. They are mentioned also in VI, 67, 10.

Note 2. 'Their' refers to 'goods.'

Note 3. The fuel and libations with which Agni is covered?

Verse 8.

Note 1. Vâhas and its compounds, such as stô mavâhas, ukthâvâhas, gîrvâhas, have been treated of by Dr. Neisser in his ingenious article on vâhni, Bezenberger's Beitrage. XVIII, 301 seq. (comp. on vâhni, vol. xxxii, p. 37 seq.). Dr. Neisser tries to show that by the side of vâhni, derived from vah=Latin vehere, and meaning 'draught-horse' (and besides—though Dr. Neisser does not admit this, see p. 316 —'a person that drives in a chariot'), there existed a second substantive vâhni connected with the Greek ἐΰχεσθαι, and meaning both 'erhaben' and 'erhebend,' i.e. praising the gods (loc. cit. p. 314). With this second vâhni he connects vâhas and its compounds. One of the principal arguments of Dr. Neisser is the fact quite correctly stated by him (p. 301), that 'the word vâhni very frequently associates itself to the term hótṛi, while it does not with the compounds havyavâh and havyavâhana.' This fact, indeed, points to the conclusion that 'those compounds belong to another sphere of ideas than vâhni' (p. 302). But Dr. Neisser seems to me to go too far in concluding that vâhni, standing as an epithet of Agni, is not derived from vah=vehere. Agni's action consists not only in carrying the sacrificial food to the gods, but also in carrying the gods to the sacrifice of men, and in coming to that sacrifice himself with his chariot and his horses. Nor do the words stô mavâhas or ukthâvâhas, if derived from vah=vehere, necessarily presuppose the admissibility of expressions such as 'uktham (stomam) vahati vipraḥ devân akḥḥa' (p. 303), but those compounds may also rest on an idea conveyed by expressions such as 'uktham (stomaḥ) vahati devân upa yagñam,' which idea is quite Vedic. Thus stô mavâhas in my opinion means, as an epithet of the god, 'carried by the stoma as by a vehicle' (comp. VII, 24, 5. eshâ stomaḥ mahé ugrâya vâhe dhurî-iva âtyaḥ ná vâgâyan adhâyi) or, as an epithet of the human worshippers, 'fitting out the

stoma as a vehicle.' I believe that the words in question can thus be explained in conformity with the whole range of Vedic thought, and the artificial distinction of two different substantives váhni, &c., will be avoided. For special indications pointing in the same direction, which are furnished by the passages which contain the words here treated of, I refer to Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 286 seq., and to the article of Dr. Neisser himself, p. 321 seq.

#### Verse 9.

**Note 1.** On the metrical irregularity, see above, verse 3, note 1.

**Note 2.** Te seems to stand for the accusative, comp. Pischel, *Zeitschrift der D. Morgenl. Gesellschaft*, XXXV, 714 seq.; Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 205. Or may the meaning be: 'and thy (worshippers) walk around thee . . . like obedient (servants)?'

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** On the metre, see above, verse 3, note 1. Prof. Max Muller translates, 'like a hunter for cattle.'

**Note 2.** The phrase *vísuvâsu kshâsu góguve* occurs also, V, 64, 2. The same hymn contains the word *su-ketúnâ*, which is found in the eleventh verse of our hymn.

**Note 3.** Literally, 'on all earths.' Comp. X, 2, 6. *nrívátih ánu kshâh*.

**Note 4.** *Garate*, 'he wakes,' at the same time can mean 'he sings,' and 'he is praised.' Comp. Neisser, *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XIII, 298.

**Note 5.** The translation 'dawn' is conjectural only. But it gives a good meaning in all the passages which contain the word *rishúnâm* (besides our passage, V, 25, 1; VIII, 71, 15; X, 6, 1). Prof. Max Muller translates the last two Pâdas: 'he sings like Rebha at the head of all singers, like a clever *Hotri* among the singers.'—Comp. Lanman, p. 424.

#### Verse 11.

**Note 1.** I supply *suvíryam*, see the last Pâda but one.



MANDALA I, HYMN 128.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 14-15.

1. He was born in Manu's firm law<sup>1</sup>, the Hotri, the best sacrificer, according to the will of the Usigs<sup>2</sup>, Agni, according to his own will. Always listening to him who wishes to be his friend, like a treasure to him who aspires to renown, the unbeguiled Hotri sat down in the abode of food (on the altar); enveloped<sup>3</sup> (he sat down) in the abode of food.

2. We render him attentive<sup>1</sup>, the promoter of sacrifice, on the path of Rita, by adoration with offerings, in the divine world, by (adoration) with offerings<sup>2</sup>. In bringing us vigour he never becomes worn out with this body of his: he whom Mâtariśvan (has brought) to Manu from afar, the god whom he has brought from afar.

3. In his (own) way he moves in one moment round the terrestrial (space), the sudden devourer (emitting) his sperm, the bellowing bull emitting his sperm, the bellow<sup>1</sup>, looking round with a hundred eyes, the god who quickly courses in the forests<sup>2</sup>, taking his seat on the lower ridges, Agni, and on the highest ridges.

4. This highly wise Purohita, Agni watches sacrifice and service<sup>1</sup> house by house; by (the power of) his mind he is intent upon sacrifice. By (the power of) his mind helpful to him who desires food<sup>2</sup>, he looks on all creatures, since he has been born, the guest adorned with ghee, (since) the helpful carrier (of the gods)<sup>3</sup> has been born.

5. When through his (Agni's) power the bounties grow in strength, with the roar of Agni<sup>1</sup> as with that of the Maruts<sup>2</sup>—like bounties offered to a vigorous man: then he by his greatness stirs up the gift of goods. May he protect us from misfortune and injury, from evil spell and injury.

6. The far-reaching<sup>1</sup> steward<sup>2</sup> has taken all goods<sup>3</sup> in his right hand, and strongly advancing does not let them loose; desirous of glory he does not let them loose. For every suppliant<sup>4</sup> thou hast carried the oblations to the gods<sup>5</sup>. For every righteous one he procures a treasure; Agni opens both folds of the door (for him).

7. He has been established as the most blissful one in the enclosures of men, Agni, at the sacrifices, like a noble lord of the clans, a beloved lord of the clans at the sacrifices: he rules over the oblations of men to which nourishing power has been imparted<sup>1</sup>. May he protect us from harm that comes from Varuṇa, from harm<sup>2</sup> that comes from the great god.

8. They magnify Agni the Hotṛi, the dispenser of goods. They have roused the beloved, the most shining steward<sup>1</sup> (of sacrifice); they have roused the carrier of oblations. The gods desirous of goods (have roused) him in whom all life dwells, who possesses all wealth, the Hotṛi, the worshipful sage, the lovely one for the sake of bliss; with praises (they have roused), desirous of goods, the lovely one.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 6 = TB. II, 5, 4, 4.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** As to *dhárîmazî*, comp. IX, 86, 4, where it is said that the streams of Soma flow forward. 'dhárîmazî;' Bergaigne, III, 219. 'Domain, precinct, sanctuary?' M. M.

**Note 2.** The *Usîgas* (comp. above, I, 60, 2, note 1) are closely related to the *Bhrîgus*; they are considered as the first sacrificers, the first worshippers of Agni. See Bergaigne, I, 57 seq.

**Note 3.** Enveloped in fuel and libations.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. M. M.'s note, vol xxxii, p. 437.

**Note 2.** Comp. Lanman, pp. 516, 518.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Prof. Max Muller translates the second and third Pâdas 'again and again shouting, bellowing forth his sperm, yea, placing his sperm with bellowing.'

**Note 2.** Of course the fuel is alluded to.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Yagñásya adhvarásya*, 'sacrifice and service;' comp. above, I, 1, 4, note 1.

**Note 2.** The translation is doubtful. If the denominative *ishûy* is derived from *ishu*, the meaning must be 'to fly like an arrow,' or possibly 'to shoot arrows.' But I do not think that the poet can have meant to say that Agni acts as a *vedhâ* and looks on all creatures 'for him who flies like an arrow,' or 'for him who shoots arrows.' We should rather have to write *ishûyate* without accent, so that the translation would be: 'By (the power of) his mind helpful (Agni) flies like an arrow; he looks on all creatures' (comp. VI, 3, 5, where it is said that Agni shoots arrows). But possibly *ishûy*, which is found only here, may be a synonym of *ishudhy*, see verse 6. It may be a denominative from *ish*, influenced by the type of verbs like *rîgûy*, *kratûy*,

vasûy, &c. Then the accent can be retained, and the translation would be as given in the text ('to him who desires food').

Note 3. On váhni, comp. above, I, 127, 8, note 1.

#### Verse 5.

Note 1. The cerebral *n* in *avena* clearly points to the correction of the text *agnéhi rávena*.

Note 2. The Maruts are called *bhogáhi*, V, 53, 16 (*stuhí bhogáhi*, 'praise the liberal ones'). Here we have the corresponding abstract noun.

#### Verse 6.

Note 1. *Vihâyas* (comp. Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, III, 287) seems to be formed like *vímahas*, *víketas*, *vímanas*. The meaning then will be 'of extended *hâyas*.' The substantive *hâyas*, which is not found in the texts separately, may be derived from *gíhite* or from *hinóti*, and mean something like 'energy.' At all events it seems impossible to connect this adjective *vihâyas* with the substantive *vihâyas*, 'the aerial space,' belonging to the classical language.

Note 2. Comp. the remark above, I, 58, 7, note 2.

Note 3. I propose to read *vísavâ ví-hâyâhi aratíhi vásû dadhe háste dákshine*. Comp. IX, 18, 4. *á yáhi vísvâni váryâ vásûni hástayoh dadhé*.

Note 4. Comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 191.

Note 5. Comp. VIII, 19, 1. *devatrâ havayám ôhire*

#### Verse 7.

Note 1. *Íhâ krítâ* seems to be identical with *íshkrítâ*.

Note 2. Regarding the metre, comp. Lanman, p. 383.

#### Verse 8.

Note 1. Comp. I, 58, 7, note 1.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 140.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 5-7.

1. For him who sits on the Vedi (i.e. on the sacrificial bed), whose foundations are pleasant, for the brilliant Agni bring forward<sup>1</sup> a receptacle<sup>2</sup>, which is to him like a drink. Clot<sup>3</sup> the bright one in prayer as in a garment, him whose chariot is light, whose colour is bright, the destroyer of darkness.

2. He who has a twofold birth<sup>1</sup>, presses on towards the threefold food<sup>2</sup>; what he has eaten grows again after a year<sup>3</sup>. With the mouth and the tongue of the one he (shows himself as) the noble, manly one; with the other (mouth) the stubborn (Agni) wipes off the trees<sup>4</sup>.

3. Both his mothers<sup>1</sup>, dwelling together, immersed in darkness, and affrighted, proceed towards the young child who stretches forward his tongue, who sparkling moves about thirstily, whom men should attach to themselves, who agitates (the world), the increaser of his father<sup>2</sup>.

4. Thy speedy (teams)<sup>1</sup> that strive to break loose for the benefit of the man who acts as men do, the swift ones, drawing black furrows—thy quick (horses), striving apart, the agile, swift runners, incited by the wind, are yoked.

5. When he stroking his wide course proceeds panting, thundering, roaring, then those sparkling (rays) of his fly about wildly, displaying wondrous darkness, a large sight<sup>1</sup>.

6. When he bends down over the brown (plants)<sup>1</sup> like a busy (servant), he roars and approaches his

wives like a bull. Displaying his power he adorns his bodies with beauty ; like a terrible beast, difficult to seize, he shakes his horns.

7. He clasps (the plants, &c.) that have been laid together and have been laid out<sup>1</sup>. Knowing them, while they know him, and being their own (friend or lover) he lies on them. They grow again and attain godhead. They produce together another shape of the parents<sup>2</sup>.

8. The long-haired virgins<sup>1</sup> have embraced him. Having died they stand upright again for him (Agni) the living one (or, for him the Âyu). Delivering them of old age he proceeds roaring, procreating another vital spirit, an indestructible life.

9. Licking everywhere the upper garment of the mother<sup>1</sup>, he spreads himself over the space with his mightily devouring warriors, giving strength to everything that has feet, licking and licking. The reddish white one<sup>2</sup> follows her ways<sup>3</sup>.

10. Shine, O Agni, among our liberal lords, for thou art a mightily breathing bull, a friend of the house. Throwing down the (mothers) of the young child<sup>1</sup> thou hast shone, (a protector of thy friends) like a coat of mail in battles, hurrying around.

11. May this well-composed (prayer), O Agni, be more welcome to thee than a badly-composed one—more welcome than even a welcome prayer. With the bright light of thy body win thou treasures for us.

12. Grant us, Agni, for our chariot and for our house a ship which has its own rudders and which has feet<sup>1</sup>, which may save our strong men and our liberal lords and our people, and which may be a shelter for us.

13. Approve, O Agni, our hymn alone. May Heaven and Earth and the Rivers, delightful by their own nature<sup>1</sup>, going their way<sup>2</sup>, (choose for us) bliss in cows and crops, long days; may the red (Dawns) choose food for us as a choice boon.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is *Dīrghatamas Auṣāthya*, the metre *Gagati*; the two last verses are *Trishṭubh* (comp. above the note on the metre of I, 94); the tenth verse, which is considered as either *Gagati* or *Trishṭubh*, begins with one *Gagati* *Pāda* which is followed by three *Pādas* in *Trishṭubh*.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitās*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** *Prā bhara* (*Padap. prā bhara*) and *vāsaya* (*Padap. vāsaya*) may be 1st person.

**Note 2.** Possibly the 'womb' or 'receptacle' (*yóni*) here means *ghrīta* or the like, for it is said of Agni that 'his womb is *ghrīta*' (II, 3, 11), and he is called *ghrītáyoni*. This receptacle 'is to him like a drink,' because he consumes the *ghrīta* by which he is surrounded.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The terrestrial and the celestial birth. Comp. *Bergaigne*, I, 28 seq.

**Note 2.** *Bergaigne* (I, 29) translates: '... s'élance trois fois sur la nourriture,' which he explains as referring to 'the three sacrifices of the morning, the midday, and the evening.' But *tri-vrīt* clearly is an epithet of *ānnam*, not an adverb. The explanation of *Sāyana*, who understands the threefold food as sacrificial butter, sacrificial cakes (*puroḍāsa*), and *Soma*, may be correct.

**Note 3.** On the locative *samvatsaré*, comp. *Delbrück*, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 117.

**Note 4.** The last words evidently refer to Agni's tongue, i.e. his flames, wiping off as it were the firewood. But it is not clear what the tongue of the other one is. *Sâyana* thinks of the sacrificial spoon conceived as the tongue of the officiating priest: which is very artificial, but perhaps not too artificial for a verse like this.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** The 'two mothers' of Agni may be the two worlds (comp. Bergaigne, I, 238) or the two kindling-sticks. —*Ubhā* (masc.) instead of *ubhé* is to be remarked.

**Note 2.** Agni increases the wealth of the worshipper who has lighted the fire and may thus be considered as Agni's father. Comp. *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* XII, 5, 2, 15 Or the father may be Heaven; on Agni as imparting strength to Heaven, see I, 164, 51.

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** The verse begins with feminines; the *gúvaḥ* (comp. I, 134, 1), literally the quick ones, seem to be something like the *niyútaḥ* of Agni. Then follow masculines; the horses of Agni are male (comp. Bergaigne, I, 143).

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** Comp. *bhūri várpaḥ kárikrat*, III, 58, 9.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** The brown ones, according to *Sâyana*, are the plants. They are called brown (*babhruḥ*) also in X, 97, 1. 'Are they the dry leaves in which the spark is caught?' M. M.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** Prof. Max Müller translates *saṁstíraḥ vishṭíraḥ*, '(the flames) that are together and apart.'

**Note 2.** The parents seem to be Heaven and Earth, as *Sâyana* explains.—Possibly *pitróḥ* depends on *sákā* (comp.



pitróh sákâ, II, 17, 7; IV, 5, 10), 'being with their parents they produce a new shape.' Prof. Max Muller translates: 'They produce together a different shape of their parents.'

#### Verse 8.

Note 1. Should not the plants again be referred to? I think it refers to the *gvâlâs*, the flames that are hidden under the ashes and are lighted again.' M. M.

#### Verse 9.

Note 1. The mother is the Earth whose surface Agni licks.

Note 2. I believe the Dawn is alluded to whom the Vedic poets represent now as preceding Agni, now as following him. See Bergaigne. II, pp. 14, 15.

Note 3. For *vartanîr âha* of the *Samhitâpât/ha* the *Pada-pât/ha* has *vartanî/ âha*; comp. *Rig-veda Prâtisâkhya*, Sûtra 259. *Vartanî/* of course is correct. Comp. X, 172, 1. *gâva/ sakanta vartanîm*.

#### Verse 10.

Note 1. The mothers of the young child are very probably the mothers of Agni represented as a young child. They may be the Waters which Agni leaves resting on the surface of the earth while he himself rises to heaven. Or the mothers may be the woods or plants which he burns and thus throws them down as it were.

#### Verse 12.

Note 1. 'Which has feet in its own rudders,' M. M. That the ship has feet seems to mean only that it has the faculty of moving forward freely and quickly, and not that any real beings having feet are designated by this comparison. The ship that carries the worshippers across all dangers, is the protection and help which Agni grants, or the sacrifice which he helps to perform.

## Verse 13.

**Note 1.** Comp. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 275.

**Note 2.** *Yántaḥ* seems to be corrupt; one or two syllables are wanting. Something like *yâtáyantaḥ* (IX, 39, 2) or *vardháyantaḥ*, or, as Prof. Max Muller proposes, *vyántaḥ* would do. He translates: 'May Heaven and Earth and the Rivers . . . accepting (*vyántaḥ*) sacrifices of milk and corn choose for us, and may the Dawns choose for us food as a boon for many days.'—Cf. Lanman, pp. 510, 539.

MANDALA I, HYMN 141.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2. VARGA 8-9.

1. Lo, that beautiful splendour of the god, when he was born of strength, has truly come to be a wondrous sight. Though he slinks away<sup>1</sup>, the prayer goes straight to him<sup>2</sup>. They have led forward the flowing streams of *Rita*.

2. The powerful one<sup>1</sup>, rich in food, the true (friend of men) has entered the wondrous (body)<sup>2</sup>. His second (form of existence) is in the seven kind mothers<sup>3</sup>. The ten young females<sup>4</sup> have brought the third (form) of this bull forth, him the guardian, in order to milk him.

3. When the rulers, the liberal lords brought him forth by their power out of the depth, out of the buffalo's shape<sup>1</sup>, when from of old<sup>2</sup> at the purification of the sweet drink<sup>3</sup> *Mâtariśvan* produces the hidden one (i.e. Agni) by attrition—

4. When he is led forward from the highest father<sup>1</sup>, he climbs up the . . .<sup>2</sup>, the plants in his (or, in their?) houses. When<sup>3</sup> both (Heaven and Earth or the two *Arāṇis*?) promote his birth, then the youngest one became bright by his heat<sup>4</sup>.

5. Then he entered upon the mothers<sup>1</sup> in whom he the bright one grew up far and wide unimpaired<sup>2</sup>. When he has climbed up to the former (mothers) who from of old incite (him)<sup>3</sup>, he runs down in the younger, later (or, nearer) ones.

6<sup>1</sup>. Then in the strivings for the day<sup>2</sup> they choose him *Hotri*. As if to swell their good fortune they

strive towards him<sup>3</sup>, when praised by many he moves everywhere with wisdom and power to the gods and to the praise of mortals<sup>4</sup> for (bringing them) refreshing drink.

7. When he has scattered himself, the worshipful one, driven by the wind, like . . .<sup>1</sup>, with the sound (which he produces) (?), he whom it is not possible to drive to a place (like cattle): on the flight of the burning one who speeds on his black way, whose birth is bright, who strays everywhere to the atmosphere . . .<sup>2</sup>

8. Like a chariot that goes forward, he goes to Heaven with his ruddy limbs, adorned with his locks of flames<sup>1</sup>. Then his black (clouds of smoke), O burning one (?), the liberal ones (?) (appear)<sup>2</sup>. The birds flee as before the fierceness of a hero<sup>3</sup>.

9. Through thee indeed, O Agni, Varuṇa whose laws are firm, Mitra and Aryaman, the givers of good rain, are glorious, when thou the mighty one hast been born, everywhere encompassing with wisdom (all beings), as the felly encompasses the spokes of a wheel.

10. Thou, O Agni, youngest (god), furthest treasures and (the friendship of) the gods for him who performs worship, who presses Soma. May we thus establish thee the young one, O young (son) of strength, possessor of great treasures, like the winner in a race<sup>1</sup>.

11. Make good fortune<sup>1</sup> swell for us like well-employed wealth belonging to the house, and like firm ability<sup>2</sup>—(fortune) which can hold both races<sup>3</sup> like reins: and being full of good-will in (the sphere of) *Rita*, (fill our) praise of the gods (with rich reward).

12. And may the brilliant, joyful Hotri with quick horses, with a shining chariot hear us. May he, the wise Agni, lead us on the best leading (paths) to happy welfare and to bliss.

13. Agni has been praised with powerful<sup>1</sup> songs, he who has been brought forward furthermore for sovereignty. May both those our liberal lords and we ourselves spread out<sup>2</sup> (our power over all foes) as the sun (spreads out its light and by it destroys) the mist.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The metre is *Gagatī*; the two last verses again are *Trishubh*.—None of its verses occurs in the other *Samhitās*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to be that if Agni be unwilling to officiate at the sacrifice, the prayer nevertheless reaches its aim and induces him to do his duty as the divine Hotri.

**Note 2.** The verb *sādh* is very frequently connected with substantives such as *dhīyaḥ* or the like. Comp. also *matinām ka sādhanam*, X, 26, 4.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** It seems probable that *priksháh* is the nominative of *prikshá*, and not the genitive of *priksh*. Comp. VI, 8, 1, where it is said of Agni '*prikshásya vṛishmaḥ arushásya*.' On the meaning of *prikshá*, see above, I, 127, 5, note 1.

**Note 2.** The poet seems clearly to describe the second and third form of Agni's existence, his dwelling in the waters and his birth from the fire-sticks. But he is less explicit with regard to the first form. The epithet *pitu-*

mán would seem to point to Agni as the sacrificial fire and the receiver of offerings. But it is rather strange that this form of the god should be distinguished from the Agni procreated by the ten females, i.e. produced by the ten fingers, by the attrition of the kindling-sticks.—Prof. Max Muller differs from me in referring the words *dása-pramatim ganayanta yóshanaḥ*, not to the third form of Agni, but to Agni in general. He translates: ‘The powerful one, rich in food, rests always on that wondrous sight (Agni on the altar, *gāṛhapatya* Agni). The second rests in the seven kind mothers (*vidyudrūpa*; Agni in the clouds); the third is for milking the powerful one (Agni as the sun, *ādityarūpa*)—the ten maidens (the fingers) have brought forth the guardian.’

**Note 3.** Grassmann no doubt is right in proposing to read *saptá sīvāsu*. Of course the waters are alluded to.

**Note 4.** Read *dása prāmatim* (Boehtlingk-Roth). On Agni as the son of the ten fingers, comp. Bergaigne, II, 7.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The buffalo Agni was hidden in the depth. Comp. X, 8, 1. *apām upá-sthe mahisháḥ vavardha*; I, 95, 9. *budhnám vi-róḥamānam mahishásya dhāma*.

**Note 2.** The preposition *ānu* seems to stand here with an ablative (*pra-dívaḥ*).

**Note 3.** The literal meaning of *mádhvaḥ â-dhavé* is indicated by passages such as I, 109, 4. *â dhâvatam mádhunâ*; IX, 11, 5. *mádhâv â dhâvata mádhu*. Comp. also *âdhavanîya*. On the washing of the Soma which is technically designated by the verb *â-dhâv*, see H. O., Gottinger Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1890, p. 426 seq.; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 216.—The purification of the sweet drink, at which Agni is produced, was probably achieved by the tempest.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The highest father is Heaven.

**Note 2.** The meaning of *prīkshúdhaḥ* is unknown.

**Note 3.** Yát is repeated twice, as yásya in X, 121, 2. yásya víśve upa-ásate pra-síśham yásya devāḥ.

**Note 4.** On *ghrinā*, comp. Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 335.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** The mothers are the Waters.

**Note 2.** The reading, very probably, ought to be *vāvridhé*.

**Note 3.** Boehtlingk-Roth believe that the reading ought to be *sanâyúvaḥ* or *sanâ-gúraḥ*. *Sanâ-gúraḥ* (cf. *sanâ-gúrá* *pitárâ*, IV, 36, 3) seems to me quite possible, although there is no positive necessity for abandoning the traditional reading.—The 'former' mothers may be the heavenly Waters; the mothers in whom Agni runs down are the rivers. Prof. Max Muller adds that the former mothers may possibly be 'the burnt pieces of wood. Agni runs up in them, then leaves them to burn new pieces.'

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** On the whole verse. compare Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 217.

**Note 2.** Comp above, I, 45, 7, note 1.

**Note 3.** The second Páda is translated by Pischel: 'Wie in einen König drangen sie in ihn, wenn sie (Trank)opfer darbringen.' But verse 11 shows that *bhágam* depends on *paprikânásaḥ*.

**Note 4.** Comp. III, 16, 4. *á devéshu . . . á sámse utá nrinām*.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** The translation of *hváraḥ* is quite uncertain. The same must be said of the rest of this Páda.

**Note 2.** The sentence is incomplete.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** On *síkvan* (or *síkvas*). comp. M. M.'s note, vol. xxxii, p. 318; Hubschmann, *Vocalsystem*, p. 186. The translation is only tentative.—Two syllables are wanting;

we may propose a reading like *sīkvabhiḥ pārishkrītaḥ* (comp. H. O., Prolegomena, 76, note 3).

**Note 2.** This passage is most obscure. The first words of the Pāda are the same as above, 140, 5. The 'black ones' probably are the dark clouds of smoke that surround Agni. But it is very strange that these clouds should be designated as *sûráyaḥ*, 'liberal ones.' And the vocative (?) *dakshi* (*Padapâtḥa dhakshi*), instead of which we should at least expect *daksho* or *dakshin*, is no less strange. The text seems thoroughly corrupt.

**Note 3.** See Lanman, p. 557.

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Comp. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 121.

#### Verse 11.

**Note 1** Comp. above, verse 6, Pāda 2.

**Note 2.** Comp VIII, 24, 14. *dáksham priñkántam*.

**Note 3.** The human and the divine race. I do not believe that Dr. Neisser (*Zur Vedischen Verballehre*, 17) is right in interpreting *yámati* as an indicative.

#### Verse 13.

**Note 1.** The translation of *simivadbhiḥ* is only tentative. *Símī* (I, 151, 1) cannot be identical with *sámī*.

**Note 2.** *Níḥ tatanyuḥ* (*nísh tatanyuḥ*, *Samhitâpâtḥa*) of course is derived from *tan*, not from *stan*. Comp. I, 105, 12. *satyám tâtâna sūryaḥ*; IV, 5, 13. *sūraḥ vârna tatanan ushâsaḥ*, &c.



## MANDALA I, HYMN 142.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 10-11.

## ĀPRÎ HYMN.

1. Being inflamed, Agni, bring hither to-day the gods to the man who holds forth the (sacrificial) ladle. Spin out the ancient thread (of sacrifice)<sup>1</sup> for the sacrificer who has prepared Soma.

2. Measure out, O Tanûnapât<sup>1</sup>, the sacrifice rich in ghee, rich in honey, of a priest like me, of a sacrificer who has toiled hard.

3. The brilliant, purifying, wonderful Narâsa<sup>1</sup> mixes the sacrifice with honey three times a day, the god worthy of worship among the gods.

4. Agni, magnified<sup>1</sup> by us, bring hither the bright, beloved Indra. For this my prayer is addressed<sup>2</sup> to thee whose tongue is good.

5. (Priests) hold forth the (sacrificial) ladle, strewing the sacrificial grass at the decorous service of the sacrifice;—I<sup>1</sup> trim<sup>2</sup> (the sacrificial grass) which best receives the gods with its wide extent, a big shelter for Indra.

6<sup>1</sup>. May the divine doors open themselves, the increasers of Rîta, the never sticking, large ones, the purifying, much-desired (doors), that the gods may come forth.

7. May Night and Dawn, of glorious appearance, the two neighbouring (goddesses), wearing beautiful ornaments<sup>1</sup>, the young<sup>2</sup> mothers of Rîta, sit down together on the sacrificial grass<sup>3</sup>.

8. May the two divine Hotrîs, eager in praising (the gods), the sages with lovely tongues, perform

for us to-day this successful sacrifice which attains to Heaven.

9. The brilliant (goddess) placed among the gods, among the Maruts<sup>1</sup>, Hotrâ Bhârati<sup>2</sup>, Iâ, Sarasvatî, and Mahî<sup>3</sup>: may these worshipful (goddesses) sit down on the sacrificial grass.

10. May Tvashtri, inclined towards us, pour forth for us, in our navel<sup>1</sup>, that wonderful seed with many treasures<sup>2</sup>, plentiful by itself, for the sake of prosperity and wealth<sup>3</sup>.

11. Letting go (the sacrificial food to the gods) sacrifice by thyself to the gods, O tree<sup>1</sup>. May<sup>2</sup> Agni make the offerings ready<sup>3</sup>, the god among the gods, the wise one.

12. For Him who is accompanied by Pûshan and by the Maruts, by the Visve devâh, (by) Vâyu<sup>1</sup>, who is moved by the Gâyatra song, for Indra pronounce the Svâhâ over the offering.

13. Come hither to the offerings over which the Svâhâ has been pronounced, in order to feast. Indra! Come hither! Hear our call! Thee they call at the worship.

## NOTES.

The hymn is an Âprîsûkta. The same Rîshi. Metre, Anushûbh. The whole hymn is closely related to I, 13.—Verse 10: cf. VS. XXVII, 20; TS. IV, 1, 8, 3; MS. II, 12, 6.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The third Pâda of this verse is identical with VIII, 13, 14.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 13, 2, note 1.

## Verse 3.

Note 1. Comp. I, 13, 2, note 1.

## Verse 4.

Note 1. 'Magnified' is *īlītāh*; comp. the note on I, 1, 1. The verse is addressed to the *Idah*.

Note 2. The text has *ākkha . . . vakyáte*. To me there seems to be no doubt that this is the passive of *vak*, not of *vañk*. Comp. the name of the priest *akkhâvâka*, and the phrase *ākkhoktibhih matinām*, I, 61, 3; 184, 2. The same passive of *vak* is found III, 39, 1. *matih hridāh ā vakyāmânâ* (then follows *ākkha . . . gīgāti*); X, 47, 7 (*stómāh*) . . . *mānasā vakyāmânāh*.—It may be observed that in our passage as well as in III, 39, 1 and X, 47, 7, the forms *vakyáte*, *vakyāmânâ*, *vakyāmânāh* are preceded by a vowel; and we may infer that the poet did not say *ukyáte*, &c., in order to avoid the hiatus.

## Verse 5.

Note 1. The poet begins as if he intended to say, 'Priests . . . lay down the sacrificial grass.' But he continues, 'I lay down.' Dr. Neisser (Bezenberger's Beitrage, XX, 60) tries to explain the difficulty in a way in which I cannot follow him.

Note 2. On the verb *vṛig* technically connected with *barhíh*, see Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 152 seq., and compare vol. xxxii, I, 38, 1, note 2; I, 64, 1, note 2.

## Verse 6.

Note 1. With the whole verse compare I, 13, 6.

## Verse 7.

Note 1. Pischel's opinion (*Vedische Studien*, II, 113 seq.) that *pérah* means 'Gestalt,' 'Form,' 'Farbe,' '*rûpa*,' does not convince me.

Note 2. See Geldner, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXVIII, 195.

**Note 3.** Comp. VIII, 87, 4. *ā barhīḥ sīdatam sumāt.* Geldner (*Vedische Studien*, II, 190) translates: 'das schöne Opfergras.'

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** 'Should we read *márteshu* for *marútsu*?' M. M. This conjecture seems perhaps rather bold.

**Note 2.** *Hotrá Bhāratī*, i.e. the personified Offering of the Bharatas, seems to be one goddess, more usually called simply *Bhāratī*. Comp. I, 22, 10; II, 1, 11; III, 62, 3; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, 322; H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 243, note 2. Pischel's opinion (*Vedische Studien*, II, 85) is different.

**Note 3.** See above, I, 13, 9, note 1.

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** On the navel as the symbol of the connection between father and son, see Bergaigne, I, 35, 36, and comp. the well-known name *Nābhānedishṭha*.

**Note 2.** For *purú vāram* very probably *puruvāram* should be read (Grassmann). See II, 40, 4. *puruvāram . . . rāyās pōsham ví syatām nābhim asmé.*

**Note 3.** With the last *Pāda* compare II, 40, 4, quoted in note 2, and II, 3, 9. *pragām Tváshṭā ví syatu nābhim asmé*; see also *Taittirīya Samhitā* IV, 1, 8, 3. *Tvashtri* is generally considered as giving sons; see H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 234.

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 13, 11, note 1.

**Note 2.** The second hemistich recurs I, 105, 14.

**Note 3.** See Neisser, *Zur Vedischen Verballehre*, 22.

**Verse 12.**

**Note 1.** The text has 'for *Vāyu*,' not 'for (the god) accompanied by *Vāyu*.' But there is no doubt that *pūshanvāte*, &c., refers to *Indra*, and that *Vāyu* is named merely as a companion of *Indra*.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 143.

## ASHṬAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 12.

1. I bring forward my most powerful, entirely new (pious) thought (i.e. hymn), the prayer of my words<sup>1</sup> to Agni, the son of strength; he is the child of the Waters<sup>2</sup>, the beloved one, who together with the Vasus has sat down on the Earth as a Hotṛi observing the appointed time (for sacrificing).

2. Being born in the highest heaven Agni became visible to Mâtariśvan. By the power of his mind, by his greatness when kindled, his flame filled Heaven and Earth with light.

3<sup>1</sup>. His flames are fierce; never ageing are the flames of him who is beautiful to behold, whose face is beautiful, whose splendour is beautiful. The never sleeping, never ageing (rays) of Agni whose power is light, roll forward like streams across the nights (?)<sup>2</sup>.

4. Him the all-wealthy, whom the Bhṛigus have set to work on the navel of the earth, with the whole power of the world<sup>1</sup>—stir up that Agni by thy prayers in his own house—(him) who alone rules over goods like Varuṇa.

5. He who is not to be kept back like the roar of the Maruts, like an army<sup>1</sup> that is sent forward, like the thunderbolt of heaven—Agni eats with his sharp jaws, he chews, he throws down the forests as a warrior throws down his foes.

6. Would Agni eagerly come to our hymn? Would He the Vasu together with the Vasus fulfil our desire? Will He, the driver, stir our prayers

that they may be successful? (Thus thinking) I praise Him whose face is bright, with this my prayer.

7. He who has kindled him strives<sup>1</sup> towards Agni as towards Mitra (or, towards a friend)—(to Agni) whose face shines with ghee, the charioteer of *Rīta*. May he who when kindled becomes a racer<sup>2</sup>, shining at the sacrifices<sup>3</sup>, lift up our bright-coloured prayer.

8<sup>1</sup>. Preserve us, O Agni, never failing with thy never-failing, kind and mighty guardians; protect our people all around with those undeceived, undismayed, never slumbering (guardians), O thou our wish<sup>2</sup>!

## NOTES.

The same *Rīshi*. Metre, *Gagatī*; the last verse *Trishtubh*. The hymn has been translated by Kaegi, *Siebenzig Lieder des Rigveda*, p. 100.—Verse 7 = TB. I, 2, 1, 12.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. VIII, 59, 6. *vākāh mātīm*.

**Note 2.** Agni who is considered as born from the Waters, is identified several times with a god who, like *Mātarisvan*, in my opinion had an independent origin, with *Apām napāt* ('Child of the Waters'). Comp. Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, II, 17 seq.; H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 118 seq.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** There is no sufficient reason for transposing verses 3 and 4 (Kaegi).

**Note 2.** Probably we should read *āti aktūn*; comp. VI, 4, 5. *āti eti aktūn*.—See Bergaigne, *Mélanges Renier*, p. 96.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Bhúvanasya seems to depend on magmánâ; comp. VII, 82, 5. bhúvanasya magmánâ.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, I, 231) seems to me to be right in denying that sénâ ever means 'Geschoss,' and in translating sénâ *srishá* 'exercitus effusus.' The opinion of Prof. von Bradke and Prof. Bloomfield is different; see *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenl. Gesellschaft*, XLVI, 456; XLVIII, 549.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The text adds the dativus ethicus *vañ*, 'for you' (comp. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 206), which can scarcely be translated.

**Note 2.** Geldner (*Vedische Studien*, I, 168) has shown that *akrá* very probably means 'horse.' Agni is very frequently compared to a horse.—Comp. Ludwig, *Ueber die neuesten Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Rigveda-Forschung*, p. 54; Roth, *Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Ges.*, XLVIII, 118.

**Note 3.** See above, I, 31, 6, note 2.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** With Pádas C D compare the verse VI, 8, 7. ádabdehbiñ táva gopábhiñ ishñe asmákam páhi trishadhastha sūrñ.

**Note 2.** 'What is ishñe? Is it thou our wish, or thou our sacrifice?' M. M.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 144.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 13.

1. The Hotṛi<sup>1</sup> goes forward<sup>2</sup> (in order to fulfil) his duty by his wonderful power, directing upwards the brightly adorned prayer. He steps towards the (sacrificial) ladles which are turned to the right<sup>3</sup>, and which first kiss his foundation<sup>4</sup>.

2. They have greeted with shouts the streams of *Rīta*<sup>1</sup> which were hidden at the birthplace of the god, at his seat. When He dwelt dispersed in the lap of the waters, he drank the draughts by (the power of) which he moves<sup>2</sup>.

3. Two (beings) of the same age<sup>1</sup> try to draw that wonderful shape (Agni) towards themselves, progressing in turns towards a common aim<sup>2</sup>. Then he is to be proclaimed by us like a winner<sup>3</sup> (in a contest). The charioteer<sup>4</sup> (governs all things) as if pulling in the reins of a draught-horse.

4. He whom two (beings) of the same age<sup>1</sup> serve, two twins dwelling together in one common abode, the gray one has been born as a youth by night as by day<sup>2</sup>, the ageless one who wanders through many generations of men.

5. The prayers, the ten fingers<sup>1</sup> stir him up. We, the mortals, call him, the god, for his protection. From the dry land he hastens to the declivities<sup>2</sup>. With those who approached him he has established new rules<sup>3</sup>.

6. Thou indeed, O Agni, reignest by thy own nature over the heavenly and over the terrestrial



world as a shepherd (takes care of his cattle). These two variegated, great (goddesses) striving for gloriousness, the golden ones who move crookedly<sup>1</sup>, have approached thy sacrificial grass.

7. Agni! Be gratified and accept graciously this prayer, O joy-giver, independent one, who art born in the *Rita*, good-willed one, whose face is turned towards us from all sides, conspicuous one, gay in thy aspect, like a dwelling-place rich in food<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, *Gagati*—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitās*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The *Hotri* is Agni.

**Note 2.** Comp. III, 27, 7, where it is said of Agni. *purástāt eti mâyáyā*.—The poet says *éti prá*, and not *prá eti*, in order to avoid the hiatus.

**Note 3.** Comp. below, III, 6, 1. *dakshivā-vāt*.

**Note 4.** 'Which first, i. e. at the time when the sacrificial vessels are put down, kiss his *dhāman* (foundation), i. e. the place of Agni.' *Sāyana*.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. IX, 75, 3. *abhí im ritásya dohánāḥ anūshata*, and VIII, 12, 32. *nābhā yagñásya dohánā prá adhvaré*. I take *dohánāḥ* as acc. plur. of an abstract noun *dohánā* formed like *garánā*, *bhandánā*, &c. But possibly it might be the nom. plur. either of the same noun or of a nomen agentis *dohána*: 'the streams of *Rita* (the libations?) or the milkers of *Rita*, hidden at the birthplace of the god, have greeted him with shouts.' It would

be difficult, however, to say why the milkers of *Rita* (i. e. the priests?) are called 'hidden at the birthplace of the god.' Prof. Max Muller thinks of a reading *pari-vṛtaḥ*, 'surrounding Agni.' He refers the 'streams of *Rita*' (nom) to the water, cf. I, 105, 12. *ritām arshanti sīndhavaḥ*.

**Note 2** *Svadhāḥ* *adhayat yābhiḥ iṣyate*. In my opinion *svadhā* means 'the inherent power,' 'the power of moving according to one's own will,' and then the drink which confers this power on a being, especially on the dead ancestors.—Comp. M M., vol. xxxii, p. 32 seq.; H. O., Religion des Veda, 531, note 2.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** According to *Sâyana* the two beings spoken of here and in the next verse are the *Hotri* and the *Adhvaryu*.

**Note 2.** See I, 130, 5. *ayurñgata samânâm ârtham âkshitam*; III, 61, 3. *samânâm ârtham karaniyamânâ*.

**Note 3.** On *bhāgaḥ nā hāvyaḥ*, see Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 121.

**Note 4.** The charioteer is Agni.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** See verse 3, note 1.

**Note 2.** Comp. Gaedicke, *Der Accusativ*, p. 175. He translates: 'bei Tage noch bei Nacht ergrauend.'

### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** *Vṛis* (ῥίς λεγόμενον) is ranged in the *Nighantus* among the *aṅulinâmâni* and explained by *Sâyana* accordingly. The word seems indeed to mean 'finger.' Compare with our passage IX, 8, 4; 15, 8; 93, 1; 97, 57.

**Note 2.** Comp. I, 33, 4. *dhānoḥ âdhi vishunâk té ví âyan*, and especially X, 4, 3. *dhānoḥ âdhi pravâtâ yâsi hâryan*. I cannot follow Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, II, 69 seq.) in explaining these passages. 'Over the heavenly expanse he hastens down towards us.' M. M.

**Note 3.** See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 300. Like Pischel I do not know who 'they who approached Agni' are. Possibly the worshippers or priests are alluded to. 'He received new praises with (or from) those who approached him.' M. M.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** Sáyana explains the two female beings here in question as Heaven and Earth. Does the 'crooked movement' refer to the daily revolution of the sky?

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** The last Páda recurs X, 64, 11.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 145.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 2, VARGA 14.

1. Ask ye him. He has come. He knows. He the intelligent one moves forward; He moves along (his way) (?)<sup>1</sup>. In him all commands, all wishes dwell. He is the lord of strength, of mighty power.

2. They ask him. He himself<sup>1</sup> does not ask in turn what he, the wise one, has grasped by his own mind alone<sup>2</sup>. He does not forget the first word nor another word. Unconfused he adheres to his own power of mind.

3. To him go the sacrificial ladles, to him go the racers<sup>1</sup>. He alone may hear all my words. He who pronounces many praishas<sup>2</sup>, the conqueror, the accomplisher of sacrifices whose blessings are flawless, the young child has assumed vigour.

4. When he has come together<sup>1</sup> (with his companions<sup>2</sup>), he goes to greet them<sup>3</sup>. As soon as born he steals upon (his prey) together with his companions. He strokes the . . .<sup>4</sup> to give him delight and joy, when the loving ones<sup>5</sup> approach him who stands on them<sup>6</sup>.

5. He, the animal living in the water and walking in the forest<sup>1</sup>, has been placed on the highest skin<sup>2</sup> (sky?). He has proclaimed his rules to the mortals: for Agni, the knowing one, is intent upon *Rîta* (Right) and is true.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. Metre, *Gagatî*; the last verse is *Trishṭubh*.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The *Samhitá* text has *sá n̄v̄ iyate*, the *Pada* text *sá/ nú iyate*. Comp. *Prātisākhya* 314 I propose to read *sānu* (= *sá ānu*) *iyate*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** See Geldner, *Ved. Studien*, II. p. 188.

**Note 2.** Possibly we should read *svēna evā*.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The text (*ārvati/*) implies that these race-horses are mares. Probably, as *Sāyana* explains, the prayers (*stutaya/*) are alluded to. See on the prayers compared with horses, *Bergaigne*. II, 284 seq.

**Note 2.** *Praishā* is the technical designation of the sacrificial commands of one priest (or more especially, of the *Maitravaruna*) to another priest; comp. *Schwab*. *Das Altindische Thieropfer*. p. 90; *H. O.*, *Religion des Veda*, 390.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Samārata* may be the third person of singular or of plural.

**Note 2.** I supply 'with his companions' in consideration of the second *Pāda* (*yúgyebhi/*). It is difficult to say who *Agni's* companions are (the flames? the officiating priests?).

**Note 3.** *Ludwig's* conjecture, *úpa stáyam karati*, is very ingenious. 'He stealthily approaches them.'—On *upa-stháyam*, comp. also *Bollensen*, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenl. Gesellschaft*, XLVII, 586.

**Note 4.** The meaning of *svântám*, which occurs here and in the obscure passage X, 61, 21 (*ádha gáva/ úpamātim kanáyâ/ ānu svântasya kasya kit pára iyu/*), is unknown. Possibly it is related to *svātrá*, which means something like 'powerful' or 'prosperous.'

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**Note 5.** The prayers? The oblations?

**Note 6.** *Api-sthitám* may have active or passive meaning, 'he who stands on somebody or something,' and 'he on whom somebody or something stands.'

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** The first *Pâda* (and probably also the fourth) belong to the metrical type described by H. O., *Prolegomena*, p. 68 seq.: the first part, before the caesura, consists of four syllables; and then the *Pâda* goes on as if it had the pentasyllabic opening.

**Note 2.** After Agni's abode in the Waters and in the wood has been mentioned in the first *Pâda*, the second *Pâda* possibly refers to his heavenly abode to which the adjective *upamá* ('highest') seems to point. Thus the 'highest skin' would be the sky. But *Sâyana*, who refers it to the *Vedī*, may possibly be right. His explanation would very well agree with the second hemistich.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 146.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 15.

1. I praise Agni who has three heads and seven rays (or reins)<sup>1</sup>, who is without flaw, sitting in the lap of his parents<sup>2</sup> and of whatever moves or is firm, who has filled (with his light) all the lights of Heaven.

2. The big bull has grown up to them<sup>1</sup>; the ageless one who from here (from this world) distributes his blessings, the tall has stood up erect. He puts down his feet on the surface of the wide (Earth); his red ones<sup>2</sup> lick the udder (the cloud?).

3. Walking towards their common calf the two well-established<sup>1</sup> milch-cows<sup>2</sup> walk about in different directions. They measure interminable paths, they have invested themselves with all great desires.

4. Wise poets<sup>1</sup> follow his track<sup>2</sup> who in manifold ways protect the ageless one with their hearts. Wishing to acquire him they have searched the river<sup>3</sup>. He the Sun<sup>4</sup> became visible to them, to the men<sup>5</sup>.

5. He is worthy to be looked for, round about in his race-courses, the noble who is to be magnified<sup>1</sup>, the great one<sup>2</sup>, in order that the small may live, as he, the all-visible liberal lord, has become a progenitor for those germs in many places.

## NOTES.

The same *Rīshi*. The metre is *Trishtubh*.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitās*.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Sâyana refers the three heads of Agni to the three Savanas, or the three worlds, or the three sacrificial fires. The last explanation seems to be most probable. The seven reins (rays) are, according to Sâyana, the seven metres or the seven flames of Agni. The last explanation is recommended by III, 6, 2 (see below). But it is possible also to think of the seven priests (*sapta hotâra*).—Comp. II, 5, 2 (see below), and Taitt. *Samhitâ* I, 5, 3, 2 (to which passage Ludwig refers): *saptâ te agne samidha* *saptâ gihvâ* *saptâ rîshaya* *saptâ dhâma priyâni*, &c.

**Note 2.** The parents are Heaven and Earth.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The text has the dual feminine; no doubt Heaven and Earth are meant.

**Note 2.** The horses or flames of Agni.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** On *su-méka*, comp. the article of Prof. Windisch in *Festgruss an Bohtlingk*, p. 114.

**Note 2.** The cows seem to be Night and Dawn; comp. above, I, 95, 1; 96, 5. Night and Dawn are called *su-méke*, I, 113, 3.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The priests.

**Note 2.** I have translated *padâm nayanti* in the way indicated by *Atharva-veda* XI, 2, 13. *viddhâsya padanî*—*iva*; comp. also *Manu* VIII, 44. Prof. Max Muller translates, 'Wise poets lead (Agni) to the ageless place, keeping many things in their heart—or, lead the ageless Agni to his place (the sacrifice).'

**Note 3.** They have tried to find Agni in his proper dwelling, in the water.

**Note 4.** The Sun is here identified with Agni.

**Note 5.** On the form *nîh* standing for different cases,



compare Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 430; Bergaigne, Religion Védique. I, 136, note 1; Pischel, Vedische Studien. I, 42, and Gottinger Gel. Anzeigen, 1890, p. 541 seq.; Hillebrandt, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenl. Gesellschaft, XLVIII, 420. Here it seems most natural to take *nr̥ñ*, as Pischel has proposed, as standing for the dative plural. Bartholomae (Studien zur indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte, I, 118, comp p. 48), referring to III, 14, 4, believes that *nr̥ñ* (or, more correctly, *\*nr̥ñm*), both here and there is genitive plural, and that Agni is called 'the sun of men' because men are able to light this sun themselves. To me it seems very doubtful that this is a Vedic idea, and as to the verse III, 14, 4, I believe that *nr̥ñ* there is a regular accusative plural: Agni is called there, 'a sun that spreads out men over their dwellings.'

Verse 5.

Note 1. *Í/énya/*. Comp. I, 1, 1, note 2.

Note 2. Agni may be called *mahá/*, 'the great one.' But it seems more natural to read *mahé*, the ancient pronunciation of which word before a word commencing with a vowel (*mahá'*) coincided, or nearly coincided, with that of *mahá/*. The translation then would be: 'he who is to be magnified in order that the great and the small may live.'

## MANDALA I, HYMN 147.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 16.

1. How, O Agni, have the resplendent ones worshipped thee, aspiring through the powers of the Āyu<sup>1</sup>, when<sup>2</sup> the gods, obtaining kith and kin of both races<sup>3</sup> (human and divine?), rejoiced in the song of *Rita* (or Right)<sup>4</sup>?

2. Give heed to this my proffered hymn, O youngest one, which is most rich in liberal gifts<sup>1</sup>, O self-dependent one! The one abuses thee, the other praises thee: I thy reverer revere thy body, O Agni<sup>2</sup>!

3. Thy guardians, O Agni, who saw and saved the blind son of Mamatâ from distress<sup>1</sup>—he the possessor of all wealth has saved them who have done good deeds<sup>2</sup>. The impostors, trying to deceive, have not deceived.

4. The niggard, O Agni, the harmful and malicious who injures us by falsehood: may the heavy spell recoil on him; may he injure his own body by his evil words<sup>1</sup>.

5 And, O strong one, whatever mortal knowingly injures another mortal by falsehood: from such a one, O praised Agni, protect him who praises thee. Agni! Do not deliver us to distress.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 2 = VS. XII, 42; TS. IV, 2, 3, 4; MS. II, 7, 10. Verse 3 = RV. IV, 4, 13; TS. I, 2, 14, 5; MS. IV, 11, 5.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The Âyu seems to be Agni himself. Or is it admissible to interpret âyóh as standing *metri causâ* for âyáva? Then the hemistich would refer to the mythical sacerdotal tribe of the Âyus, the ancient worshippers of Agni. Comp., for instance, X, 7, 5; 46, 8. The translation would be, 'How, O Agni, have the resplendent Âyus worshipped thee, aspiring with their powers?'

**Note 2.** 'Because.' M. M.

**Note 3.** Comp. VIII, 103, 7. ubhé toké tánaye dasma vispate párshi rádha/ maghónám.

**Note 4.** As to *ritásya sáman*, comp. Vâg. Samh. XXII, 2. and *ritásya slóka/*, Rig-veda IV, 23, 8. Our Pada recurs IV, 7, 7 with the reading *ritásya dháman*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** With *váksa/ mánhish/asya* compare *mánhish-/ábhi/ matíbhí/*, VIII, 23, 23.

**Note 2.** Cf. Aufrecht, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, III, 200.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Dirghatamas the son of Mamatâ is the reputed author of this section of the first *Mandala* which belongs indeed to a family of priests claiming descent from him. The story of the blindness of Dirghatamas and of the distress into which he fell is told in the Mahâbhârata I, 4179 seq., ed. Calc.; comp. also Geldner, Vedische Studien, II, 145.

**Note 2.** Considering the construction of the whole verse from the grammatical point of view only, one will scarcely be tempted to translate otherwise than we have done. But it is rather strange that Agni is represented here as saving those very guardians by the aid of whom he has saved Mâmateya. The meaning which one should expect to find expressed, is rather that Agni, as he has saved Mâmateya by his guardians, has saved also, and will save, all pious worshippers. This meaning may be established

if we consider the construction of the verse as similar, for instance, to that of I, 37, 12 (vol. xxxii, p. 64): *máruta/ yát ha va/ bálam gánân aṅkyavítana*, 'O Maruts, with such strength as yours, you have caused men to tremble' Thus we may, I believe, translate here, 'Agni! With such guardians as thine who have seen and saved the blind son of Mamatâ from distress, he, the possessor of all wealth (i.e. Agni), has saved all those who have done good deeds.' Bergaigne (III, 191) understands the verse in the same way.

#### Verse 4.

**NOTE 1.** The Vedic idea of the evil deeds recoiling on the evil-doer himself has been treated of by Bergaigne, III, 190 seq.

MANDALA I, HYMN 148.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 2, VARGA 17.

1. When Mâtarisvan . . .<sup>1</sup> had produced by attrition the Hotrî, the . . .<sup>2</sup> who belongs to all gods, whom they have established among the human clans, shining like the sun, resplendent that (he might show his beautiful) shape—

2. They did not deceive him<sup>1</sup> who had granted a hymn (to the worshipper). Agni is my protection; therewith he is satisfied. They took pleasure in all his<sup>2</sup> works—(in the works) of the singer who brought praise.

3. Whom the worshipful (gods)<sup>1</sup> took and placed in his own seat (as priest) with their praises: him they<sup>2</sup> have carried forward, taking hold of him in their search, hastening like horses that draw a chariot.

4. The marvellous one destroys many things with his jaws. Then<sup>1</sup> the resplendent one shines in the forest. Then the wind blows after his flame day by day as after the arrow of an archer, after a weapon that has been shot.

5. Him whom no impostors, no harmful foes<sup>1</sup>, no harm-doers may harm when he dwells in (his mother's) womb, him the blind ones bereft of sight did not damage by looking at him<sup>2</sup>. His own friends have protected him.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 1 = MS. IV, 14, 15.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The first Pâda is identical with the first Pâda of I, 71, 4 (see our note there) with the exception of the word *vishṭāḥ*, instead of which that parallel passage has the reading *vī-bhr̥ṣṭāḥ*. It seems impossible to explain *vishṭāḥ*, and the concurrence of the metrical irregularity in the same part of the Pâda—though metrical irregularities are not infrequent in this hymn—invites to a correction of the text. If *vī-bhr̥ṣṭāḥ* in I, 71, 4 (see note there) refers to Mâtarisvan, which I consider as doubtful, it would be easy to find for our passage an equivalent of that word little differing from the traditional *vishṭāḥ*, namely, *vī-sthitaḥ*: ‘when Mâtarisvan, standing in different places, had produced him by attrition.’ Of course whoever adopts a conjecture like this, can scarcely avoid understanding *vī-bhr̥ṣṭāḥ* in I, 71, 4 as an epithet of Mâtarisvan, not of Agni. Another way to correct our passage would be to put into the text a form derived from the root *vish*, ‘to accomplish a work,’ for instance, *vishṭyā* (to be read as trisyllabic): ‘when Mâtarisvan by his effort,’ &c. Grassmann’s *vī-sitaḥ* is quite improbable.

**Note 2.** *Visvá-apsum* (*Samhitā* text, *visvāpsum*), evidently an epithet of Agni the *Hotri*, seems corrupt. Shall we read *visvá-psum* (‘endowed with all food’)—comp. VIII, 22, 12. *hávam visvāpsum visvāvāryam*—or *visva-pūsham* (*Samh.*, *visvāpūsham*, ‘all-nourishing’) or *visvá-apasam* (‘doing all works’)? Also *visvá-psnyam* may be thought of. It is impossible, of course, to arrive at any certain conclusion.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** ‘He’ seems to be Agni. *Sâyana*, however, explains: *dadānam id agnaye kurvānam eva mām*. This would lead to a translation like this: ‘(The enemies) did

not deceive (me, the worshipper) who had addressed a hymn (to Agni).'

**Note 2.** On 'his' *Sâyana* remarks, 'yagamánasya mama.' But the word may refer to Agni.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** There is no reason for abandoning here the usual meaning of *yagñiya*. On the gods seeking after Agni, comp. Bergaigne, I, 110.

**Note 2.** It is very probable, to say the least, that 'they' are again the gods.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Is the first *ât* dissyllabic? More probably the *Pâda* is deficient by one syllable.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Two syllables are wanting before the *cacura* of the first *Pâda*.

**Note 2.** Was there a belief that a blind man by turning his blind eyes on somebody could do him harm? Possibly we might have to translate. 'Him (his foes) blind and bereft of sight did not damage though looking at him (i.e. though turning their blind eyes on him).'  
—Prof. Max Muller writes: 'Could it be: Even the blind saw, but did not injure him (*andhâḥ apasyan ná dabhan*); *abhikhyá*, when he was seen, no longer in the womb?'

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## MANDALA I, HYMN 149.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 18.

1<sup>1</sup>. Towards great wealth this lord of the house<sup>2</sup> advances<sup>3</sup>, the strong one in the abode of strong wealth. Let the stones honour him as he speeds forward.

2. He the manly (bull) as of men so of the two worlds, whose stream is drunk by living beings<sup>1</sup> in consequence of his renown—he who running forward has ripened in (his mother's) womb—

3. He who lighted up the . . .<sup>1</sup> stronghold, the racer, the sage, like a . . .<sup>2</sup> horse, shining like the sun, endowed with hundredfold life.

4. He who has a twofold birth (celestial and terrestrial), the flaming one has approached the threefold light, all spaces of the atmosphere, the *Hotri*, the best sacrificer, in the abode of the Waters.

5. This is the *Hotri* having a twofold birth<sup>1</sup> who has bestowed all the best gifts, out of desire of glory, on the quick mortal who worships him.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, *Virâg*.—Verses 3-5 = SV. II, 1124-1126.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** My translation of this verse differs from that of Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, II, 100.

**Note 2.** On *pāti/dán*, comp. Hubschmann, *Vocalsystem*, 142; Bartholomae, *Arische Forschungen*, I, 70; Joh Schmidt, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXVII, 309; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*,



II, 93 seq ; Bartholomae, Indogermanische Forschungen,  
III, 100 seq.

Note 3. Comp X, 93, 6. mahá/ sá râyá/ á ishate

Verse 2.

Note 1. Comp. I. 80, 4, and similar passages, in which the waters are called givá-dhanyá/, 'the prize (of contest) which living beings have gained.'

Verse 3

Note 1. We do not know what nármini is. Possibly in this word two words, ná ármimi, are contained, so that the particle ná would be repeated in each of the three Padas. The translation would then be 'he who lighted up the ármimi (?) like a stronghold'

Note 2. I place no confidence in the attempts to find the meaning of a word like nabhanṛa/ with the aid of etymology only. The same word occurs in I, 173, 1 as an epithet of the Sāman which the priest, who is compared to a bird, sings (gáyat sāma nabhanṛam yáthā vé/). It occurs also in VII, 42, 1. prá krandanú/ nabhanṛasya vetu. The connection in which these words stand, seems to show that the meaning is: 'the noise of the sacrificial fire shall arise:' very probably the fire is compared to a horse, and its noise to the neighing of that horse. Thus nabhanṛa would be in VII, 42, 1. quite as in our passage, an epithet of a horse. This epithet may refer either to the swift motion of the horse and of the Sāman ascending to the gods, or more probably to the gay voice of the horse, the loud noise of the Sāman.

Verse 5

Note 1. Two syllables are wanting in the first Páda.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 150.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 2, VARGA 19.

1. I thy indigent<sup>1</sup> worshipper say much to thee, O Agni, dwelling in thy protection as (in the protection) of a great impeller<sup>2</sup>.

2. Away even from the libation of a rich man who is feeble, who is a niggard, who never comes forward and does not care for the gods.

3. The mortal (who worships thee?), O priest, is brilliant, great, most powerful in heaven. May we, O Agni, addicted to thee, be always foremost.

## NOTES.

The same *Rīshi*. Metre, *Ushnih*.—Verse 1 = SV. I, 97.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On *arí*, see Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 218.

**Note 2.** Or, 'of the great impeller'—the *Sun-god* who impels or stimulates his horses? Comp. VI, 6, 6?

## MANDALA I, HYMN 188.

## ASHTAKA II. ADHYĀYA 3, VARGA 8-9.

## ĀPRĪ HYMN.

1. Being kindled thou reignest to-day, a god with the gods, O conqueror of thousandfold (wealth)! As messenger, as a sage, carry the oblations (to the gods).

2. O Tanûnapât! For him who walks in righteousness the sacrifice is anointed with honey. May he<sup>1</sup> grant thousandfold food.

3. Receiving libations, worthy of being magnified<sup>1</sup> bring hither to us the worshipful gods. Agni! Thou art a winner of thousandfold (bliss).

4. They have spread with might the eastward-turned sacrificial grass, blessing (our tribe) with a thousand men<sup>1</sup>, (at the place) where you reign, O Âdityas!

5. The Prince, the Sovereign, the mighty ones, the eminent ones<sup>1</sup>, the (Divine) Doors, which are many and more than many, have sent forth streams of ghee.

6. Adorned with gold, wearing beautiful ornaments you verily reign high<sup>1</sup> in your splendour. Sit down here, ye two Dawns<sup>2</sup>.

7. May the two fine-voiced divine Hotrîs, the sages, perform as the first this sacrifice for us.

8. Bhârati! I/â! Sarasvati! All ye (goddesses) whom I invoke, promote us to splendour.

9. Tvashtrî indeed, the eminent (god) has shaped all forms, all cattle. Do thou by sacrifice produce their increase.

10. Yield up by thyself, O tree, (the sacrificial food) to the abode of the gods<sup>1</sup>. May Agni make the offerings relishable.

11. Agni going in front of the gods is anointed with this Gâyatra song; he shines when Svâhâ is pronounced (over the oblations).

### NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Agastya, the metre Gâyatrî. This Âprî hymn is closely related to hymn X, 110, the author of which no doubt knew and imitated our hymn.—No verses occur in the other *Samhitâs*.

#### Verse 2

**Note 1.** I have taken *dâdhat* as a third person, the subject being *Tanûnapât*. But it may be a participle referring to *yagñâh*: 'the sacrifice which procures thousandfold food is anointed with honey.'

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The text has *îdya*.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** 'This is the *Dasavîra* sacrifice of the *Sâktyas*. Ten valiant sons are born to those who perform it.' *Pañka-vimsa Brâhmaṇa* XXV, 7, 4.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** These are evidently names of the divine doors.—As to the nominative *dûra*, see Lanman, p. 486.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** On *adhi-vi-râg*, comp. IX, 75, 3. *âdhi triprishthâh* *ushâsa* *vî râgati*.

**Note 2.** I.e. Dawn and Evening.

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Literally: 'to the abode, for the gods.' Comp. the corresponding verse (10) of the Âprî hymn X, 110. *devânâm pâtha*.

## MANDALA I, HYMN 189.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 10-11.

1. Agni! Lead us to wealth on a good path,  
O god who knowest all rules. Drive away from us  
sin which leads us astray. We will offer to thee  
the fullest praise.

2. Agni! Thou who art young, help us safely  
across all difficulties. Be for us a broad, large,  
wide stronghold, for our kith and kin, with luck  
and weal<sup>1</sup>.

3. Agni! Drive away from us all plagues. (Then)  
they shall plague<sup>1</sup> peoples who do not stand under  
Agni's protection (Give) us back again the earth,  
O god, together with all the immortals, O worshipful  
one, that it may go well with us.

4. Protect us, Agni, with thy unwearied guardians,  
thou who flamest in thy beloved seat. May no  
danger, O youngest of the gods, attain thy praiser,  
not now nor in future, O mighty one!

5. Do not deliver us, O Agni, to the harmful foe,  
to the greedy one, to the impostor, to misfortune.  
Do not surrender us, O mighty one, to one who has  
teeth, who bites, nor to one who has no teeth, nor  
to one who will hurt us.

6. May a (god) like thee, O Agni, who art born  
according to *Rita*, being praised spread out a shelter  
for the body (of the worshipper that protects) from  
every one who tries to harm or to revile him. For  
thou, O god, art a descrier<sup>1</sup> of everything that leads  
us astray.

7<sup>1</sup>. Thou, O Agni, distinguishing both (kinds of men, the pious and the impious, or the Aryans and the Dasyus<sup>2</sup>), eagerly approachest (Aryan) men at (the time of) the advancing (day)<sup>3</sup>, O worshipful one. At (the time of) rest thou hast become governable to the man (or, to Manu; or, thou art to be praised by men<sup>4</sup>); thou art to be smoothed down like a horse<sup>5</sup> by the *Usigs*.

8. We have pronounced our invocations, I the son of Mâna<sup>1</sup>, before this mighty Agni. May we obtain (our wishes) through a thousand *Rîshis*. May we find a food-giving . . . rich in quickening rain<sup>2</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. Metre, *Trishtubh*.—Verse 1=VS. V, 36; VII, 43; XL, 16; TS. I, 1, 14, 3; 4, 43, 1; TB. II, 8, 2, 3; TÂ. I, 8, 8; MS. I, 2, 13; IV, 10, 2; 14, 3. Verse 2=TS. I, 1, 14, 4; TB. II, 8, 2, 5; TÂ. X, 2, 1; MS. IV, 10, 1; 14, 3. Verse 3=TB. II, 8, 2, 4; MS. IV, 14, 3.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** ‘For health and wealth,’ M. M.; see vol. xxxii, p. 193.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** If the accent is correct (*Samh* abhyámanta, Pad. abhí ámanta), the clause, though containing no subordinating word, must be understood as standing in logical dependence on the following, or—which in our case seems more probable—on the preceding clause. Examples of this kind have been collected by Delbruck, *Altindische*

Syntax, p. 43.—That *krzshṭi* should be nominative is very improbable; comp. Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 393. See also Leo Meyer, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XVI, 9.

Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Prof. Max Muller (vol. xxxii, p. 229) translates, 'For thou, god, art the deliverer from all assaults,' he derives *vishpát* 'from *vi* and *spas*, to bind.'

Verse 7.

**Note 1** This verse has been treated of by Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, II, 156, 158.

**Note 2.** Geldner (loc cit., 156) proposes two explanations for *ubháyân*. It may refer either to the pious and the impious spoken of in the preceding verses, or to *prapitvám* and *abhipitvám*, which words Geldner believes to be masculine. I do not attach such weight to the Avestic *frapitwô* (Vend. III, 3) as to draw, with Geldner, a conclusion from this word on the gender of the Vedic *prapitvá*, and in every case I think that this explanation of *ubháyân* is very forced, while it is natural to refer *ubháyân* to the pious and impious, or as we may express it in conformity with Vedic idéas, to 'men' (comp. *mánusha* Páda 2, *mánave* Páda 3), i. e. Aryans, and *Dasyus* (see VIII, 50, 8; 98, 6; IX, 92, 5). Then *ubháyân ví vidván* would have exactly the same meaning as the words in I, 51, 8. *ví gânihi áryân yé ka dásyava*.

**Note 3** On *prapitvá* we have the two ingenious discussions of Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, II, 155 seq., and of Bloomfield in the fifth series of his Contributions to the interpretation of the Veda, p. 24 seq. In my opinion Bloomfield has not succeeded in proving that the words ending in *-pitvá* (*prapitvá*, *abhipitvá*, *sapitvá*, &c) contain the stem *pitú*, 'sap, drink, nourishment,' and that *prapitvá* means the morning-pressure of Soma, which is usually designated as *prâta/savana*, *abhipitvá*, the evening-pressure or the *trítîya-savana*. I do not think it necessary, how-

ever, to examine here the single points of his interesting and elaborate discussion, for it seems to me that Geldner has conclusively shown that the meaning of these words is different from what Bloomfield believes it to be: *abhipitvá*, as Geldner (p. 155) states, is 'Erholung,' 'Rast,' and 'die Zeit des Rastens,' 'Feierabend,' 'Abend'; *prapitvá* (p. 178), on the other hand, means 'Vorlauf,' 'das aufs Ziel Zugehen,' 'die vorgerückte Tageszeit.'

**Note 4.** *Sāsyaḥ*, 'governable,' does not give an impossible meaning. But should we not have to correct *sāmsyaḥ* 'thou art to be praised by men'?

**Note 5.** On *akráḥ*, comp. *Vedische Studien*, I, 168, and above, I, 143, 7.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** *Māna* is another name of *Agastya*. See *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morg. Gesellschaft*, XLII, 221.

**Note 2.** On the last words of the hymn—the regularly repeated conclusion of the *Agastya* hymns—see M. M., vol. xxxii, p. xx, and also Bartholomae, *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XV, 212. I do not think it very probable that *ishá* is here the name of an autumn month, as found in the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* and others of the more modern Vedic texts; to me it would seem rather strange that such a prayer for the fertility of that month should have formed, among the *Agastyas*, the standing conclusion of their sacrificial hymns. But the names of the two months *ishá* and *ūrgá* seem to point to the existence of two adjectives meaning 'giving food' and 'giving śap'—Then follows *vṛigána*, used as a masculine. Geldner (*Vedische Studien*, I, 151) indicates the following passages, in which he believes that this masculine *vṛigána* occurs: V, 44, 1; VI, 35, 5; VII, 32, 27; X, 27, 4; and the concluding *Pāda* of the *Agastya* hymns. Of these passages the two first seem to be open to doubt as to the correctness of the text. In V, 44, 1 the true reading may be *pratīkīnám vṛīṣhanam dohase*; comp. verse 3, *vṛīṣhā śisuḥ*, and I, 173, 6, where possibly *vṛīṣhanam* should be read instead of *vṛigánam* (Gottinger



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Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1890, 417). In VI, 35, 5 I propose to read *vrinagam* (Gott. Gel. Anzeigen, loc. cit., 416). In VII, 32, 27 and X, 27, 4 *vrigánâ* (Padap. *vrigánâh*; the letter d follows) and *vrigáneshu* seem to be masculine, though it is not absolutely impossible to see in these forms the nom. plur. and loc. plur. of the neuter *vrigána*. But I believe that any attempts to derive conclusions from these three passages on the meaning of the masculine *vrigána* are hopeless.

## MANDALA II, HYMN 1.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 17-19.

1<sup>1</sup>. Thou, O Agni, the flaming one, (art born) from out the Heavens<sup>2</sup>, thou (art born) from out the Waters and the stone (the flint); thou (art born) from out the forests and the herbs; thou art born bright, O Lord of men, (as belonging) to men<sup>3</sup>.

2<sup>1</sup>. To thee, O Agni, belongs the Hotri's and the Potri's office exercised at the appointed season; to thee belongs the office of the Neshtri; thou art the Agnidh<sup>2</sup> for the righteous. To thee belongs the office of the Prasâstri; thou attest as an Adhvaryu, and thou art the Brahman and the master of the house in our house<sup>3</sup>.

3<sup>1</sup>. Thou, O Agni, art Indra, a bull among (all) beings. Thou art the wide-ruling Vishnu, worthy of adoration. Thou art the Brahman, a gainer of wealth, O Brahmanaspati<sup>2</sup>. Thou, O Vidhartri (i. e. who keepest asunder all things), art united with Puramdhi (or the Liberality of the gods)<sup>3</sup>.

4. Thou, O Agni, art the king Varuna whose laws are firm; thou becomest Mitra, the wondrous one, worthy of being magnified. Thou art Aryaman, the lord of beings, whom I may enjoy<sup>1</sup>. Thou, O god, art Amsa<sup>2</sup>, desirous of distributing (goods) in the assembly<sup>3</sup>.

5. Thou, O Agni, being Tvashtri, (grantest) to thy worshipper abundance in heroes. To thee, who art accompanied by the (divine) wives<sup>1</sup>, who art great like Mitra, belongs relationship<sup>2</sup>. Thou,

the quick inciter<sup>3</sup>, givest abundance in horses. Thou, rich in wealth, art the host of men<sup>4</sup>.

6. Thou, O Agni, art Rudra, the Asura of the high Heaven<sup>1</sup>; thou, being the host of the Maruts, rulest over nourishment. Thou goest along with the flame-coloured Winds, bringing happiness to our home. Thou, being Pûshan, protectest thy worshippers by thy own might.

7. Thou, O Agni, art a giver of wealth to him who does service to thee<sup>1</sup>; thou art the god Savitri, a bestower of treasures. Thou, being Bhaga, O lord of men, rulest over wealth. Thou art a protector in his house to him who has worshipped thee<sup>2</sup>.

8. Towards thee, in the house, the lord of the clan, O Agni, the clans strive, towards thee, the bounteous king. Thou with the beautiful face possessest all things. Thou art equal to thousands, to hundreds, to ten (of others).

9. Thee, O Agni, men (make) their father by their sacrifices<sup>1</sup>; thee who shinest with thy body they (invite) to brotherhood by their (sacrificial) work. Thou becomest a son to him who has worshipped thee. As a kind friend thou protectest against attack.

10. Thou, O Agni, art Rîbhû, to be adored when near. Thou rulest over strength<sup>1</sup>, over wealth rich in food. Thou shinest<sup>2</sup>, thou burnest for the sake of giving (wealth). Thou art a hewer<sup>3</sup>, an expander of sacrifice.

11. Thou, Agni, O god, art Aditi to the worshipper. Thou, being Hotrâ Bhârati<sup>1</sup>, growest strong by prayer. Thou art Idâ, living a hundred winters, for (the increase of) ability. Thou, the killer of Vritra, O Lord of wealth, art Sarasvatî<sup>2</sup>.

12. Thou, O Agni, well kept, art the highest vital power. In thy lovely colour and in thy appearance (dwell all) beauties. Thou art great strength that carries us forward. Thou art abundant wealth, extending on all sides.

13. The Âdityas have made thee, O Agni, their mouth; the bright ones have made thee their tongue, O Sage. The Râti-sâk gods (i.e. the 'bounteous' gods) accompany thee at the sacrifices. In thee the gods eat the offering which is offered to them.

14. In thee, O Agni, with (thy) mouth<sup>1</sup> all the guileless<sup>2</sup> immortal gods eat the offering which is offered to them. Through thee the mortals taste their drink. Thou hast been born, the bright one, as the child of the plants.

15<sup>1</sup>. Thou art united with them and equal to them in strength, O well-born Agni, nay, thou surpasses them, O god, when thy power<sup>2</sup> has expanded here in its greatness over Heaven and Earth, over both worlds.

16. The liberal lords who pour out, O Agni, over thy praisers gifts at the head of which there are cows<sup>1</sup>, the ornament of which are horses: lead both ourselves and them to welfare. May we speak loud in the assembly<sup>2</sup>, rich in valiant men.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is *Grîtsamada*, the metre *Gagati*.—Verse 1 = VS. XI, 27; TS. IV, 1, 2, 5; TÂ. X, 76, 1; MS. II, 7, 2. Verse 2 = RV. X, 91, 10. Verse 6 = TS. I, 3, 14, 1; TB. III, 11, 2, 1. Verse 13 = TB. II, 7, 12, 6.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Among the numerous texts which treat of the different origins of Agni (see Bergaigne, I, 20 seq.), especially the following two verses may be compared with this passage: VI, 48, 5. *yám ápa/ ádraya/ vánâ gárbham ritásya píprati sáhasâ yá/ mathitá/ gáyate nr̥bhi/ pr̥thivyá/ ádhi sánavi*; X, 45, 1. *divá/ pári prathamám gag̃ñe agní/ asmát dvit̥īyam pári gātávedá/ trit̥īyam apsú nr̥imánâ/ ágasram índhâna enam garate svâdh̥/*.

**Note 2** The text (*dyúbhi/ tvám âsusuksháni/*) seems to be corrupt. I believe that *tvám*, which is so frequently repeated through this verse and through the next verses, has been put here in the wrong place, and that we should read, *dyúbhya/ á susuksháni/*.

**Note 3** With the last words of this verse, comp. the conclusion of verse 14.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** This whole verse is repeated, X, 91, 10.

**Note 2.** In my opinion there is no doubt that instead of the traditional reading, *agnít*, the correct form is *agn̥t̥*. The word is a compound of *agní* and *idh* and means 'the inflamer of the fire.' Cf. M.M., Hist of A. S. L., 1859, pp. 450, 469.

**Note 3.** This is the most ancient list of the 'seven priests,' by the side of whom the *gr̥hâ-pati* or 'master of the house' is mentioned as the eighth. Comp. the formula in which the *Adhvaryu* names the officiating priests, *Kâtyâyana* IX, 8, 8 seq., and see the remarks of Weber, *Indische Studien*, X, 141, 376, and my own exposition, *Religion des Veda*, 383 seq, 396. The 'Brahman' mentioned in our verse is the *Brâhmanâkkhamsin* of the later ritual. Comp. *Kâtyâyana* IX, 8, 11; *Satapatha Brâhmaṇa* IV, 6, 6, 5.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** On verses 3-6, see von Bradke, *Dyâus Asura*, p. 52 seq.

**Note 2.** *Bṛihaspati* or *Brahmanaspati* is the Brahman among the gods. But it is doubtful whether the title of Brahman in this connection should be understood in the later technical sense of the word, as the *Ṛtvij* who has to superintend the whole sacrifice. Comp. H. O., Religion des Veda, 396, note 1.

**Note 3.** *Vidhartri* seems to be here another name of Bhaga; comp. VII, 41, 2. *bhágam huvema . . . yáñ vi-dhartá*). It is known that no god is so frequently mentioned in connection with *Puramdhi* as Bhaga. The passages have been collected by Grassmann in his Dictionary, s. v. *púram-dhi*.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Prof. von Bradke (*Dyâus Asura*, 53) believes that the text is corrupt; he thinks that the fourth *Pâda* may have occupied the place of a lost continuation of the relative clause, *yásya sam-bhúgam*. I cannot but share the feeling on which Prof. von Bradke's remark rests, though I do not believe that the solution of the difficulty which he proposes is very probable. Could not the correct reading be *yâsi* (instead of *yásya*) *sam-bhúgam*, 'thou goest to the enjoyment (of goods)?' Comp. VI, 71, 6, where the traditional text has *vâmásya hí ksháyasya deva bhūreñ*, and *ksháyasya* doubtless should be changed into *ksháyasi*.

**Note 2.** On *Amsa*, as one of the *Ādityas*, comp. Bergaigne, III, 39, 99.

**Note 3.** *Vidáthe*: comp. the note on I, 31, 6. It is tempting to conjecture *vidhaté* (comp. verse 5), but there is no necessity for such a conjecture. Comp., for instance, VI, 24, 2. *vidáthe dâti vāgam*.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** *Gnâvañ* should be read without accent, as Grassmann, Prof. Weber, and M. Henry (*Revue Critique*, Jan. 12, 1891, p. 23) have seen. Cf. Lanman, 518, 519.

**Note 2.** The meaning probably is, 'Thou art related to the other gods and to men,' or 'Thou art related to us.' Comp. VIII, 27, 10; 73, 12.

**Note 3.** Agni seems to be identified here with Apâm napât, who frequently is called âsu-héman. Comp. Win-disch, Festgruss an Roth, 143 seq.

**Note 4.** The men, of course, are the Maruts, as is shown by the well-known use of *sárdhaḥ* (cf. vol. xxxii, p. 67 seq.).

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** Comp. von Bradke, Dyâus Asura, 53 seq.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** As to *aramkrîte*, cf. VIII, 67, 3.

**Note 2** Or, thou art a protector to him who has worshipped thee in his house.—Among the various ways for explaining or removing the metrical deficiency of the last Pâda the correction *dâme á* (for *dâme*) is recommended by verse 8.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** *Ishṭibhiḥ*, standing by the side of *sâmyâ*, seems to be derived from the root *yag*. Thus *igé*, *igânâ* stand by the side of *saramé*, *saramânâ*.—Cf. *ishṭibhiḥ* *matibhiḥ*, II, 18, 1.

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** The names of the three *Rîbhus* are *Rîbhu*, *Vâga*, *Vibhvan*. The word *vâga* used here evidently alludes to the second of these names.

**Note 2.** Bergaigne (*Religion Véd*, II, 406) no doubt is right in believing that the verb *ví bhâsi* ('thou shinest') alludes to the name *Vibhvan*. Comp. X, 91, 1. *vibhúḥ* *vibhâvâ*.

**Note 3.** *Vi-sîkshuḥ* again seems to convey an allusion to the *Rîbhu* myth. When dividing the cup of *Tvashtri* into four cups, the *Rîbhus* say, *sákhe ví sîksha* (IV, 35, 3). This *ví sîksha* and the corresponding adjective *vi-sîkshu* should be derived from the root *sas*, 'to cut to pieces.'

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** Here we have the three goddesses of the Âpri hymns, *Bhârâtî*, *Idâ*, and *Sarasvatî*. Of the goddess

Bhârati the full name is given, Hotrâ Bhârâtî, i.e. 'the Offering of the Bharatas.' Comp. Bergaigne, I, 322 seq.

**Note 2.** Comp. VI, 61, 7, where Sarasvatî is called *vrîtra-ghnî*.

**Verse 14.**

**Note 1.** Or 'through (thee who art their) mouth.'

**Note 2.** Comp. I, 19, 3. *vîsve devâsah adrúhah*, vol. xxxii, pp. 53, 55.

**Verse 15.**

**Note 1.** On this verse, compare Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 97.

**Note 2.** On *prîksháh*, see above, I, 127, 5, note 1.

**Verse 16.**

**Note 1.** On *gó-agra*, compare Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 51.

**Note 2.** *Vidáthe*: comp. the note on I, 31, 6.



## MANDALA II, HYMN 2.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 20-21.

1. Increase *Gâtavedas* by your sacrifice<sup>1</sup>, worship Agni for ever with your offering and your prayer<sup>2</sup> —him who has been kindled, the receiver of good offerings, the solar hero, the heavenly *Hotri*, the charioteer<sup>3</sup> in our settlements<sup>4</sup>.

2. For thee Nights and Dawns have been lowing, O Agni, as milch-cows in the folds for their calf<sup>1</sup>. A steward<sup>2</sup>, as it were, of Heaven, thou shinest on the human tribes, O bountiful one, on continuous nights<sup>3</sup>.

3. The gods have set him to work, as a steward<sup>1</sup> of Heaven and Earth, endowed with wonderful power, at the bottom of the air: Agni who is well known like a chariot<sup>2</sup>, brightly shining, deserving of praise like *Mitra* (or, like a friend) in (human) dwellings.

4. They have established him who grows in the air, in his house, the serpent<sup>1</sup> with beautiful splendour like gold<sup>2</sup>, the winged (son?) of *Prisni*<sup>3</sup> who lights up with his eyes both tribes (of gods and of men), like a guardian of the way (?)<sup>4</sup>.

5. May he, the *Hotri*, encompass the whole sacrifice. Men strive towards him with offerings and prayer. (Agni) with golden jaws<sup>1</sup>, hurrying around in the growing (plants)<sup>2</sup>, lighted up the two worlds like the Sky with the stars.

6. Thus mayst thou, being brightly kindled for our welfare or being exhausted (?)<sup>1</sup>, shine upon us with thy wealth. Carry hither to us the two

worlds for the sake of happiness, Agni, O god, that they may eagerly partake<sup>2</sup> of the offering of the man (or, of Manus).

7. Give us, Agni, mighty, give us thousandfold (gifts). Open strength for us like a door<sup>1</sup> for the sake of glory. Make Heaven and Earth inclined towards us through (our) spell. Make the Dawns shine like the brilliant Sun.

8. Being kindled after dawns and nights may he shine with his red light like the sun, Agni, being a good sacrificer with the help of the offerings of man (or, of Manus)<sup>1</sup>, the king of the clans, and the welcome guest of Âyu.

9. Thus, O Agni, ancient one, our human prayer has prospered among the immortals who dwell in the great heaven. May the cow<sup>1</sup> when milked, yield<sup>2</sup> freely to the singer in our settlements hundredfold (wealth) of all kinds.

10. May we, O Agni, (attain) bliss in valiant men by our racers, or may we shine over (all) people by our sacred spells. May our unconquerable lustre beam on high like the sun over the fivefold dwellings (of the five peoples).

11. Be thou, O mighty one, worthy of praise among us, (thou) from whom the well-born, liberal (lords) have sought nourishment<sup>1</sup>, unto whom the strong ones, O Agni, go for sacrifice, who shinest in thy abode among (the worshipper's) own kith.

12. May we both, O Gâtavedas, the praisers and the liberal (lords), be in thy protection, O Agni. Help us to good, resplendent, abundant wealth which is accompanied by offspring, by good progeny.

13 = 11, 1, 16.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 7=TS. II, 2, 12, 6 ; MS. IV, 12, 2.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** In this *Pāda* one syllable is wanting. It may be thought that the first word should be pronounced *iagñéna*. For supplying the missing syllable by conjecture there would, however, be many ways. Comp. also H. O., Hymnen des Rig-veda, I, p. 79.

**Note 2.** *Tánâ girá*: comp. I. 38, 13 (vol. xxxii, p. 82).

**Note 3.** *Dhûh-sádam*. The exact meaning is, 'who occupies a decisive position.'

**Note 4.** *Vrigáneshu*: comp. I, 60, 3, note 2.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. VIII, 88, 1. *abhí vatsám ná svásareshu dhenávañ indram gîrbhîñ navâmahe*.

**Note 2.** See I, 58, 7, note 1.

**Note 3.** See Lanman, p. 482 ; Gaedicke, p. 89. 'During continuous nights.' M. M.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** See I, 58, 7, note 1.

**Note 2.** Cf. VIII, 84, 1. *rátham ná védyam*.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** I follow the conjecture of Böhtlingk-Roth, who propose to read *hvâram*. Comp. Atharva-veda IV, 1, 2 (*Âsvalâyana Srautasûtra* IV, 6, 3 ; *Sâñkhâyana Srautasûtra* V, 9, 7). *surúkam hvâram*. The meaning of the word is conjectural ; comp. I, 141, 7, note 1. If we read *hvâré*, the translation could be 'brilliant like gold, in a hidden place.' (M. M.)

**Note 2.** Comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 52.

**Note 3.** Or, the winged (bird) of *Prisni*? No other passages which make Agni the son (or the bird) of *Prisni* are known to me.

**Note 4** The accent of *pāthás* points to a genitive, dependent on *pâyúm*, of a word which is, however, different from *pāthas*. Grassmann thinks that *pāthás* is a lengthening for *pathás*, but Lanman (Noun-Inflection. 470) is quite right in observing that this is hard to believe in the first syllable of a *Pāda*. Should we not correct the text and read *patháḥ* (gen. sing. governed by *pâyúm*)? The reading *pātháḥ* may be due to the influence of the neighbourhood of *pâyúm*.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** See vol. xxxii, p. 301.

**Note 2.** Comp. X, 92, 1. *súshkâsu hárinîshu gárbhurat*.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Ludwig translates *sam-dadasvân*: 'zum heile [dich selber] aufreibend;' Grassmann, 'oder seist erloschen du;' Gaedicke (p. 89), 'und wenn du verloschest;' Griffith, 'a liberal giver;' Neisser (Bezenberger's Beitr. XIX, 286), 'deine Kunst zusammennehmend' *Sâyana* says, '*samda-dasvân samyak prayakḥhan*' Prof. Max Muller suggests, 'being a liberal benefactor.'

**Note 2.** There was no reason for correcting *devá-vítaye* as Ludwig once proposed. He has himself abandoned this conjecture

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** As to this metaphor ('opening' strength or the like), comp. VIII, 5, 21. *utá naḥ divyāḥ iśhaḥ ... āpa dvārā-iva varshathaḥ*, and the passages collected by Dr. Hirzel, *Gleichnisse und Metaphern im Rîg-veda* (Leipzig, 1890), 103.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The third *Pāda* is repeated in X, 11, 5.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** The milch-cow of course is the prayer.

**Note 2.** *Isháni* seems to be an infinitive like *parsháni* *nesháni* *tarisháni* (Delbrück, *Altindisches Verbum*, 227; Neisser, *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XX, 43). I believe it to come from the root *ish*, 'to incite.' As to the syntactical peculiarities of these infinitives, comp. Delbrück, *Altindische Syntax*, 416.

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** *Ishay* is a denominative from *ish*, as *ûrgay* is derived from *ûrg* (comp. *Āsvalāyana Srautasūtra* V, 7, 3).

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## MANDALA II, HYMN 3.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 22-23.

## ÂPRÎ HYMN.

1. Agni being kindled, set down on the earth, has stood up with his face towards all worlds. May the Hotṛi, the purifier, the ancient, wise one, may god Agni sacrifice to the gods, he who is worthy (of being the sacrificer).

2. Narâsamsa, anointing the abodes (of the sacrifice), equal by his greatness to the three heavens, endowed with beautiful light, moistening the offering, his mind being intent on scattering ghrîta—may he anoint the gods on the summit of sacrifice.

3. Being magnified<sup>1</sup> in our mind, Agni, sacrifice for us to-day to the gods before the human (sacrificer)<sup>2</sup>, thou who art worthy (of being the sacrificer). Conduct hither the unshakable host of the Maruts. Sacrifice, O men, to Indra who sits on the Barhis.

4. O divine Barhis! On this (Barhis) which is large, rich in valiant men, which has been spread on this Vedi (or sacrificial altar) rich in gain, ready for wealth, which is anointed with ghrîta, sit down, O Vasus, O Visve devâs, O Âdityas<sup>1</sup> worthy of worship!

5. May the divine doors which are easily passable, open themselves wide when invoked with adoration. May they, the far-embracing, undecaying ones, open wide, purifying our glorious race<sup>1</sup> which is rich in valiant men.

6. May Dawn and Night, grown strong from of

old, joyful like two birds (?)<sup>1</sup>, (do) their work well for us—they who weave, turned towards each other, the stretched-out warp, the ornamented form of the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>, (the two goddesses) flowing with plenty, rich in milk.

7. May the two divine *Hotris*, the first ones, very knowing, very marvellous, perform the sacrifice rightly with their (sacrificial) verse. Sacrificing to the gods they anoint (them)<sup>1</sup>, observing the right time, on the navel of the Earth, over the three ridges (of the three worlds).

8. May *Sarasvatī*, the accomplisher of our prayer, may the goddess *Iā*, all-victorious *Bhârātī*—may the three goddesses, according to their wont, sit down on this *Barhis* and protect it, the faultless shelter.

9. Through (the god's) hearing (our prayer) a manly son is born (to us), tawny-coloured, rich in gain, bringing vigour, loving the gods. May *Tvashtri* deliver for us a son, the navel (i.e. the tie that binds generations together), and may he then go to the abode of the gods.

10<sup>1</sup>. May the tree (i. e. the sacrificial post) stand by, letting loose (the offering which goes to the gods). May *Agni* make the offering ready in consequence of our prayers. May the prescient divine butcher carry the thrice-anointed offering to the gods.

11. He<sup>1</sup> is joined with *ghṛita*<sup>2</sup>. His womb (on the altar) is *ghṛita*. He rests on *ghṛita*. His abode is *ghṛita*. Carry hither (the gods) according to thy wont! Rejoice<sup>3</sup>! Carry, O bull, the offering, over which the *Svâhâ* has been spoken, (to the gods).

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, *Trishubh*; verse 7 : *Gagatī*.—  
Verse 9=TS. III, 1, 11, 2; TB. II, 8, 7, 4; MS. IV, 14, 8.  
Verse 11=VS. XVII, 88; TÂ. X, 10, 2.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The text has *îlîtáḥ*. Comp. above, I, 1, 1, note 2.

**Note 2.** Comp. X, 53, 1. *ní hí sátsat* (scil. *agníḥ*) *ántaraḥ pūrvaḥ asmát*.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** It is very probable that the poet intends to distinguish the *Vasus*, the *Visve devās*, and the *Ādityas* as three categories of gods. But then we should expect the accent *ādityāḥ*. Comp. VII, 51, 3. *ādityāḥ ví sve marútaḥ ka ví sve devāḥ ka ví sve*; X, 125, 1. *ahám rudrēbhiḥ vās ubhiḥ karāmi ahám ādityaḥ utá ví svā devaiḥ*.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. the *Gṛihya* Mantra addressed to the *Mekhalā*, of which it is said '*varṇam pavitram punatī naḥ āgāt*,' *Sāṅkhāyana Gṛihya* II, 2, 1, &c.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** The meaning of *vayya* (comp. IX, 68, 8) is uncertain. Possibly it is derived from *ví*, 'the bird.' According to *Sāyana* it would mean 'weavers' (*vānakusale iva*). *Vayyeva* may be *vayye iva* (dual feminine), in spite of the artificial theory of the *Pragṛihya* vowels; see Lanman, p. 361; H. O., *Hymnen des Rig-veda*, I, 456. Or it may be *vayyā iva*, dual masculine or singular feminine (comp. VII, 2, 6).

**Note 2.** Comp. VII, 42, 1. *adhvarāsya pésaḥ*.



**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** Comp. VIII, 39, 1. agní½ deván anaktu na½.

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** With the first hemistich compare especially, III, 4, 10 (see below).

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** 'He' of course is Agni.

**Note 2.** Differing from M. M., vol. xxxii, p. 185, I take *ghṛitam* as an accusative.

**Note 3.** Comp. III, 6, 9 (see below).

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## MANDALA II, HYMN 4.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 24-25.

1. I call for you Agni, shining with beautiful shine, praised with beautiful praise<sup>1</sup>, the guest of the clans, the receiver of fine offerings, who is desirable like Mitra (or, like an ally), *Gâtavedas* the god, among godly people.

2. The *Bhrigus* worshipping him in the abode of the waters<sup>1</sup> have verily<sup>2</sup> established him among the clans of *Āyu*. Let him surpass all worlds, Agni, the steward of the gods<sup>3</sup>, the possessor of quick horses.

3. The gods have established beloved Agni among the human clans as (people) going to settle (establish) Mitra<sup>1</sup>. May he illuminate the nights that are longing (for him), he who should be treated kindly by the liberal (worshipper) in his house.

4. His prosperity is delightful as good pasture (?)<sup>1</sup>; delightful is his appearance when the burning one is driven forward, he who quickly shaking his tongue among the plants waves<sup>2</sup> his tail mightily like a chariot-horse.

5. When they praised<sup>1</sup> to me the monstrous might of the eater of the forests<sup>2</sup>, he produced his (shining) colour as (he has done) for the *Usigs*<sup>3</sup>. With shining splendour he has shone joyously, he who having grown old has suddenly become young (again).

6. He who shines on the forests<sup>1</sup> as if he were thirsty, who resounded like water on its path, like (the rattle of the wheels) of a chariot<sup>2</sup>—he whose

path is black, the hot, the joyous one has shone, laughing<sup>3</sup> like the sky with its clouds.

7. He who has spread himself burning over the wide (earth), moves about like an animal, free, without a keeper. The flaming Agni, burning down the brushwood, with a black trail<sup>1</sup>, has, as it were, tasted the earth.

8. Now in the remembrance of thy former blessings this prayer has been recited to thee at the third sacrifice<sup>1</sup>. Give to us, Agni, mighty strength with a succession of valiant men, with plenty of food; (give us) wealth with good progeny<sup>2</sup>.

9. Give, O Agni, such vigour to thy praiser together with his liberal (lords), that the *Gr̥tsamadas*, rich in valiant men, victorious over hostile plots, attaining (their aim) in secret, may overcome through thee (their rivals) who get behind<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The *R̥ishi* is *Somāhuti Bhārgava*, the metre *Trishṭubh*.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitās*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** To me there seems to be no doubt that the meaning of *suvr̥ktī* is something like 'beautiful prayer,' 'beautiful song,' and then 'a god who is invoked with beautiful songs.' Thus *suvr̥ktāya* or other cases of the same word stand by the side of *stómā* . . . *gíra*, VIII, 8, 22; of *gíra*, I, 64, 1; VIII, 96, 10, comp. X, 64, 4; of *bráhma*, VII, 31, 11; 97, 9; of *stómai*, VII, 96, 1; of *dhítibhi*, VI, 61, 2; of *ákē/zoktibhi* *matinām*, I, 61, 3, and so on. Comp. also VII, 83, 9. *hávāmahe vām vr̥shanā suvr̥ktibhi*; X, 41, 1. *rátham* . . . *suvr̥ktibhi* *vayám v̥yushṭā ushása* *hávāmahe*; X, 80, 7. *avokāma suvr̥ktīm*.

This being the meaning of the word, I cannot think it probable—and herein I differ from the opinion pronounced by Prof. Max Muller, vol. xxxii, p. 109—that it stands in connection with the verb *vṛig* in its well-known use referring to the Barhis. In my opinion (comp. also Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 151) *suvr̥iktī* may be connected with another use of *vṛig*, with the meaning of this verb ‘to draw a god towards himself, averting him from other sacrificers’ (materials regarding this use of *vṛig* have been collected by Geldner, loc. cit., 144). Or possibly the word may be derived, as Prof. von Roth believes, from *r̥ik* (comp. *suṣita* derived from *i*). It is true that the substantive *r̥ikti* does not occur by itself: but, as Prof. Max Muller remarks (loc. cit.), this would not be fatal to Prof. von Roth’s etymology, because many other words in the Veda occur as *uttarapadas* only. If we accept this theory, we should of course have to separate *suvr̥iktī* from *námovr̥ikti* and *svávr̥ikti*.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. X, 46, 2. *imám vidhántaḥ apám sadhásthe*.

**Note 2.** Literally, ‘doubly.’ ‘In two places, in the abode of the waters and among the clans of man.’ M. M. Compare, however, X, 46, 2 (see last note).

**Note 3.** *Devánām aratíḥ*; comp. I, 58, 7, note 1.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to be that people going to settle anywhere, secure safety by ceremonies addressed to Mitra, i.e. possibly by concluding alliances which stand under the special protection of Mitra. Comp. IV, 33, 10; H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 186, note 1.—Mitra is *kshetrasádhās*, VIII, 31, 14.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Sváśya-iva* seems to be corrupt. Possibly we might read *sūyávasā-iva pushṭíḥ*. In X, 11, 5 we read, *sádā asi ranvāḥ, yávasā-iva púshyate*. IV, 16, 15. *ókaḥ ná ranvā sudr̥śi-iva pushṭíḥ*.—The translation of the traditional

reading would be, 'His prosperity is delightful, like that of a person belonging to us.'

**Note 2.** Bháribhrat seems to be a participle: but then dodhavīti must be accented (dódhavīti).

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On the verb pan, comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 199 seq.

**Note 2.** Vanád seems to be, as Grassmann has seen, a compound of ván, 'the forest' (comp. the genitive vanám, the locative vámsu), and of ád. Of Agni is said several times 'vánâni atti.'

**Note 3.** On the mythical ancestors designated as the Usigas, see Bergaigne, I, 57 seq.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** The forests, of course, are the fuel.

**Note 2.** To ráthyâ-iva probably řakrá (nom. plur.) is to be supplied.

**Note 3.** The 'laughing' of the sky is the lightning (Benfey, *Vedica und Verwandtes*, 138). The flames of Agni flash through the smoke as the lightning shines in the clouds.

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, II, 29 seq.; Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenland. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 107.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The text has *trítīye vidáthe* (comp. I, 31, 6, note 2). Does this mean at the *trítīya-savana*? Three vidathas are spoken of also in VI, 51, 2; VII, 66, 10.

**Note 2.** On the metrical irregularity, comp. H. O., *Die Hymnen des Rig-veda*, I, 67.

#### Verse 9.

**Note 1.** 'May prevail, destroying through thee the neighbours lying in ambush.' M.M. To me gúhâ seems to be connected with *vanvánta*.

## MANDALA II, HYMN 5.

## ASHṬAKA II, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 26.

1. The brilliant *Hotri*<sup>1</sup> has been born<sup>2</sup>, the father to protect the fathers<sup>3</sup>, aspiring after noble wealth. May we be able to bridle the strong (horse)<sup>4</sup>.

2. He the leader of the sacrifice towards whom the seven reins (or rays) are stretched, the *Potri* promotes, as (he has done) for Manu, the divine eighth (rein); all those (reins he promotes)<sup>1</sup>.

3. Or when he has run along, and has recited the sacred words<sup>1</sup>, and has pursued that (duty)<sup>2</sup>, he has encompassed every kind of wisdom as the felly (encircles) the wheel.

4. For He has been born as the bright *Prasâstri*, with bright power of mind. (A man) who knows his firm laws, mounts up on them as on the branches (of a tree)<sup>1</sup>.

5. The lively milch-cows were attached to his, the *Neshtri*'s, (bright) colour<sup>1</sup>. Was it according to the wish of the three sisters who have gone there<sup>2</sup>?

6. When (coming) from the mother the sister has approached, bringing *ghrita*<sup>1</sup>, the *Adhvaryu* rejoices at their<sup>2</sup> coming as corn (rejoices) at rain.

7. May He the *Ritvig* (priest) himself make the *Ritvig* (serve) for his own refreshment<sup>1</sup>. And may we readily gain the praise and the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>; we have offered it.

8. In order that He the knowing one (*Agni*) may readily serve all the worshipful (gods), this sacrifice, O *Agni*, which we have performed, rests in thee.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, Anushṭubh.—Verse 3=SV. I, 94; TS. III, 3, 3, 3; MS. II, 13, 5.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** As the *Hotri* is mentioned here, the following verses contain each the names of the other priests as given in II, 1, 2. Only the *Agnīdh* is left out; possibly the words *svāh svāya dhāyase krinutām ritvīk ritvīgām* (verse 7) contain an allusion to this priest, who may well be termed the *Ritvig* belonging to Agni and refreshing him.

**Note 2.** With the first *Pāda* of our verse, compare IX, 64, 10. *īnduḥ pavishṭa kēṭanaḥ*.

**Note 3.** The meaning seems to be: Agni, who has protected the fathers, has been born again, and will do the same for the present sacrificer.

**Note 4.** The strong horse, of course, is Agni. Comp. III, 27, 3 (see below). On the construction (*vāgīnaḥ yāmam*), see Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 417.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On the seven rays or reins of Agni, see I, 146, 1, note 1. Besides the seven priests a mysterious eighth *Ritvig* priest is spoken of (X, 114, 9. *kām ritvīgām aṣṭamām sūram āhuḥ*); thus Agni has a mysterious eighth *rasmī* (ray or rein) besides the seven. Comp. Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 144.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** *Vókat bráhmāni*: this seems to be an allusion to the Brahman priest (see verse 1, note 1).

**Note 2.** *Véḥ* is third singular. See Joh. Schmidt, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXV, 91.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Comp. VIII, 13, 6. *vayāḥ-iva ānu rohate*. Prof.

Max Muller (vol. xxxii, p. 207) translates, 'springs up like young sprouts.'

**Verse 5.**

✓ **Note 1.** It is the *Neshtri*'s office to lead the wife of the sacrificer to the place where the sacrifice is being performed. Thus Agni, the divine *Neshtri*, is represented as accompanied by female beings, by the 'milch-cows,' meaning the oblations of *ghṛita*, &c., or possibly the dawns

**Note 2.** Are the 'three sisters' (comp. Bergaigne, I, 321 ; II, 107) identical with the milch-cows spoken of in the first hemistich? Ludwig (vol. iv, p. 166) very appropriately calls attention to the fact that three cows were milked at the sacrifice of the full and the new moon. Comp. Hillebrandt, *Altindisches Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, p. 12 seq. Three dawns are mentioned in VIII, 41, 3.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** The sister bringing *ghṛita* seems to be the sacrificial spoon. Is the mother the milk-vessel or possibly the cow?

**Note 2.** Does 'their' refer to the mother and the sister (cf. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 102)? Or are 'the three sisters who have gone there' referred to?

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** The one *Ritvig* is Agni; the other possibly is the Agnidh who refreshes the *Ritvig* Agni. See verse 1, note 1.

**Note 2.** After *át* we should expect, instead of *áram*, another accusative, possibly *rikam* (see VII, 66, 11): 'may we master the praise, the sacrifice, and the verse.' *Áram* may have found its way into the text from verse 8.



## MANDALA II, HYMN 6.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 27.

1. Accept, O Agni, this my piece of wood and this my sitting down (reverentially)<sup>1</sup>, and hear these words of mine.

2. Let us worship thee, Agni, child of vigour, with this (piece of wood?)<sup>1</sup>, O winner of horses<sup>2</sup>, with this well-spoken (hymn), O well-born one.

3. May we thus as thy devoted servants pay devotion by our words to thee who acceptest words (of prayer), to thee who aspirest after wealth, O giver of wealth.

4. Thus be thou a liberal, bountiful lord, O lord of goods, O giver of goods. Drive hatred away from us.

5. Thus (give) us<sup>1</sup> rain from the sky; thus (give) us unattainable strength; thus (give) us thousandfold food.

6. To him who magnifies thee, who desires thy help, O youngest messenger, (invoked) by our word, best sacrificing Hotṛi, come near.

7. For thou, Agni, O sage, who knowest both races (of gods and of men), passest (to and fro) between them, like a messenger belonging to thy own people<sup>1</sup>, belonging to thy allies.

8. Thus gladden (the gods)<sup>1</sup> as the knowing one; sacrifice, O intelligent one, in due order, and sit down on this Barhis.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, *Gâyatrî*.—Verse 4=VS. XII, 43; TS. IV, 2, 3, 4; MS. II, 7, 10.—The hymn has been translated by M. M., *Selected Essays*, II, p. 143.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** It does not seem probable that *upasád* is to be translated here according to its meaning in the later ritual, as one of the preparatory ceremonies of the Soma sacrifice. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, X, 363; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 300.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** *Ayá* may be used adverbially: comp. III, 12, 2; VI, 17, 15; IX, 53, 2; 106, 14. But it is more probable that *samídhâ* or *girá* should be supplied from verse 1. Comp. II, 24, 1. *ayá vidhema girá*; IV, 4, 15. *ayá samídhâ vidhema*.

**Note 2.** Comp. VIII, 61, 7. *ásvam-ishṭaye*.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The conjecture *sánaḥ*, proposed by Bohtlingk-Roth and Grassmann, is not necessary. The verb is to be supplied; comp. the passages collected by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 19.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** *Gányeva* seems to be *gányah iva*, comp. II, 39, 1. *dūtā-iva hávyâ gányâ purutīā*; IV, 55, 5. *pát pátih gányât ámhasah nah*.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Comp. VII, 17, 4. *yákshat deván amrítân pipráyat ka*; VIII, 39, 9. *yákshat ka pipráyat ka nah*.

## MANDALA II, HYMN 7.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 28.

1. Bring us, O youngest god, Bhârata<sup>1</sup>, Agni, the best, resplendent, much-desired wealth, O Vasu<sup>2</sup>!

2. May no malign power of a god or of a mortal overcome us. Help us across such hostile power.

3. And may we dive with thee across all hostile powers as across streams of water.

4. Bright, O purifier, worthy of adoration, Agni, thou shinest mightily; thou hast been worshipped by offerings of *ghrîta*<sup>1</sup>.

5. Thou, O Bhârata<sup>1</sup>, Agni! hast been worshipped by us with offerings of heifers, of bulls, of eight-footed (cows)<sup>2</sup>.

6. The old excellent Hotri<sup>1</sup> who feeds on wood and drinks butter, he is the wonderful son of strength.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre.—Verse 1=TS. I, 3, 14, 3; MS. IV, 11, 4. Verse 4=TS. I, 3, 14, 5. Verse 6=VS. XI, 70; TS. IV, 1, 9, 2; MS. II, 7, 7.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Agni Bhârata is Agni as the protector of the Bharata tribe or as invoked by that tribe.

**Note 2.** With the beginning of this verse, I, 44, 4 should be compared.

## Verse 4.

Note 1. Comp. VIII, 19, 22. agníḥ ghrítébhiḥ áhutaḥ.

## Verse 5.

Note 1. See verse 1, note 1.

Note 2. Roth (Petersb. Dictionary) supplies vâgbhiḥ or rigbhiḥ; comp. VIII, 76, 12. vākam ashṛāpadīm. But there is no doubt that ashṛāpadī, standing by the side of vasā and ukshán, has the same meaning as in the later ritual, viz. a cow with calf.

## MANDALA II, HYMN 8.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 29.

1. As one who runs a race<sup>1</sup> (praises) his chariots, praise thou the yoking of Agni (to the chariot of sacrifice), of the most glorious, bountiful (god)—

2. Who is the best leader for his worshipper, who undecaying makes the malign decay<sup>1</sup>, the cheerful-faced who has been worshipped with offerings—

3. He who is praised in the houses on account of his beauty in the evening and at dawn, whose law is not set at nought,

4. The bright one who shines with his light as the Sun with his splendour, with his undecaying (flames)<sup>1</sup>, he who is anointed (with *ghṛita*).

5. The hymns have strengthened Agni the devourer<sup>1</sup> along (the extent of) his own royalty<sup>2</sup>. He has assumed every beauty.

6. May we unharmed stand under the protection of Agni, Indra, Soma, of the gods; may we overcome our foes.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is *Gṛītsamada*; the metre is *Gâyatrī*, the last verse being *Anuṣṭubh*, as is frequently the case in *Gâyatrī* hymns (see H. O., *Hymnen des Rig-veda*, I, 146).—No verse occurs in the other *Saṃhitās*.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** *Vāgayāti* means 'he strives for *vāga*,' *vāgayati* 'he incites to quickness.' The accent is not always correct in the traditional text.

## Verse 2.

Note 1. Comp. II, 16, 1. *īndram aguryám garáyantam*.

## Verse 4.

Note 1. As to *agáraiḥ*, 'the undecaying (flames)', comp. III, 18, 2; VI, 5, 4; 6, 2; VII, 3, 3, X, 87, 20.

## Verse 5.

Note 1. That Agni should be identified here with the *R̥ishi Atri* (see Bergaigne, II, 468) is very improbable. Possibly *átri* means simply 'the eater' (from *ad*), though the poet in calling him so may have intended to allude to the name of the *R̥ishi*.

Note 2. Comp. I, 80, 1 seq. *árkan ánu svarágyam*; 84, 10 seq. *vásviḥ ánu svarágyam*.

## MANDALA II, HYMN 9.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 6, VARGA 1.

1. The *Hotri* who is found on the *Hotri*'s seat has sat down (there), the fierce, the resplendent, the dexterous one, the protector of (his own) infallible laws<sup>1</sup>, the highest Vasu, he who brings thousandfold (gain), the pure-tongued Agni.

2. Be thou our messenger, be our protector far and wide; be thou, O bull, a leader towards greater wealth. O Agni! for the continuation of our children and of ourselves be thou an unremitting, brilliant protector.

3. May we worship thee at thy highest birth (-place), O Agni; may we worship thee with praises in thy lower abode. I honour the womb from which thou hast sprung. When thou hast been kindled, they have offered offerings in thee.

4. Agni, being the best sacrificer perform thou the sacrifice with the oblation. With thy readiness to hear (us) hail our gift, the wealth (which we offer). For thou art the treasure-lord of treasures; thou art the deviser of brilliant speech.

5. Thy wealth of both kinds<sup>1</sup> never fails, when thou art born (kindled) day by day, O wonderful one. Make thy singer, O Agni, rich in food; make him the lord of wealth with excellent offspring.

6. With this face of thine, as a bounteous (lord), a sacrificer to the gods, the best performer of sacrifices with happiness, as an undeceivable guardian and far-reaching protector, shine among us, O Agni, with light and wealth.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. Metre, Trishṭubh.—According to an observation of Bergaigne's, hymns of six verses composed in Trishṭubh should precede hymns of the same extent composed in Gâyatrî. Though this law is not without exceptions (see H. O., Die Hymnen des Rigveda, I, 202 seq.), the suspicion is raised that the hymns 9 and 10 should each be divided into two *Triṣas*—Verse 1=VS. XI, 36; TS. III, 5, 11, 2; IV, 1, 3, 3; MS. II, 7, 3. Verse 2=TS. III, 5, 11, 2; MS. IV, 10, 4. Verse 3=VS. XVII, 75; TS. IV, 6, 5, 4; MS. II, 10, 6. Verse 6=TS. IV, 3, 13, 2; MS. IV, 10, 5.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The long compound looks suspicious; possibly it should be read ádabdhavrataḥ prámatiḥ.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Vásu and dhána frequently receive the epithet ubháya; see VI, 19, 10; VII, 82, 4; 83, 5; X, 84, 7. No doubt celestial and terrestrial goods are referred to, see II, 14, 11; V, 68, 3; VI, 59, 9; VII, 97, 10; IX, 19, 1; 100, 3.



## MANDALA II, HYMN 10.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 6, VARGA 2.

1. Agni is to be invoked as the first like a father, when he has been inflamed by Manus<sup>1</sup> in the abode of Id<sup>2</sup>. When he has invested himself with beauty, the wise immortal, he, the glorious strong (horse) is to be smoothed (by the worshippers as by grooms).

2. Agni with bright splendour, mayest thou hear my call with all my prayers, thou a wise immortal. The two tawny (horses) draw thy chariot or the two red (horses), or He the wide-ranging one has made the two ruddy (horses draw his chariot)<sup>1</sup>.

3. They have generated the well-born (Agni) in her who lies on her back<sup>1</sup>. Agni became a germ in the manifoldly-adorned (wives)<sup>2</sup>. Even in the . . .<sup>3</sup> the wise one dwells by night uncovered in his powers<sup>4</sup>.

4. I besprinkle with my offering, with Ghṛita, Agni who abides turned towards all beings, who widely extends throughout, who is mighty in his vigour, who shows himself most capacious by the food (which he consumes), and robust<sup>1</sup>.

5. I besprinkle Him who is turned towards (us) from all sides; may he gladly accept that with his benevolent mind. Agni, who is like a beautiful youth, who has the appearance of one eagerly striving, is not to be touched, when he hurries around with his body.

6. Mayst thou know the portion (belonging to thee), being strong through thy desire. With thee as our messenger may we speak like Manu. Gaining

wealth<sup>1</sup> I invoke with my (sacrificial) ladle, with my eloquence, the faultless Agni who mixes the honey-drink.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre. On the position of this hymn in the collection and its division into *Trikas*, see the note on II, 9.—Verses 4-5=VS. XI, 23-24; TS. IV, 1, 2, 4. 5; MS. II, 7, 2.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. VII, 2, 3. *Mánunâ sámiddham*.

**Note 2.** *Íd* is a synonym of *ídâ*; *ilâh* padé means the same as *ilâyâh* padé.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** I cannot accept Prof. Lanman's scansion of this Pâda (Noun-Inflection, 342), *utâ arushâha kakre víbhr̥itrah*. In my opinion the only reading in conformity with the use of Vedic poets is *utârushâ áha*, &c.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Comp. III, 29, 3 (see below). Of course the kindling-stick is alluded to.

**Note 2.** The wives are the plants.—Comp. Lanman, p. 548.

**Note 3.** The meaning of *sírinâ* (*σπίνα λεγόμενον*) is unknown. The Indian explanation ('night') of course is a guess, but this guess may be right.

**Note 4.** 'Uncovered by the night,' M. M. On *máhobhih*, cf. vol. xxxii, p. 197.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** See vol. xxxii, p. 212.

### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** There is no reason for conjecturing *dhanasám* (Ludwig). Comp. X, 65, 10. *indriyám sómam dhanasáh* u ímahe.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 1.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 13-16.

1. Thou wilt have me, O Agni, as a strong (master) of Soma<sup>1</sup>: therefore thou hast made me the carrier (of the gods?) to perform worship at the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>. Sending my thoughts to the gods<sup>3</sup> I make the (press-) stone ready<sup>4</sup>; I toil, O Agni: find thou pleasure in thy own body<sup>5</sup>.

2<sup>1</sup>. Eastward we have turned the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>; may the prayer increase. They honoured Agni with fuel and adoration. They have taught (him) the sacrificial ordinances of the sages of Heaven<sup>3</sup>. Though he (Agni) is clever and strong, they have sought a way for him.

3. He has conceived freshness<sup>1</sup>, the wise one of pure<sup>2</sup> powers, he who is by his birth well allied with Heaven and Earth. The gods have found Agni the conspicuous one in the waters, in the work<sup>3</sup> of the sisters.

4. The seven young (wives)<sup>1</sup> made the blessed one grow who had been born white, ruddy in his growth. They ran up to him like mares<sup>2</sup> to a newborn foal. The gods wondered at Agni at his birth.

5. Spreading with his bright limbs to the aerial space, purifying his power<sup>1</sup> by wise purifications, clothing himself in light, the life of the waters<sup>2</sup>, he creates mighty, perfect beauty.

6. He has gone to (the waters) who do not eat, the undeceived ones, the young (daughters) of Heaven who are not clothed and (yet) are not naked.

Here the former young (women) having the same origin, the seven sounds<sup>1</sup> have conceived one germ.

7. His compact masses assuming every shape are spread in the womb of ghee, in the streaming of honey. There the swelling milch-cows have stationed themselves. Great are the parents of the wonderfully mighty (Agni) who are turned towards each other<sup>1</sup>.

8. Having been carried (in the waters) thou hast shone forth, O son of strength, assuming wonderful shapes brilliant and fierce. The streams of honey and ghee drip, where the male has grown by wisdom.

9. By (his) nature he has found his father's udder<sup>1</sup>; he has sent forth his streams and his showers<sup>2</sup>. Walking<sup>3</sup> hidden to his dear friends he has not been hidden to the young (daughters) of Heaven<sup>4</sup>.

10. He bore (in his womb) the germ of the sire, of the father who begat him<sup>1</sup>. He, being one, sucked many (nurses) rich in milk<sup>2</sup>. Observe for this manly, bright one the two wives bound in kinship, belonging to men<sup>3</sup>.

11. The great one has grown up in the wide unbounded space<sup>1</sup>. The Waters (have made) Agni (grow): for many glorious ones<sup>2</sup> (have come) together<sup>3</sup>. He lay in the womb of *Rīta*, the domestic (god) Agni, in the work<sup>4</sup> of the uterine sisters.

12. Like a horse that carries (the prize), in the assembly of the great (waters)<sup>1</sup>, visible to his son<sup>2</sup>, he whose . . . is light<sup>3</sup>: he who as father begat the ruddy cows<sup>4</sup>, he the son of the waters is the most manly, restless<sup>5</sup> Agni.

13. To him, the glorious son of the waters and of the plants, the blessed wood<sup>1</sup> has given birth, in his many shapes. Even the gods, for they agreed in

their mind, honoured him who had been born the most wonderful and strong.

14. Mighty rays of light like brilliant lightnings, milking (the sap of) immortality in the boundless stable, accompanied Agni whose . . . is light<sup>1</sup>, who had grown up in his own house, as it were in secret.

15. I magnify thee, worshipping thee with offerings; I magnify (thee) desirous of thy friendship, of thy favour. Together with the gods give help to him who praises thee, and protect us with thy domestic faces.

16. As thy followers, O Agni, best leader, winning all precious (treasures), pressing onward with fertile glory, may we overcome the godless who seek to combat us.

17. Thou hast been here as the banner of the gods, Agni, joy-giving, knowing all wisdom. As the domestic (god) thou hast harboured the mortals. As the charioteer thou goest along straightway after the gods.

18. The immortal, the king, has sat down in the dwelling of the mortals, performing the sacrifices<sup>1</sup>. He the ghee-faced one has shone forth widely, Agni knowing all wisdom.

19<sup>1</sup>. Come to us with thy gracious friendship, speeding, great, with thy great blessings. Bestow on us plentiful victorious wealth; make our share glorious and adorned with fine speech.

20. These old births of thine, O Agni, and the recent ones I have told forth to thee the ancient one. These great libations (of Soma) have been prepared for the manly one; generation by generation *Gâtavedas* has been placed (on the altar).

21. *Gâtavedas*, placed (on the altar) generation

after generation, is kindled by the Visvâmitras, the indefatigable (or everlasting). May we dwell in the grace of him the worshipful, yea, in his blissful kindness.

22. Bring thou, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O Hotrî, abundant food; Agni, obtain by sacrificing mighty wealth for us.

23. Procure, O Agni, for ever, to him who implores thee, (the gift of) nourishment<sup>1</sup>, the wonderful acquiring of the cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our race. Agni, may this favour of thine abide with us!

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Visvâmitra Gâthina, the metre Trishûbh.—Verse 1 = MS. IV, 11, 2. Verse 19 = MS. IV, 14, 15. Verse 23 = SV. I, 76; VS. XII, 51; TS. IV, 2, 4, 3; MS. II, 7, 11; IV, 11, 1; 12, 3.

Comp. on this hymn Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 157 seq., and the article of Regnaud, *Études Védiques*, l'hymne III, 1 du Rig-Véda.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Vákshi, which is very frequent as 2nd person of vah, occurs also as belonging to vas (see VII, 98, 2. pítim ít asya vakshi), and in this sense no doubt it is to be understood in our passage.—Ludwig and Geldner take tavásam vákshi agne as a parenthesis. G. translates: 'Du hast mich zu deinem Somaschenken—denn dich gelüstet nach dem starken, o Agni—bestellt, dass ich vor den Weisen opfern soll.' To me it seems more natural to understand the first Pâda as one continual clause; vákshi is accented on account of the logical dependence in which this clause

stands, the clause being considered, even without a subordinating word, as a dependent one. See Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 42; A. Mayr, *Sitzungsberichte der phil. hist. Classe der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Vol. LXVIII (Vienna, 1871), 248, 259.—If we were to consider *vákshi* as a locative infinitive (see Bartholomae's theory on such infinitives, *Indogermanische Forschungen*, II, 271 seqq.), the translation would be: 'Thou hast made me, O Agni, a strong carrier of Soma at the carrying (of the oblations),' &c. I do not think, however, this interpretation of *vákshi* very probable, nor is it, as far as I can see, favoured by any passage which contains the word.—For *sómasya tavásam*, Prof. Max Muller suggests the translation 'strong of Soma,' i. e. full of Soma.

**Note 2.** The text has *vidáthe*.

**Note 3.** The traditional text has *ákkha dīdyat*, which means, 'shining towards or as far as the gods.' The verb *dī* with *ákkha* occurs still in two other passages of this *Mandala*, in 15, 5 and 55, 3. In the first of these passages the text seems to be correct: *devān ákkha dīdyānaḥ*, 'shining as far as the gods.' In the second passage I believe that we ought to read *ákkha dīdhye pūrvyāni*, 'I think of the ancient things,' or more exactly, 'I send my thoughts to the ancient things.' In the same way it seems to me very probable that in our verse *dīdhyat* would be the correct reading, for the participle refers to the priest who says of himself, 'I make the stone ready;' and this priest does not send his light (*dīdyat*) but his thoughts (*dīdhyat*) to the gods. Comp. I, 132, 5 = 139, 1. *devān ákkha ná dhītāyaḥ*; III, 4, 3, and numerous passages which represent the *mati*, the *giraḥ*, &c., as going towards (*ákkha*) the gods, such as III, 39, 1; 42, 3; VII, 10, 3; 36, 9; X, 43, 1; 47, 6.—Prof. von Roth (*Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Ges.*, XLVIII, 108) speaks of the 'häufige Verwechslungen von Formen der beiden Wurzeln 2 *dī* scheinen und 1 *dhī* wahrnehmen, denken.' The reading *dīdyat* in our verse, and *didye* III, 55, 3, may rest on the influence of III, 15, 5. *devān ákkha dīdyānaḥ*.

**Note 4.** On the accent of *yuñgé* the same may be said as above (note 1) regarding the accent of *vákshi*.

**Note 5.** I. e. cause the fire to flare up.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The verses 2, 3, and 4 have been translated by Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, 109.

**Note 2.** Many sacrificial rites are performed from west to east; comp. with regard to the Barhis, I, 188, 4; X, 110, 4; with regard to the sacrificial ladle, III, 6, 1; V, 28, 1; to the Havirdhânas, *Vâgas. Samhitâ* V, 17. Thus the whole sacrifice is spoken of as proceeding in an eastward direction; see X, 66, 12. *prāñkam naḥ yagñām prá nayata*; X, 87, 9. *yagñām prāñkam . . . prá naya*.

**Note 3.** Comp. *Mahābhārata* XIV, 280. *tasmāt svayam sādhi yagñe vidhānam*. *Vidātha* indeed is here an equivalent of *vidhāna*.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to be that Agni won vigour (*máyaḥ*) by dwelling in the waters (see *Pāda* 3); comp. the well-known words *āpaḥ hí sthā mayaḥ-bhúvaḥ* (X, 9, 1), 'for you, O waters, give vigour.'

**Note 2.** More exactly, of purified faculties.

**Note 3.** The accent *apási*, instead of *ápasi*, looks very suspicious. It is easy, but perhaps too easy, to correct *ápasi*, as possibly in III, 6, 7. *āpaḥ* should be read for *apáḥ*. (In I, 31, 8; 151, 4 Grassmann is wrong in assuming a neutral stem *apás*- 'die Arbeit.') To me Ludwig's conjecture *upási* (in the lap of the sisters, i. e. of the waters) seems excellent. *Upási* occurs in V, 43, 7; X, 27, 13 in the meaning of *upásthe*. Thus *upási svásrīmām* would be the same as *apám upásthe*; comp. I, 144, 2; VI, 8, 4; IX, 86, 25; X, 45, 3; 46, 1, 2, &c.—Comp. below, verse 11, note 4.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Of course the seven wives are the rivers or waters.



**Note 2.** I cannot adopt Prof. Weber's conjecture *asva* (Altiranische Sternnamen, 10). His translation is: 'Die Gotter liefen zu dem wundersamen Agni bei seiner Geburt (neugierig) hinzu, wie die jungen Madchen zu einem neu-gebornen Kinde.'

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** For *krátum punáná*, cf. III, 31, 16; VIII, 12, 11; 13, 1; 53, 6.

**Note 2.** I take *pári* as belonging to *vásâna*; *sóki* and *áyu* are objects. Comp. X, 16, 5. *áyu* *vásâna*; X, 53, 3. *sá* *áyu* á *agât surabhí* *vásâna*.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** The number of the seven sounds (comp. Sten Konow, Das Sâma-vidhâna-brâhmaṇa, p. 33, note 3) seems to be connected with the seven *Rishis*, see IX, 103, 3. *vānī* *rīshinâm saptá* (comp. IX, 62, 17). The seven sounds seem to be identified with the seven rivers also in III, 7, 1 (see below). Comp. Bergaigne, Religion Védique, II, 132; H. O., Religion des Veda, 117, note 1.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** Heaven and Earth.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** Comp. Bergaigne, Religion Védique, II, 99.

**Note 2.** See volume xxxii, 441 seq. (I, 2, 3, note 1).

**Note 3.** Here I believe we have an anacoluthon. The poet seems to have intended to say, 'Him who walked . . . the daughters of Heaven saw.'—Prof. Max Muller translates this hemistich: 'He found him (the father) moving along with dear friends, with the young maidens of Heaven—he was not hidden.'

**Note 4.** Agni was hidden to the gods but not to the waters.

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** The verse X, 3, 2, though very obscure, seems to contain a similar idea. Should the meaning be that

Agni bears in his womb the Dawn, the daughter of Heaven'

**Note 2** The waters.

**Note 3.** This phrase, which I have translated as literally as possible, is very obscure. The two wives seem to be wives of Agni. Are they Night and Dawn (the two *sabardúghe*, III, 55, 12?), whose designation as 'belonging to men' seems not to be impossible? Or the two kindling-sticks (comp. V, 47, 5)? Or the two *Darvis* (V, 6, 9)?

#### Verse 11.

**Note 1.** Comp. V, 42, 17. *uraú devâh anibâdhé syâma*.

**Note 2.** This is feminine.

**Note 3.** The phrase *yasâsaḥ sám hí pûrvîḥ* occurs also X, 46, 10. It may have been, as Geldner believes, a proverbial locution. But the verb which it is most natural to supply, seems to be *gam* (i, yâ), so that the meaning may have been: 'Many superior (wives) are wont to assemble,' i. e. where one such wife is, there will be many. This is applied here to the waters, in X, 46, 10 to such beings as *ishaḥ*, *ûtâyaḥ* or the like. That *yasâs* may be meant for the waters is shown by VII, 36, 6, where the *yasâsaḥ vâvasânâḥ*, mentioned by the side of *Sarasvatî*, evidently are the waters.—It should be observed that several expressions of this hymn have been made use of by the author of X, 46.

**Note 4.** Or rather 'in the lap' (*upâsi*). Comp. above, verse 3, note 3.

#### Verse 12.

**Note 1.** With regard to *akráḥ* I adopt the translation proposed by Geldner (*Ved. Studien*, I, 168).—On the accent of *mahîṇâm*, see Lanman, p. 398.

**Note 2.** This seems to be the human worshipper. I cannot follow Prof. von Roth, *Zeitschrift der D. Morg. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 118, who explains *sûnáve* as a corrupt third person of the verb *su*.

**Note 3.** See above, I, 44, 3, note 1.

**Note 4.** The dawns.

**Note 5.** Comp. above, I, 36, 1, note 2.

**Verse 13.**

**Note 1** Vánâ : the wood considered as a wife.

**Verse 14.**

**Note 1.** See verse 12, note 3.

**Verse 18.**

**Note 1.** The text has vidáthâni.

**Verse 19.**

**Note 1.** Comp. Kuhn, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, I, p. 445.

**Verse 23.**

**Note 1.** Ílâm which more especially means the nourishing substance of the cow. Comp. H. O., Religion des Veda, 72, 326.—Prof. Max Muller translates: 'Procure to him who implores thee, O Agni, exuberant land for ever, rich in cows.'

## MAṆḌALA III, HYMN 2.

ASHṬAKA II, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 17-19.

TO AGNI VAISVÂNARA.

1. For Vaisvânara, the increaser of *Rita*, for Agni we produce<sup>1</sup> a *Dhishazâ*<sup>2</sup> like purified ghee. And verily<sup>3</sup> by their prayer the invoking men (accomplish) him, the *Hotri*, as the axe accomplishes a chariot.

2. By his birth he has given splendour to both worlds (Heaven and Earth). He became the praiseworthy son of his parents, Agni, the carrier of oblations, never ageing, with satisfied mind, undecivable, the guest of men, rich in light.

3. Through the power of their mind, within the sphere of their superior strength the gods have procreated Agni by their thoughts. Desirous of winning the prize<sup>1</sup> I address Him who shines with his splendour, who is great in his light, as (one who desires to win the prize addresses his) race-horse.

4. Desirous of winning the choice, glorious, and praiseworthy prize (which is the gift) of the joy-giver, we choose the boon of the *Bhrîgu*<sup>1</sup>, the *Usig*<sup>2</sup>, who has the mind of a sage, Agni, who reigns with his heavenly light.

5. Men, having spread the sacrificial grass, holding the sacrificial ladle, have placed here in front (as *Purohita*), for the sake of (the divine) blessing, Agni renowned for strength, with great splendour, united with all the gods, the *Rudra* of sacrifices<sup>1</sup>, who accomplishes the oblations of active (worshippers).

6. O (Agni) whose flame is purifying, around thy

dwelling, O Hotri, the men who at the sacrifices have spread the sacrificial grass, O Agni, seeking (how to do) honour (to thee), and (desiring) thy friendship, surround thee (reverentially);—bestow thou wealth on them!

7. He has filled the two worlds (Heaven and Earth) and the great Sun, when the active ones (i.e. the priests) held him fast who had been born. He the sage is led round for the performance of worship, like a racer for the winning of the prize<sup>1</sup>, with satisfied mind.

8. Adore ye him, the giver of offerings, the best performer of worship; honour ye him the domestic Gâtavedas. Agni, the charioteer of the mighty Rîta, he who dwells among manifold tribes, has become the Purohita of the gods.

9. The immortal Usigs have purified three logs for the vigorous<sup>1</sup> Agni<sup>2</sup> who wanders round the earth<sup>3</sup>: of these they have placed one among the mortals for their enjoyment; two have passed into the sister world<sup>4</sup>.

10. The food offered by men has sharpened him, the sage of the tribes, the lord of the tribes, as an axe. Busily he goes to the heights and to the depths. He has held fast the germ in these worlds.

11. He the generator, the strong one, stirs in the resplendent bellies like a roaring lion, Vaisvânara with his broad stream of light, the immortal, distributing goods and treasures to his worshipper.

12. Vaisvânara has mounted the firmament, the back of heaven, as of old, glorified by those who are rich in good thoughts. He, creating wealth for the creatures as of old, goes watchful round the common course.

13. The righteous, worshipful priest deserving of praise, the dweller in heaven<sup>1</sup> whom Mâtariśvan has established (on earth): him we approach whose way is bright and hair golden, the resplendent Agni, for the sake of ever new welfare.

14. Like the flaming one (the sun?) on his way, the quick one, of sun-like aspect, the banner of heaven, who dwells in light, who wakes at dawn—Agni the head of heaven, the unrepressed, him we approach with adoration, the strong one mightily.

15. The joy-giving, bright Hotri, in whom is no falsehood, the domestic, praiseworthy dweller among all tribes, like a splendid chariot, wonderful to behold, established by Manus: him we constantly approach for the sake of wealth.

## NOTES.

The same R̥shi. The metre is *Gagatī*.—Verse 7 = VS. XXXIII, 75. Verse 9 = MS. I, 3, 35.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Literally, 'we generate.'

**Note 2.** On the meaning of this word, which I may be allowed to leave in its Sanskrit form, I refer to I, 96, 1, note 2.

**Note 3.** Literally, 'doubly.' Comp. below, III, 17, 5, note 1.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** *Vāgam* sanishyán refers to the worshipper who desires to obtain *vāga* (quick strength, and the booty or prize obtained by it), and in the comparison, to the owner of a race-horse who desires to win the race.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 60, 1 (see above).

**Note 2.** Comp. Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, 57 seq.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. von Bradke, *Dyâus Asura*, p. 54.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Again, as in verse 3, *vāgasâtaye* means, with reference to the race, 'for the winning of the prize,' and with reference to sacrifice, 'for the obtainment of quick strength, of booty, &c.'

## Verse 9.

**Note 1.** See above, I, 36, 1, note 2.

**Note 2.** Agni is stated here to have one terrestrial and two celestial forms: the fire belonging to men, and, it seems, sun and lightning. Comp. M. M., *Physical Religion*, 229; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, 22. With regard to the three forms of Agni, compare also H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 106 seq.

**Note 3.** On *párigman*, comp. above, I, 79, 3, note 2.

**Note 4.** Into the celestial world.

## Verse 13.

**Note 1.** I read *divikshayám* (Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, I, 55, note). The blunder has been caused by X, 63, 5. *dadhíré divi ksháyam*.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 3.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 8, VARGA 20-21.

TO AGNI VAISVÂNARA.

1. They have worshipped Vaisvânara with his broad stream of light with prayers<sup>1</sup> and treasures in order that he may walk on firm ground. For immortal Agni honours the gods, and from of old he has not violated the laws.

2. The wonderful messenger goes between the two worlds (heaven and earth), the *Hotri* who has sat down, the Purohita of Manus. He takes care of his wide dwelling day by day, Agni who, incited by the gods, gives wealth for our prayers.

3. The priests have exalted with their thoughts Agni, the banner of sacrifices, the achiever of sacrifice<sup>1</sup>. From him in whom they have put together their (sacrificial) works and their prayers, the sacrificer desires blessings.

4. The father of sacrifices, the miraculous lord of those who know prayers (?)<sup>1</sup>, Agni, is the measure and rule<sup>2</sup> of the sacrificers; he has entered the two manifold-shaped worlds; the sage beloved by many people is glorified in his foundations.

5. The gods have established here in great beauty Agni the bright with his bright chariot, whose every law is golden<sup>1</sup>, Vaisvânara who dwells in the waters, who finds the sun, the diver, the swift one covered with strength, the quick one.

6. Agni, spreading out with his thought the manifold-adorned sacrifice, together with the gods and



with the people of Manus, goes as a charioteer to and fro with (gods and men) who accomplish the sacrifice, the quick, domestic (god), the dispeller of curses.

7. Agni, be wakeful<sup>1</sup> in our life which may be blessed with offspring; swell with sap; shine upon us (plenty of) food. Stir up vigour and the great ones, O watchful (god). Thou art the *Usig* (or willing one) of the gods, the good-minded (lord) of prayers.

8. The lord of the tribe, the vigorous<sup>1</sup> guest, the guider of prayers, the *Usig* (or willing one) of those who invoke him, *Gâtavedas*, the light of worship—him men constantly praise with adoration, with solicitations for their welfare.

9. The resplendent, joyous god, Agni on his chariot, has with his might encompassed the dwellings. May we honour in our house with beautiful prayers<sup>1</sup> his commands who is rich in manifold prosperity.

10. O *Vaisvânara*, I love thy statutes by which thou hast found the sun, O far-seeing one. When born thou hast filled the worlds, heaven and earth; Agni, thou encompassed all these (beings) by thyself.

11. For *Vaisvânara*'s wonderful deeds he the sage alone has by his great skill mightily<sup>1</sup> let loose (his powers?). Agni has been born exalting both his parents, Heaven and Earth, rich in seed.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 10 = MS. IV, 11, 1.  
Verse 11 = TS. I, 5, 11, 1.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** A meaning like 'prayer' seems to recommend itself for most of the passages in which the substantive *víp* occurs. for instance, V. 68, 1 *prá vaḥ mitráya gâyata várunâya vipá girá*; IX, 22, 3. *eté pûtáḥ vipaskítaḥ sómâsaḥ . . . vipá ví ânasuḥ dhíyaḥ*; IX, 65, 12. *ayá kittáḥ vipá anáyâ háriḥ pavasva dhārayâ*; III, 10, 5 (see below), &c. As the verb *víp* means 'to be in trembling agitation,' the same word as a substantive may designate enthusiastic thoughts or prayers. Comp. *vépate matí*, IX, 71, 3; X, 11, 6, and the nouns *vípra*, *vipaskít*, *vipodhá*. We need not enter here upon the question, whether some concrete trembling or shaking objects also were designated as *vípaḥ*, and whether Bergaigne (*Religion Védique*, I, p. vii) is right in taking the *víp áyaḥ-agrá*, with which Trita killed the boar (X, 99, 6), as a 'prière à pointe de fer' (comp. Macdonell, *Journ. R. Asiatic Society*, 1893, p. 431; 1895, p. 185).—In our verse *vípaḥ* may be either nominative or accusative. I have translated it as an accusative; in the case of the nominative the translation would be: 'The prayers have worshipped Vaisvânara with treasures.'

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The text has *vidáthasya*.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Ásuraḥ vipaḥ-kítâm*. On the meaning of *ásura*, which implies the possession of secret, supernatural power, see H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 162 seq.—Comp. von Bradke, *Dyâus Asura*, pp. 64–65.

**Note 2.** 'Richtschnur und Weg der Opferer,' Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 306.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Literally, 'whose rules are yellow.' The meaning is that Agni's whole sphere of activity bears the golden

yellow colour. Sâyana gives the interesting remark 'haritvaḥam iti sâkhântaram,' but no doubt hârivratam is right.

Verse 7.

Note 1. Comp. Neisser, Bezzenberger's Beitrage, XIII, 297.

Verse 8.

Note 1. Comp. I, 36, 1, note 2.

Verse 9.

Note 1. Comp. II, 4, 1, note 1.

Verse 11.

Note 1. Prof. Max Muller proposes to translate, 'has sent forth his great song,' and observes, 'Might not *br̥zhat* be like *br̥zhat sâma*, a name of a hymn?'

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 4.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 8, VARGA 22-23.

## ÂPRÎ HYMN.

1. Log by log<sup>1</sup> be kind towards us. Flash by flash grant us thy, the Vasu's, favour<sup>2</sup>. Bring hither, O god, the gods that we may sacrifice. Sacrifice, O Agni, as a kind friend to thy friends.

2. Thou whom the gods, Varuza, Mitra, Agni, thrice every day bring hither by sacrifice day by day, Tanûnapât, make this our sacrifice honey-sweet, having its abode in ghee<sup>1</sup>, (this sacrifice) which worships (the gods).

3. (Our adoring) thought rich in all boons goes forward for worshipping as the first the Hotri<sup>1</sup> of the sacred food (i/), for saluting the strong bull with adoration and homage. May he, the best sacrificer, incited (by our prayers) sacrifice to the gods<sup>1</sup>.

4. Upwards your<sup>1</sup> course has been directed at the worship; upwards (your) flames<sup>2</sup> are gone; ready (for receiving you) is the air<sup>3</sup>. Or the Hotri has sat down at heaven's navel. We spread out the sacrificial grass which receives the gods.

5<sup>1</sup>. Choosing in their mind the sevenfold work of the Hotri's<sup>2</sup>, enlivening everything (the gods) came hither in the right way. (The divine doors<sup>3</sup>) with men as their ornaments<sup>4</sup>, born at the sacrifices<sup>5</sup>, have come hither and thither to this sacrifice, many of them.

6. Hither (shall come) the two Dawns<sup>1</sup>, the neighbourly (goddesses) of glorious appearance<sup>2</sup>.

Of different forms, they both smile. (They shall come) that Mitra and Varuṇa may be satisfied with us, and Indra accompanied by the Maruts with their powers<sup>3</sup>.

7. I catch hold of the two divine Hotrī's first. The seven strong ones<sup>1</sup> rejoice according to their wont. Teaching the right, they proclaim the right, the guardians of law, contemplating the law.

8<sup>1</sup>. May Bhârâtî, in concord with the Bhârâtis, Iâ with the gods, Agni with men, Sarasvatî with all (beings) belonging to Sarasvatî (come) hither; may the three goddesses sit down on this sacrificial grass.

9. O divine Tvashtri, grant us and send forth this our seed which is to thrive: (the seed) from which a manly son is born able and skilful, who sets to work the press-stones, loving the gods.

10. O tree<sup>1</sup>, send (the offering) forth to the gods. May Agni the slaughterer make the offering ready. May the same, the very true Hotrī, sacrifice according as he knows the generations of the gods.

11. Agni, being kindled, come hither, on one chariot with Indra, with the quick gods. May Aditi, the mother of noble sons, sit down on our sacrificial grass. With Svâhâ may the immortal gods rejoice.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. Metre, Trishṭubh.—Verse 9 = TS. III, 1, 11, 1; MS. IV, 13, 10. Verse 10 = VS. XXVII, 21; TS. IV, 1, 8, 3; MS. II, 12, 6.

## Verse 1

**Note 1.** Agni is invoked as personified in each log of fuel which is put on the sacrificial fire.

**Note 2.** Comp. VII, 39, 1. *sumatīm vásvaḥ*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1** Comp II, 3, 11. *ghṛtām asya yóniḥ*.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1** Comp. X, 110, 3. *sáḥ enân yakshi ishitáḥ yágyân* (cf also X, 110, 9).

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The text has the dual *vâm*. But who are the two beings addressed? According to Sâyana, Agni and the Barhis, which does not seem very probable. The structure of the phrase gives the impression—though this impression is by no means certain—that *vâm*, which belongs to *gātu*, is to be supplied to *sokīmshi* also. If we are right in this supposition, are not the two beings in question the two first of the three sacred fires, the *Āhavanīya* and *Gārhapatya*? These two fires are frequently spoken of in the ritual texts as of a dyad, with the omission of the third fire.—Prof. Max Muller proposes to change *vâm* into *vâ*. According to him the meaning may be: Either the road has been made upward, i. e. the flames have gone upward to the sky, or Agni has sat down at heaven's navel.

**Note 2.** Comp. VII, 43, 2. *ūrdhvā sokīmshi devayūni asthuḥ*.

**Note 3.** Possibly the words *ūrdhvā sokīmshi prāsthitā rāgāmsi* may form one clause, 'upwards (your) flames are gone towards the sky.' M. M.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On this verse, comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 115 seq.

**Note 2.** On the seven priests of the ancient Soma sacrifice, comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 383 seq.

**Note 3.** That this subject is to be supplied, is shown by the regular composition of the Âprî hymns. It is confirmed by the word *pûrvî*½, which is evidently an epithet of the divine doors; comp. I, 188, 5; VII, 2, 5.

**Note 4.** 'In human form.' M. M.

**Note 5.** The text has *vidáthesu*.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** I. e. Night and Dawn.

**Note 2.** Comp. above, I, 142, 7.

**Note 3.** Comp. M. M., vol. xxxii, p. 196 seq.

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, I, 127, 5, note 1. Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, I, 96) may be right in taking the seven *prîkshâsa*½ as the Ângiras, the *saptá víprâ*½.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The verses 8-11 are repeated in VII, 2, 8-11.

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** The tree is the sacrificial post (*yûpa*).

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 5.

## ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 8, VARGA 24-25.

1. Shining Agni has awoke over against the Dawns, the priest who traces the footsteps of the sages<sup>1</sup>. With his broad stream of light kindled by the pious, the carrier (of the gods) has opened the two doors of darkness.

2. Agni has grown strong by praises, by the speeches of the praisers, by hymns, the adorable one. Loving many aspects of *Rita* the messenger has shone up at the bursting forth of the Dawn.

3. Agni has been established among the tribes of men, the son of the waters, *Mitra*<sup>1</sup>, acting in the right way. The delightful, worshipful one has reached the top; the priest has become one who should be invoked by prayers.

4. Agni becomes *Mitra*<sup>1</sup>, when he has been kindled; he the *Hotri* (Agni becomes) *Mitra*; he, *Gâtavedas*, (becomes) *Varuṇa*. The quick *Adhvaryu*, the domestic (god, Agni, becomes) *Mitra*, the *Mitra* (i.e. friend or ally) of the rivers and of the mountains.

5. He observes the deceiver's dear summit<sup>1</sup>, the footstep of the bird<sup>1</sup>; the vigorous one<sup>2</sup> observes the course of the Sun. Agni observes at his (?) navel the seven-headed (song?)<sup>3</sup>; tall (Agni) observes the enjoyment of the gods.

6. The *Ribhu*<sup>1</sup> has created for himself a good name worthy of being magnified, he, the god who knows all laws. The skin of the herbs<sup>2</sup>, the bird's footstep<sup>3</sup> rich in ghee: Agni watches (all) that, never failing.



7. Agni has approached the place<sup>1</sup> rich in ghee (the altar), with broad passages, (the place) longing (for him), longing (himself). He the resplendent, bright, tall purifier has made his two parents<sup>2</sup> new again and again.

8. As soon as born he has grown by the grass<sup>1</sup>, when the sprouting (grass-)blades strengthen him with ghee. Like waters beautiful on their precipitous path, Agni, being in the lap of his parents, has escaped into wide space.

9. Receiving praise the vigorous one<sup>1</sup> has shone forth with his fuel, on heaven's summit, on the earth's navel. May Agni worthy of being magnified, (being) Mitra and Mâtarisvan, the messenger, carry hither the gods that they may receive our sacrifice.

10. The tall one has, by (receiving) fuel, upheld the firmament, Agni, becoming the highest of lights, when Mâtarisvan for the sake of the Bhṛigus<sup>1</sup> kindled the carrier of oblations, (Agni) who dwelt in secret.

11 = III, 1, 23.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On pada-vî, comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 299.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Mitra has here and in verse 4 two meanings: it is the name of the god Mitra, with whom Agni is identified (Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, III, 134 seq.), and it means also 'friend' or 'ally' (comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 186, note 1). See von Bradke, *Dyâus Asura*, p. 13.

## Verse 4.

Note 1. See verse 3, note 1.

## Verse 5.

Note 1. All this is very enigmatical. In the parallel passage, IV, 5, 8, we have, instead of *ripáḥ ágram*, the reading *rupáḥ ágram*, which is confirmed by verse 7 of the same hymn (*ágre rupáḥ*) and by X, 13, 3 (*páñka padáni rupáḥ ánu aroham*); in support of the reading *ripáḥ*, on the other side, the verse, X, 79, 3 (*ripáḥ upásthe antáḥ*), may be quoted. The meaning of *rúp* is unknown; *rip* means 'deceit' and 'deceiver:' but what is the summit of the deceiver? Bergaigne (*Religion Védique*, II, 77 seq.) has tried to solve the riddle, but it is really hopeless.—The meaning of the following words, *padám véḥ*, is not quite so obscure; there is at least some probability that the bird is Agni himself (cf. below, III, 7, 7), or possibly the sun. The latter explanation is advocated by Prof. Max Müller, who writes: 'May it not be a description of sunrise? *priyam ripáḥ agram* I do not understand; but *padam veḥ* is the place of the bird, as in I, 130, 3. *veḥ na garbham*, the nest of the bird or of the sun. This nest is covered by a stone, is in fact the *vraga*, which has to be opened to let out the light of day. It is also the *yoni* or the altar. *Ripaḥ agram* may possibly be the summit of the *Pani* or of *Vritra*, X, 79, 3.'

Note 2. See above, I, 36, 1, note 2.

Note 3. *Saptá-srshan* ('seven-headed') occurs again in two other passages of the Rig-veda (VIII, 51, 4, and X, 67, 1); in both it is an epithet of words which signify 'hymn' or 'prayer' (*arká, dhī*). Possibly a similar word should be supplied here. But why are the prayers called 'seven-headed?' Does this refer to unknown technicalities of the Vedic liturgy? Does it stand in connection with the seven tones of the scale, with the expression *saptá dhītayaḥ*, with the number of the seven *Hotris*? 'Celui qui a sept têtes est sans doute un personnage équivalent à lui seul au

groupe des sept prêtres,' says Bergaigne (II, 145), which is very ingenious, but should not be given as a doubtless fact. —Prof. Max Muller observes that *saptasīrshan* may be, like *saptâsya*, the *vraça* of *Pavi*, opened by *Agni*, IV, 51, 4, and that *Brzhaspati* is called *saptâsya*, IV, 50, 4, and *saptagu*, X, 47, 6.

Verse 6.

**Note 1.** *Agni* is here called *Ribhu* in his quality as a skilful artisan. See Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 408.

**Note 2.** There seems to be no doubt that *sasá* (comp. *sasyá*) means 'herb' or possibly 'grain' in X, 79, 3; the text there has *sasám ná pakvám*; comp. I, 66, 2. *yáva/ ná pakvâ/*. The same meaning is quite admissible in I, 51, 3; V, 21, 4; VIII, 72, 3; though these passages are too uncertain for deciding anything. I cannot find any reason for believing that we have here and in IV, 5, 7; 7, 7 (see below), another word derived from the root *sas*, and meaning 'the sleeper.' At all events I neither pretend to know what mysteries are hidden under the 'skin of the herbs,' nor what stories may have happened to the 'peau du dormeur' (Bergaigne, II, 78 seq.).

**Note 3.** See verse 5, note 1.

Verse 7.

**Note 1.** *Yónim*, literally 'womb.'

**Note 2.** Probably Heaven and Earth.

Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Prof. Max Muller refers this to the grass of the *barhis*, or the tender blades in which the spark is caught and kept alive by ghee.

Verse 9.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, I, 36, 1, note 2.

Verse 10.

**Note 1.** I have adopted, though I do not believe it certain, Grassmann's opinion on the meaning of *pári* in this connection. Comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, 123, note 4.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 6.

ASHTAKA II, ADHYÂYA 8, VARGA 26-27.

1. Bring forward, ye pious singers, stirred in your thoughts<sup>1</sup>, (the ladle) which is turned towards the gods. Carrying (the sacrificial butter) from left to right<sup>2</sup> it turns eastward, rich in strength, bringing the offering to Agni, full of ghee.

2. When born thou hast filled the two worlds, nay thou hast even exceeded them, O friend of sacrifices<sup>1</sup>. May, O Agni, thy seven-tongued horses<sup>2</sup> move along, by the greatness of heaven and earth<sup>3</sup>.

3. Heaven and Earth the worshipful<sup>1</sup> establish thee as *Hotri* for the house, whenever the pious human tribes offering food magnify the bright light.

4. (Thou art) seated, the great one, in a firm place<sup>1</sup>, between the two mighty Heavens<sup>2</sup>, thou who art longed for—(between) the two united<sup>3</sup> never-ageing, inviolable wives, the two juice-yielding milch-cows<sup>4</sup> of the far-reigning one<sup>5</sup>.

5. Thy, the great (god's) laws, O Agni, are great. Through the power of thy mind thou hast spread out the two worlds. Thou hast become a messenger at thy birth, thou, O bull, the leader of the tribes.

6. Or bind to the pole by means of thy (art of) harnessing the two long-maned, red (horses) of *Rita*, that swim in ghee<sup>1</sup>, and carry hither, O god, all gods; perform splendid worship, O *Gâtavedas*!

7<sup>1</sup>. Even from heaven thy shining lights have shone; thy splendour follows many resplendent dawns, when the gods, O Agni, praised the cheerful *Hotri*'s work<sup>2</sup> who eagerly burns in the forests<sup>3</sup>.

8. Whether it be the gods who rejoice in the wide air, or those who dwell in the heavenly light, or those who are helpful<sup>1</sup>, ready to hear our call, and worshipful; or whether the horses of thy chariot, O Agni, have turned themselves hither—

9. Come hither with them, O Agni, on one chariot or on many chariots, for thy horses are powerful. Bring hither, after thy nature, the thirty and the three gods with their wives, and rejoice (in the Soma).

10. He is the *Hotrī* whose sacrifice even the two wide worlds salute over and over again for the sake of prosperity. Turned to the east<sup>1</sup>, the two well-established<sup>2</sup> (goddesses, Heaven and Earth), the righteous, true ones stand as at the sacrifice<sup>3</sup> of (Agni) the right-born.

11 = III, 1, 23.

## NOTES.

The same *Rīshi* and metre.—Verse 1 = TB. II, 8, 2, 5; MS. IV, 14, 3. Verse 9 = AV. XX, 13, 4.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The translation of *mananā* is conjectural, and based only on the etymology. The passage *āt it rāḡānam manānāḥ agr̥bh̥nata*, IX, 70, 3, does not help us much. ‘Does not X, 47, 7. *stómāḥ hridispr̥saḥ mánasā vak̥yámānāḥ*, indicate the original reading, *mánasā vak̥yámānām*?’ M. M.

**Note 2.** The *srúkaḥ* are called *dakshināvr̥taḥ*, I, 144, 1. By the word *dakshināvr̥t* the poet probably intended to designate the ladle also as procuring a *Dakshinā* (sacrificial fee) to the priest.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On *práyagyu*, see M. M., vol. xxxii, p. 335, and Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, I, 98.

**Note 2.** The flames of Agni.

**Note 3.** Comp. below, 7, 10. The meaning seems to be: by thy (Agni's) greatness which is equal to that of Heaven and Earth.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** I refer *yagñīyāsaḥ*, though it is a plural, to Heaven and Earth. Comp. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, 103.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The *Padapāṭha* has *dhruváḥ*. I think it should be *dhruvé*, comp. II, 41, 5. *dhruvé sádasi úttame . . . āsāte*; IX, 40, 2. *dhruvé sádasi sīdati*.

**Note 2.** I e. Heaven and Earth.

**Note 3.** *Āskra* seems derived from *â-saḥ* (Joh. Schmidt, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXV, 71).

**Note 4.** Or 'the two milch-cows which instantly give milk,' if *sabar-* is to be connected with the Greek *ἄφαρ*; comp. Bartholomae, *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XV, 17.

**Note 5.** *Vishṇu* is not the only god who is called *uru-gâyá*, and there is no reason therefore why the epithet should not be referred here to Agni.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Comp. Lanman, *Noun-Inflection*, pp. 402, 413.—See below, IV, 2, 3.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 114 seq.

**Note 2.** Should the accent be *ápāḥ*? Comp. III, 1, 3, note 3.

**Note 3.** It is very probable that *usádhak* (comp. III, 34, 3; VII, 7, 2) is an epithet of Agni. We should expect the genitive; *usádhak*, which violates the construction, seems

to stand metri causa. Or is usádhak an accusative singular neuter, so that the literal translation would be: 'When the gods praised the work, burning in the forests, of the Hotri'?

Verse 8.

Note 1. On ūma, comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 223.

Verse 10.

Note 1. Comp. above, II, 2, 7.

Note 2. See Windisch in the *Festgruss an Boehtlingk*, p. 114.

Note 3. There is one syllable above the number; the metre and meaning would be all right if we were to read adhvaré (for adhvaréva): '(the two goddesses) stand at the sacrifice,' &c. Prof. Max Muller explains: 'Adhvará-iva, like two sacrifices, like two sacrificial altars, barhis.'

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 7.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 1-2.

1. They who have risen out of the drink of the white-backed one, have entered the two parents, the seven sounds. The (all-)encompassing parents come together; they go forth to aspire after long life<sup>1</sup>.

2. The milch-cows dwelling in heaven<sup>1</sup> are the mares of the manly one. He has bestridden the goddesses who carry the sweet (food)<sup>2</sup>. Thee who livest in peace in the abode of *Rīta*, the one cow<sup>3</sup> circumambulates, making her way.

3. He has mounted the (mares)<sup>1</sup> that became well-manageable, the wise lord, the finder of riches. He with the dark blue back, with many faces, has made them depart from the drink of the brush-wood<sup>2</sup>.

4. Giving mighty vigour to the never-ageing son of *Tvashtri*<sup>1</sup>, the streams<sup>2</sup> carry Him the firmly fixed one. Flashing in his abode with his limbs he has entered upon the two worlds as if they were one.

5. They know friendship towards the manly, the red one, and they delight in the command of ruddy (*Agni*), (the gods) shining from heaven, resplendent with bright shine, to whose host I/ā belongs, the mighty praise.

6. And finding it out by following the noise they brought to the great one's great parents a song of praise, when the bull about nightfall (?) has grown strong according to the singer's own law<sup>1</sup>.



7. With the five Adhvaryus the seven priests watch the beloved footstep which the bird has made<sup>1</sup>. Turned forwards the never-ageing bulls<sup>2</sup> rejoice: for they, being gods, have followed the laws of the gods.

8 = III, 4, 7.

9. The many (mares) are full of desire for the mighty stallion. For the manly, bright one, the reins easily direct (the horses)<sup>1</sup>. Divine Hotr!<sup>2</sup> Thou who art a great joy-giver and wise, bring hither the great gods and the two worlds<sup>2</sup>.

10. The dawns, O wealth-giver, the mighty sacrificers<sup>1</sup>, well spoken and bright have shone with wealth. And by the earth's greatness<sup>2</sup>, O Agni, forgive us even committed sin<sup>3</sup>, that we may be great.

11 = III, 1, 23.

## NOTES.

The same *Rzshi* and metre.—No verse of this hymn occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On the meaning of this difficult verse conjectures only can be given. The white-backed one may be Agni. If this is right, 'they who have risen out of Agni's drink,' may be Agni's rays or flames (*ye rasmayaḥ . . . prakarshenodgakkhanti*, *Sâyana*); these flames enter upon the two mothers, i.e. Heaven and Earth, and upon the seven sounds, the sacrificial songs which are identified with the terrestrial and celestial seven rivers (comp. above, III, 1, 6). All this rests on the supposition that the traditional text is correct. Now Ludwig remarks with reference

to the pronoun *yé*: 'Warscheinlicher ist, dass wir hier eine archaistische anwendung der form auf *e* für fem. vor uns haben,' and Griffith says that *yé* is 'apparently used for the feminine.' I do not believe in this possibility, but for *yé* (*yá*) the true reading may be *yá*( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). In this case the seven *vânīs* would be subject: 'They who have risen out of the drink of the white-backed one, the seven sounds have entered the two parents.' The meaning of this may be: The sacrificial songs, rising as it were out of the offering made to Agni, and in the same way the streams of water which, in the shape of clouds of smoke rise out of the offering (comp. I, 164, 51), have gone to Heaven and Earth.

That the parents in the third Pāda are again Heaven and Earth is shown by X, 65, 8. *parikshītā pitārā . . . dyāvāpr̥thivī*. It may be observed that the author of X, 65 (see especially the verses 6-8) evidently imitated the expressions of the hymn, III, 7. 'The coming together of Heaven and Earth marks the beginning of the day and of the year.' M. M.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On *divákshas*, comp. Joh. Schmidt, Pluralbildungen der Neutra, 417 seq.

**Note 2.** The milch-cows, mares, or goddesses seem to be the celestial waters or Dawns.

**Note 3.** Comp. X, 65, 6, quoted at the end of this note. Is the cow (*Vāk*, according to *Sâyana*) the Dawn which daily returns in her due way? Or the butter offered to Agni? In our verse and in the parallel passage, X, 65, 6, the *vartanī* of the cow is mentioned; it may be observed that the *vartanī* of Ushas is referred to in X, 172, 1. 4. And Ushas is represented in I, 123, 9 as coming to the *nishkr̥tā*: comp. X, 65, 6. *yá gauḥ vartanīm pari-éti niḥkr̥tām*.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** See verse 2.

**Note 2.** The meaning may possibly be the following. The Waters dwell in the plants as their sap (comp. H. O.,

Religion des Veda, 113). Agni, when burning or drinking as it were, the brushwood, destroys this dwelling of the Waters; he makes the Waters depart from the wood.

Verse 4.

**Note 1.** On Agni as the son of Tvashtri, see Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 522 seq.

**Note 2.** 'Could vahátaḥ be the suyámáḥ of verse 3?' M. M.

Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Or, 'when the singer's bull . . . has grown strong according to his own law?' The bull, of course, is Agni.

Verse 7.

**Note 1.** See above, 5, 5. 6.

**Note 2.** The flames of Agni?

Verse 9.

**Note 1.** Rasmáyaḥ, 'the reins,' at the same time means 'the rays' (of Agni). Suyámáḥ being an apposition to rasmáyaḥ, one is tempted to derive it from the root yam, 'to direct,' but it may contain the word yáma, 'the way,' and mean 'having a good way.'—It is difficult to believe that rasmáyaḥ suyámáḥ is a second subject of *vrishâyánte*, in which case the translation would be: 'The many (mares) are desirous of the mighty stallion, the . . . reins (or rays) of the manly, bright one.'

**Note 2.** 'Bring hither to the two worlds the great gods.' M. M.

Verse 10.

**Note 1.** On *prikshá-prayagaḥ*, comp. M. M., vol. xxxii, p. 335; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 98.

**Note 2.** The meaning seems to be: By thy greatness which is equal to that of the earth.

**Note 3.** Comp. X, 63, 8. *kṛitāt ákṛitāt énaśaḥ*. See also I, 24, 9; VI, 51, 8.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 8.

## ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 3-4.

1. The worshippers of the gods anoint thee at the sacrifice, O lord of the forest<sup>1</sup>, with heavenly honey<sup>2</sup>. When standing upright bestow wealth (on us) here, or when abiding in this mother's lap<sup>3</sup>.

2. Situated in front of the kindled (fire), accepting our sacred spell which protects from old age and gives valiant offspring, driving away far from us lack of thoughts<sup>1</sup>, rise up<sup>2</sup> for the sake of great prosperity.

3. Rise up, O lord of the forest, on the summit of the earth. Erected by skilful erection bestow splendour on (the worshipper) who fits out the sacrifice as a vehicle<sup>1</sup>.

4. A well-clothed youth dressed has come hither. He becomes more excellent when born<sup>1</sup>. Wise sages full of pious thoughts, longing for the gods in their mind, bring him forth.

5. He who has been born is born<sup>1</sup> in the auspiciousness of days, growing up in the assembly and at the sacrifice<sup>2</sup>. Wise, active men purify him by pious thoughts; the priest approaching the gods raises his voice<sup>3</sup>.

6. You whom the worshippers of the gods have fastened down (in the earth), or whom the axe has fashioned, O lord of the forest: may those divine posts<sup>1</sup> standing (here) take care to bestow on us treasures with offspring.

7. (The posts) which have been hewn on the earth and fastened down, and to which the sacrificial

ladles have been raised<sup>1</sup>: may they, giving bliss to our fields<sup>2</sup>, eagerly seek precious goods for us among the gods.

8. May the Âdityas, the Rudras, the Vasus, the good leaders, Heaven and Earth, the Earth<sup>1</sup> and the Air—may the gods unanimously bless this sacrifice; may they raise up the banner of the sacrifice (the Yûpa).

9. Like swans ranging themselves in rows, arraying themselves in brightness the sacrificial posts have come to us. Led up by the sages they go forward as gods to the abode of the gods.

10. Like horns of horned animals the sacrificial posts with their head-pieces<sup>1</sup> are seen on the earth. Hearing (us) in the emulating call of the invoking (priests) may they protect us in the racings of battles.

11. O lord of the forest, rise with a hundred branches; may we rise with a thousand branches (offspring)—thou whom this sharpened axe has led forward to great prosperity.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. The metre is *Trishṭubh* (verses 3 and 7 *Anushṭubh*).

This *Sûkta* is a collection of liturgical verses that refer to the erecting and anointing of the sacrificial post, and to the winding of a rope about it. See *Aitareya Brâhmana* II, 2; *Âsvalâyana Srautasûtra* III, 1, 8 seq.; *Sâṅkhâyana Srautasûtra* V, 15, 2 seq.; Schwab, *Das Altindische Thieropfer*, 68 seq.; Bergaigne, *Recherches sur l'Histoire de la Liturgie Védique*, 16. On the ritual acts referring to the sacrificial post which seem to be connected with ancient

tree-worship, comp. also H. O., Religion des Veda, 90 seq., 256.—Verses 1-5 = TB. III, 6, 1, 1. 3; MS. IV, 13, 1. Verse 3 = MS. I, 2, 11. Verse 4 = TÂ. I, 27, 2. Verse 10 = TB. II, 4, 7, 11. Verse 11 = TS. I, 3, 5, 1; VI, 3, 3, 3.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The tree of which the sacrificial post is made.

**Note 2.** The post is anointed with butter, see Schwab, l. c., 69. This butter is spoken of as honey also in the Yagus, which refers to this rite, 'May the god Savitri anoint thee with honey,' Taittiriya Samhitâ I, 3, 6, 1.

**Note 3.** In the lap of the mother Earth.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Âmati has nothing to do with the verb am; it is the contrary of matí. See Rig-veda IV, 11, 6. âmatim . . . ámhañ . . . duñmatim; X, 33, 2, and such passages of the younger Vedic Samhitâs as Vâg. Samh. XVII, 54 (âpa âmatim duñmatim bádhamânâñ). The same is the opinion of Geldner (Ved. Studien, II, 184, note 4).

**Note 2.** The sacrificial post is addressed.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Comp. below, III, 24, 1.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The sacrificial post, round which a rope of grass (Schwab, Thieropfer, p. 49) is tied, is compared here with a well-dressed youth. This seems to contain an allusion to the Upanayana ceremony, at which the youth was invested with the sacred girdle, and which was considered as a second birth (comp. Pâda B: 'He becomes more excellent when born'). There is no doubt that this rite is as old and older than the Rig-veda; see H. O., Religion des Veda, 466 seq. It may be noted that several Grîhya-sûtras prescribe the use of our verse at the Upanayana (Âsvalâyana I, 20, 9, &c.).

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Does this expression refer again to the second birth (see the preceding note)?

**Note 2.** The text has *vidát*he.

**Note 3.** Comp. V, 76, 1. *út víprânâm devayâḥ vákaḥ asthuḥ*. The conjecture *devayām* easily suggests itself, but it is not necessary.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** In the Rig-veda, *sváru* means the sacrificial post itself, not, as in the later ritual texts (Schwab, Thieropfer, pp. 11, 74), that splinter of the wood of the sacrificial post (*yûpasakala*), with regard to which Kátyâyana (VI, 3, 17) prescribes: 'Yûpasakalam asyām (scil. rasanâyām) avagûhati.' 'He hides the splinter of the wood of the sacrificial post in the rope (tied round the post).—See Weber, Indische Studien, IX, 222.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Comp. below, IV, 6, 3.

**Note 2.** Comp. VIII, 71, 12. *kshaîtrâya sâdhase*.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The Earth is mentioned twice, firstly together with the Heaven, in the compound *Dyāvâ-Kshámâ*, and then separately as *Pr̥thivî*.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** On the wooden head-piece of the sacrificial post (*kashâla*), see Schwab, Das Thieropfer, p. 9.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 9.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA I, VARGA 5-6.

1. We, thy friends<sup>1</sup>, have chosen thee for our protection, (we) the mortals (thee) the god, the offspring of the Waters, the blessed one with fine splendour<sup>2</sup>, who gloriously advances, the unmenaced one.

2. When thou, finding pleasure in the wood, hast gone to thy mothers, the Waters, that return of thine, Agni, (to this world) should not be slighted, when dwelling afar thou hast come hither.

3. High above (all) pungent sharpness thou hast grown up<sup>1</sup>, and verily thou art kind-hearted. Some go forward here and there ; others sit around thee, in whose friendship thou abidest<sup>2</sup>.

4. He who has passed beyond (all) failures, beyond all hindrances<sup>1</sup>, the guileless, watchful ones<sup>2</sup> have found him as a lion (is found), when he had gone into the Waters ;

5. He who had run as it were by his own might, Agni, who thus dwelt in concealment—Him Mâtârisvan brought hither from afar, from the gods, when he had been produced by attrition (of the woods).

6. (And thus) the mortals have taken thee up, O carrier of sacrificial food towards the gods<sup>1</sup>, because thou, O (god) belonging to Manus, protectest all sacrifices by the power of thy mind, O youngest one !

7<sup>1</sup>. This is something glorious ; herein thy wonderful power shows itself even to the simple, that the cattle lie down round about thee when



thou hast been kindled, O Agni, at the approach of darkness<sup>2</sup>.

8. Make your offerings in (Agni), the best performer of worship, the sharp one who purifies with his flames<sup>1</sup>. Serve ye obediently the god, the quick messenger, the agile, the old, the adorable.

9<sup>1</sup>. Three hundred and three thousand gods and thirty and nine did service to Agni. They sprinkled him with ghee and spread out for him the sacrificial grass: then they made him sit down as a Hotri.

### NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The metre is *Br̥zhatī*; the last verse is *Trishūbh*—Verse 1=SV. I, 62. Verse 2=SV. I, 53. Verse 9=VS. XXXIII, 7; TB. II, 7, 12, 2.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** For this expression, compare I, 30, 7; VIII, 21, 2. 9.

**Note 2.** Comp. VIII, 19, 4. *subhāgam sud̥ḍitīm*.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 81, 5. *āti vísvam vavakshitha*; 102, 8. *āti idám vísvam bhúvanam vavakshitha*.

**Note 2.** The different officiating priests seem to be alluded to.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 42, 7. *āti naḥ saskātaḥ naya*; VII, 97, 4. *pārshat naḥ áti saskātaḥ*; Lanman, Noun-Inflection, 467.

**Note 2.** The gods who searched for Agni.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** For *devébhyaḥ havyaváhana*, comp. X, 118, 5; 119, 13; 150, 1.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** Comp. Prof. von Schroeder's translation of this verse, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXIX, 205.

**Note 2.** Regarding apisarvaré, comp. VIII, 1, 29; Geldner, Vedische Studien, II, 178. I cannot adopt the conclusions of Prof. Bloomfield, Contributions to the Interpretation of the Veda, Fifth Series, p. 36. 'Wild animals run away from the fire at night, tame animals are attracted by it.' M. M.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** For this Pāda, comp. VIII, 43, 31; 102, 11; X, 21, 1.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** This verse is identical with X, 52, 6.

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 10.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 7-8.

1<sup>1</sup>. Thee, O Agni, the highest king of human tribes, the god, thoughtful mortals kindle at their worship.

2. Thee, O Agni, the *R'itvig*, the *Hotri*, they magnify at the sacrifices. Shine as the guardian of *Rita* in thy own house<sup>1</sup>.

3. He indeed who may worship thee, the *Gâta*-vedas, with fuel, acquires abundance in valiant men, O Agni; he will prosper.

4. May He, the banner of the sacrifices, Agni, come hither with the gods, anointed by the seven *Hotris*<sup>1</sup> for the sake of the man who offers sacrificial food.

5. Bring ye forward an ancient, mighty speech to Agni, the *Hotri*, who is like a worshipper bearing the lights of prayers<sup>1</sup>.

6. May our prayers increase Agni, since he is born deserving of praises, the conspicuous one, for the sake of great strength and wealth.

7<sup>1</sup>. May Agni, as the best sacrificer at the worship (of men), perform the sacrifice to the gods for the man devoted to the gods. As a joyous *Hotri* thou reignest (passing) beyond (all) failures.

8. Thus, O purifier, shine on us glorious abundance in heroes. Be the nearest (friend) to those who praise thee, for their welfare.

9. Thus the priests full of admiring praise, having awoken, kindle thee, the immortal carrier of sacrificial food, the increaser of strength.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The metre is *Ushnih*.—Verse 5=SV. I, 98; TB. III, 2, 11, 1. Verse 7=SV. I, 100.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The first Pâda is identical with VIII, 44, 19.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, I, 1, 8.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The most ancient list of officiating priests at the Soma sacrifice contained seven priests. See H. O., Religion des Veda, 383 seq. Hence Agni is called *saptâhotâ*, cf. III, 29, 14.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On *vîp*, see the note on III, 3, 1. As to the 'lights' of the *vîpas*, comp *vâkah gyôtiḥ-agrâh*, VII, 101, 1, the expression *gyotiḥshoma*—though this word is not known in the Rîg-veda—and the materials collected by Bergaigne, Religion Védique, I, 285.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The second Pâda is identical with I, 15, 12.

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 11.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 9-10.

1. Agni is the Hotṛi, the Purohita of our worship, he who dwells among many tribes, He knows the sacrifice in due order.

2. He, the immortal carrier of oblations, the Uṣig<sup>1</sup>, the messenger, with satisfied mind, Agni sets himself in motion<sup>2</sup> (incited) by the thought (of praying men?).

3. Agni takes heed<sup>1</sup> (of us) by the thought (the prayer?), the banner of the sacrifice, the ancient one; for his purpose triumphs<sup>2</sup>.

4. The gods have made Agni, the old-renowned son of strength, the Gâtavedas, their carrier (towards the sacrifice)<sup>1</sup>.

5. Agni the undeceivable one who goes before the human tribes, he is the quick chariot<sup>1</sup>, ever new.

6. Overcoming all attacks, He, the uninjured mind (power) of the gods, Agni, is most mightily renowned.

7. Through the vehicle<sup>1</sup> (which carries the gods) towards the delights (of sacrifice), the worshipping mortal attains the dwelling-place<sup>2</sup> of (Agni) whose flames are purifying.

8. May we, the priests, by our prayers obtain all the blissful gifts of Agni Gâtavedas.

9. Agni! May we win all the best things in (the trials of) strength. In thee the gods have established them<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The metre is Gâyatri.—Verse 2=VS. XXII, 16; TS. IV, 1, 11, 4; MS. IV, 10, 1. Verses 5, 7, 6 =SV. II, 9c6-9c8. Verse 5=TB. II, 4, 8, 1.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. Bergaigne, Religion Védique, I, 57 seq.

**Note 2.** On the intransitive use of *rinvāti*, comp. Gedicke, Der Accusativ im Veda, p. 53.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to be that Agni is intent on his purpose (*ártham*, Páda 3); comp. I, 10, 2. *tát índraḥ ártham kētati*.

**Note 2.** Comp. Neisser, Bezzenberger's Beitrage, XX, 42.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** See the note on I, 127, 8.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On Agni considered as a chariot, see Bergaigne, Religion Védique, I, 144.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 127, 8, note 1.

**Note 2.** Comp. above, III, 2, 6.

## Verse 9.

**Note 1.** I.e. all the best things (Páda 1); comp. VI, 5, 2. *tvé vásūni . . . ā́ irire yagñíyâsaḥ*.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 12.

## ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 11-12.

## TO INDRA-AGNĪ.

1. Indra-Agnī, in consequence of our prayers come hither to the pressed (Soma), to the precious cloud<sup>1</sup>. Drink of it incited by our thoughts (i.e. by our prayers).

2. Indra-Agnī, the brilliant<sup>1</sup> sacrifice of him who praises you goes forward together (with the Soma libations, the praises, &c.). Thus drink this pressed (Soma)!

3. By this stirring sacrifice I choose Indra and Agnī who show themselves as sages<sup>1</sup>, may they here satiate themselves with Soma.

4. I call the bounteous<sup>1</sup>, the killers of foes<sup>2</sup>, the united conquerors, unconquered, Indra-Agnī, the greatest winners of booty.

5. The praisers rich in hymns, knowing all the ways (of the sacrifice), laud you. Indra-Agnī, I choose the food (which you give).

6. Indra-Agnī, you have hurled down by one deed the ninety strongholds together of which the Dâsas were the lords.

7. Indra-Agnī, the thoughts (of the worshippers) go forward towards (you) from the work (of sacrifice) along the paths of *Rîta*.

8. Indra and Agnī, yours are powerful abodes and delights. You cross the waters. this is the deed which belongs to you<sup>1</sup>.

9. Indra and Agnī, you display the lights of heaven in your deeds of strength; that mighty deed of yours has been known far and wide.

## NOTES.

§ The same *R̥ishi* and metre. The hymn is addressed to the couple Indra and Agni.—Verses 1-3=SV. II, 19-21. Verse 1=VS. VII, 31; TS. I, 4, 15, 1; MS. I, 3, 17. Verses 4-6=SV. II, 1052-1054. Verses 5-8=SV. II, 925-928. Verse 5=MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 6=TS. I, 1, 14, 1; MS. IV, 10, 5. Verses 9, 7, 8=SV. II, 1044-1045. Verse 9=TS. IV, 2, 11, 1; 3, 13, 8; TB. III, 5, 7, 3; MS. IV, 10, 4; 11, 1.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** 'Cloud,' of course, means that which comes from the cloud. In the Soma hymns of the ninth *Mandala*, the word *nábhaḥ* seems frequently to refer to the water with which the Soma is mixed (see IX, 69, 5; 71, 1. 3; 74, 4; 83, 5; 86, 14; 97, 21; Prof. Hillebrandt's opinion on these passages is different, see his *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 212). Perhaps we should go too far in believing that in our verse the poet invited the gods to come and drink that water, but possibly the mixture of water and of the juice of the Soma plant descending from heaven and nourished by the heavenly waters represented itself to the poet's mind as something coming from, and thus being identical with, the cloud.

## Verse 2

**Note 1.** On *kétanaḥ*, Prof. Max Muller remarks, 'perhaps which appeals to you . . . so that they take note of it.'

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** There may be doubts about *kavikkhádâ*. Prof. Max Muller remarks, 'is it, wishing for sages?' I think that my translation is recommended by X, 81, 1. *prathamakkhât*.



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Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Comp. I, 169, 5. *rāyaḥ* *tośatamâḥ*; VIII, 38, 2. *tośāsâ* *rathayāvânâ* . . . *īndrāgnî*, and Brugmann in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, XXIV, 24.

**Note 2.** Or, the killers of *Vṛitra*.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** On *aptúr* and *aptūrya*, comp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 122 seq., and H. O., *Gottingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1889, 4 seq.

MANDALA III, HYMN 13.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 13.

1. To this god Agni I sing<sup>1</sup> for you most powerfully. May he come to us with the gods; may he, the best sacrificer, sit down on the sacrificial grass.

2. The righteous one to whose skill the two worlds (Heaven and Earth) and (all) blessings cling—Him the men rich in offerings magnify, Him those who long for gain, that they may obtain his blessing.

3. He, the priest, is the guide of these (men)<sup>1</sup>, and he indeed (is the guide) of sacrifices. Praise ye this Agni who is the giver, the winner of wealth.

4. May this Agni give us most blissful shelter for our (sacrificial) feast, whence he may shower wealth on us in heaven, the (human) dwellings<sup>1</sup>, and in the waters.

5. The singers kindle Agni, the *Hotri*, the lord of the tribes, the brilliant, the wonderful, with his excellent thoughts<sup>1</sup>.

6. And mayst thou, the best invoker of the gods, help us in our spell, in our hymns. Shine bliss on us, Agni whom the Maruts strengthen<sup>1</sup>, the greatest winner of thousandfold (wealth).

7. Now bestow on us thousandfold wealth with offspring and prosperity, splendid, most powerful, and undecaying abundance in heroes, O Agni!

## NOTES.

The *R̥zshi* is *R̥zshabha* Vaisvâmitra. The metre is Anushṭubh.—Verses 6, 7=MS. IV, 11, 2.—Comp. concerning this hymn, Aitareya Brâhmaṇa II, 40.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** *Arka* (*arkâ*) may be first or second person. Comp., for instance, VI, 16, 22. *prâ vaḥ sakhâyaḥ agnâye stómam . . . árka gâya ka vedhâse*; X, 50, 1. *prâ vaḥ mahé . . . árka* (*Samhitâp. arkâ*) *visvânarâya visvabhûve*, and see Benfey, *Die Quantitätsverschiedenheiten in den Samhitâ- und Pada-Texten der Veden*, III, p. 8.—On the metre of the second Pâda, comp. my *Prolegomena*, p. 188.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Perhaps we should supply, on account of the preceding nominative, *vîpraḥ* ('priest'): of these (priests).

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Kshitîbhyaḥ* seems to me to be co-ordinated with *divî* and *apsú á*; comp. X, 89, 11. The locative *kshitîshu* would not have suited the metre as well as the dative. Prof. Max Muller proposes to translate: 'Whence he may shower wealth on our dwelling, whether he be in the sky or in the waters.'

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. X, 172, 2. *á yâhi vásvyâ dhiyâ*.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Comp. *Sânkhâyana Srautasûtra* VIII, 16. *indraḥ marutvân . . . marutstotraḥ marudganaḥ marudvridhaḥ marutsakhâ*.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 14.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 14.

1. The joy-giving Hotri<sup>1</sup> has taken his place at the sacrifices<sup>1</sup>, He the true, the sacrificer, the highest sage, the worshipper. Agni whose chariot is lightning, the son of strength, whose hair is flame, has spread forth his light over the earth.

2. It<sup>1</sup> has been offered to thee—be pleased with the adoring speech<sup>2</sup>—to thee who is observant of it, O righteous, strong one. Bring hither thou who art wise, the wise (gods). Sit down on the sacrificial grass in the middle (of it) for bliss, O worshipful one!

3. To thee, Agni, Night and Dawn who further thy strength<sup>1</sup>, shall hasten on the paths of the wind. When (the mortals) anoint the ancient one<sup>2</sup> with offerings, they<sup>3</sup> stand in the house as on a chariot-seat<sup>4</sup>.

4. Mitra and Varu<sup>na</sup>, O strong Agni, and all the Maruts shall sing to thee a pleasant song, when thou, O son of strength, standest with thy flames, a sun spreading out men<sup>1</sup> over the (terrestrial) dwellings.

5. We have given thee thy desire to-day, sitting down near thee adoringly with outstretched hands<sup>1</sup>: sacrifice thou to the gods as a priest with thy mind most skilled in sacrifice, with unerring thoughts, O Agni!

6. From thee indeed, O son of strength, proceed manifold divine blessings and gains<sup>1</sup>. Give us thousandfold true wealth according to thy guileless word, O Agni!

7. What we have done here for thee at this sacrifice, we mortals, O skilful and thoughtful god, take thou notice of all that, O (god) with the good chariot<sup>1</sup>; make all this (sacrificial food) here savoury, immortal Agni!

### NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. The metre is *Trishubh*.—Verse 5 = VS. XVIII, 75.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On *vidátha*, comp. I, 31, 6, note 2.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The subject to be supplied seems to be *náma/ukti/*.

**Note 2.** The words *náma/uktim gushasva* form a parenthesis, as Ludwig has seen.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** It is possible that here, as in several other passages, a confusion between the two verbs *vâgáyati* and *vâgayáti* has taken place. If the reading were *vâgayánti*, we should have to translate, 'Night and Dawn who are striving together (as if running a race against each other?).'

**Note 2.** The ancient one is Agni.

**Note 3.** The two goddesses, Night and Dawn.

**Note 4.** The *Padapât/ha* has *vandhúrâ-iva*, which may be the dual of *vandhúr* (I, 34, 9). But more probably it should be *vandhûre-iva* (nom. dual, neuter or loc. sing.), comp. I, 64, 9. *ã vandhûreshu . . . tasthau*; I, 139, 4. *ádhi vâm stháma vandhûre*; III, 43, 1. *vandhuresht/hál*, and see III, 6, 10. *adhvaréva*. On contracted *Pragrîhya* vowels, see H. O., *Die Hymnen des Rig-veda*, I, p. 456.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** On *nr̥ñ* and the different theories proposed for this word, see above, I, 146, 4, note 5.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Comp. X, 79, 2. *uttánáhastâh̥*.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** For this hemistich, comp. VI, 13, 1 ; 34, 1.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The traditional text has *tvám vísvasya suráthasya bodhi*, which can only mean, 'take thou notice of every one who has a good chariot'—which Bergaigne (*Quelques observations sur les figures de rhétorique dans le Rig-veda*, p. 15) explains: 'Le char en question est la prière qui amène le dieu au sacrifice.' I believe that the text is corrupt; instead of *suráthasya* I think we should read *surathâsya* (=suratha asya).

## MANDALA III, HYMN 15.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 15.

1. Flaming with thy broad stream of light beat away fiends, sorcerers, plagues. May I dwell in the protection of the great, well-protecting (god), under the guidance of Agni who readily listens to our call.

2. Be thou our protector when this dawn shines forth, be thou (our protector) when the sun has risen. Cherish, O Agni, well-born in body, this praise of mine as (a man rejoices) in the birth (of a son), in his own offspring<sup>1</sup>.

3. Beholding men, shine thou after many (dawns)<sup>1</sup>, O bull, Agni, red in the dark (nights). O Vasu! Lead us and bring us across anguish. Help us, the *Usigs*<sup>2</sup>, to wealth<sup>3</sup>, thou youngest (of the gods)<sup>1</sup>

4. Shine, O Agni, thou the invincible bull, who hast conquered all strongholds and all delights, the leader of the first, the protecting<sup>1</sup>, mighty sacrifice, O *Gâtavedas*, best guide.

5. O singer, thou who art wise, brightly shining towards the gods<sup>1</sup>, bring to us thy many perfect shelters, and gain like a victorious car<sup>2</sup>; Agni, (carry) thou (hither) towards us the two well-established<sup>3</sup> worlds (Heaven and Earth).

6. O bull, increase and rouse our gains. Agni! (Increase) for us the two worlds (Heaven and Earth) rich in milk, O god together with the gods, shining with beautiful shine! May a mortal's hatred never enclose us.

## NOTES.

The *R̥ishi* is Utkīla Kātya, the metre Trishṭubh.—  
Verse 1 = VS. XI, 49; TS. IV, 1, 5, 1; MS. II, 7, 5;  
III, 1. 6.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. VII, 1, 21. *tánaye nít̥ye*; X, 39, 14. *nít̥yam ná súnúm tánayam dád̥hânâḥ*, and besides II, 26, 3. *gánena . . . visá . . . gánmanâ . . . putraíḥ*; Hirzel, Gleichnisse und Metaphern im R̥ig-veda, 77.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** For this expression, compare IV, 19, 8; IX, 71, 7; X, 31, 7, and especially III, 6, 7; VI, 39, 4.

**Note 2.** The poet compares himself and his friends with the mythical priestly tribe of the *Usigs* (Bergaigne, Religion Védique, I, 57 seq.), using, as it seems, at the same time the word *usígaḥ* in its adjective sense 'the willing ones.'

**Note 3.** The *Padapât̥ha* is right in giving *râyé*; comp. VIII, 26, 13. *subhé kakráte*.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Is the text correct? I think that *pâyóḥ* should be corrected into *pāyo* or *pâyúḥ*: 'the leader and protector of the first mighty sacrifice.' The mistake may have been caused by the genitives which surround the word.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Geldner (Vedische Studien, I, 160) translates this hemistich: 'Die vielen sicheren Zufluchtsorte (= Opferplatze) bis zu den Gottern erleuchtend als Weiser, o Sanger.' I do not believe that *sárma* is the object of *d̥idyānaḥ*; and 'Zufluchtsorte = Opferplatze' is too much in the style of *Sáyana*. I take *ák̥k̥hidrá sárma* as depending on *abhí vakshi*; comp. I, 34, 6. *tridhātu sárma vahatam*.

**Note 2.** For *abhí vakshi vágam*, comp. III, 30, 11; VI, 21, 12.

**Note 3.** On *suméka*, comp. Windisch, Festgruss an Boehtlingk, 114.



## MANDALA III, HYMN 16.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 16.

1. This Agni rules over abundance in valiant men, over great happiness. He rules over wealth consisting in offspring and cows; he rules over the killing of foes.

2. O Maruts<sup>1</sup>, ye men, cling to this furtherer<sup>2</sup> who possesses joy-furthering boons—(the Maruts) who<sup>3</sup> in battles overcome ill-minded (foes), who have deceived the enemy<sup>4</sup> day by day.

3. As such, O bounteous Agni, prepare<sup>1</sup> us riches<sup>2</sup> and wealth in valiant men, which, O highly glorious one, may be most exalted, rich in offspring, free from plagues, and powerful.

4. The maker who victoriously (stands) over all beings, the maker who makes the praise arrive among the gods<sup>1</sup>: he stands firm among the gods, among the host of heroes, firm also in the praise of men.

5. Give us not up, Agni, to want of thought<sup>1</sup> nor to want of heroes nor to want of cows, O son of strength, nor to the scoffer. Drive away hostile powers<sup>2</sup>.

6. Help us at this sacrifice, O blessed one, with mighty gain which is accompanied by offspring, O Agni! Let us be united with greater, gladdening, glorious wealth, O thou of mighty splendour!

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The metre is *Pragâtha*, each *Pragâtha* distich being composed of one *Bṛīhatī* and one *Satobṛīhatī*. The position of the *Sūkta* in the collection and the opening words of verse 3 show that the three *Pragâthas* are not independent, but form one hymn.—Verse 1 = SV. I, 60.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. VII, 18, 25. *imám naraḥ marutaḥ saskata ánu*.

**Note 2.** The passages which Grassmann gives for the meaning of *vṛīdh*, 'starkend, erquickend,' I, 167, 4; X, 89, 10, are quite doubtful. Probably we should have to alter the accent and read *vṛīdhám*.

**Note 3.** The relative clause seems to refer to the Maruts, not to the goods (*rāyaḥ*).

**Note 4** Comp. VI, 46, 10. *yé . . . sátrum ádabhúḥ*.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Literally, 'sharpen.' ·

**Note 2.** The genitive seems, as is also Prof. Ludwig's opinion, to be the partitive genitive, so that the literal meaning would be: 'Prepare us (a deal) of riches and of wealth,' &c. Comp. *píba sutásya*, 'drink of the pressed Soma,' &c.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** On *kákriḥ devéshu á dúvaḥ*, comp. IV, 2, 9; VIII, 31, 9.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On *ámati*, comp. above, III, 8, 2, note.

**Note 2.** Comp. VI, 59, 8 *ápa dvéshâmsi á krītam*.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 17.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 17.

1. He who is inflamed after the primitive ordinances, is anointed with ointments<sup>1</sup>, the giver of all treasures, he whose hair is flame, whose stately robe is ghee, the purifier, skilled in sacrifice, Agni—that he may sacrifice to the gods.

2. As thou hast performed, O Agni, the Hotṛi's duty for the Earth, as thou hast done it for Heaven, O Gâtavedas, full of intelligence, in the same way sacrifice with this offering to the gods. Prosper this sacrifice to-day as thou hast done for Manus.

3. Thou hast three lives, O Gâtavedas, and three births from the Dawn<sup>1</sup>, O Agni! Being wise, sacrifice with these to the favour of the gods, and bring luck and welfare to the sacrificer.

4. Praising Agni full of splendour, full of beauty, we adore thee, O Gâtavedas, deserving to be magnified. Thee the gods have made their messenger, their steward<sup>1</sup>, and carrier of offerings, the navel of immortality.

5. O Agni, the Hotṛi who before thee was an excellent sacrificer, who verily<sup>1</sup> sat down and brought luck by himself<sup>2</sup>: sacrifice according to his rules, O intelligent one, and set down our sacrifice at the feast of the gods.

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is *Kata Vaisvâmitra*, the metre *Trishubh*.—  
Verse 1 = TB. I, 2, 1, 10. Verse 3 = TB. III, 2, 11, 2;

MS. IV, 11, 1; 12, 5. Verse 4 = TB. III, 6, 9, 1; MS. 13, 5.

**Verse 1.**

**Note 1.** Possibly the poet intended to allude also to other meaning of *aktúbhiḥ*, which means both 'ointment' and 'nights.' The nights render Agni conspicuous; anoint (*añg*) him as it were with beauty. I do not believe that the existence of a Vedic word *aktú*, 'ointment,' should be denied; cf. Bechtel, *Nachrichten d. Gottinger Ges. Wiss.* 1894, p. 398.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** See Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 14. P. Max Muller translates: Three lives are thine, the dawns thy three birthplaces, or three dawns are thy birthplaces.

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** See above, I, 58, 7, note 1.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** Literally, 'doubly.' Grassmann is right in observing that the Vedic poets show a certain predilection for the word *dvitá* when speaking of Agni's being established and doing his work at the sacrifice. Prof. Max Muller thinks of Agni's two homes, earth and heaven.

**Note 2.** On the *Hotri* more ancient than Agni, compare Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, 109. Probably this simply refers to the Agni or the fire used at former sacrifices.

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 18.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 18.

1. Be kind, O Agni, when we approach thee, as a friend a friend, as parents<sup>1</sup>, a straight leader. For full of deceit are the tribes of men : burn thou against (all) malign powers so that they turn back.

2. Burn, O Agni, the nearer enemies, burn the curse of the distant evil-doer. Burn, O Vasu, seeing the unseen ones. May thy never-ageing, never-tiring flames<sup>1</sup> spread out.

3. Wishing for (thy blessings), O Agni, by fuel and ghee I offer this sacrificial food for (the attainment of) advancing power and of strength ; worshipping thee with my spell as far as I have power (I offer) this divine prayer for the attainment of hundred(fold blessings).

4. (Shining) forth with thy flame, O son of strength, praised (by us), bestow mighty vigour on those who toil for thee, bright luck and welfare, O Agni, on the Visvâmitras ! We have cleaned thy body many times.

5. Give us treasures, O best gainer of riches : such indeed art thou, Agni, when thou hast been kindled. In the blessed praiser's house thou hast placed, together with wealth, thy mighty(?) arms<sup>1</sup>, thy marvellous shapes.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 2 = TÂ. IV, 5, 5.  
Verse 3 = AV. III, 15, 3.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1** It is rather strange that Agni is compared with the two parents. Generally it is the two Asvins, or Heaven and Earth, or the pair of Indra and Varuna, &c., who are compared with father and mother (see Hirzel, *Gleichnisse und Metaphern im Rigveda*, 71 seq.). No doubt in our verse the dual was chosen on account of the metre.—I do not think that Bollensen (*Orient und Occident*, II, 473) and Kirste (*Bezenberger's Beiträge*, XVI, 297) are right in believing that a dative of *pitri* is found here, and in translating. 'as a good (son) to his father.'

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The meaning of *ayāsaḥ* is doubtful; comp. Brugmann in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, XXIV, 24 seq.; M. M., vol. xxxii, p. 371 (VI, 66, 5); von Bradke, *Festgruss an Roth*, 124.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On *sriprá*, see I, 96, 3, note 3. *Karásna* must mean something like 'arm,' though the exact meaning is doubtful. In VIII, 32, 10 the compound *sriprákarasna* occurs. Prof. Max Muller writes: 'Thou hast brightly assumed a body with soft arms or with stretched-out arms, if we do not read *sriprakarasnâ*.'

## MANDALA III, HYMN 19.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 19.

1. I choose Agni as *Hotri* at this sacrificial meal, the clever sage all-knowing and not foolish. May he, the excellent sacrificer, sacrifice for us amid the host of the gods; may he obtain liberal boons (for us) for the sake of wealth and strength.

2. To thee, O Agni, I stretch forth the (ladle) rich in sacrificial food, splendid, full of gifts, full of ghee. From left to right, choosing the host of the gods<sup>1</sup>, he has established the sacrifice with gifts and goods<sup>2</sup>.

3. Whoever is favoured by thee, is blessed with the sharpest spirit. Favour him with good offspring, O god rich in favours<sup>1</sup>! Agni, may we, (dwelling) in the copiousness of manliest wealth, be rich in perfect praise of thee, the Vasu.

4. On thee indeed, O Agni, sacrificing men have put many faces of (thee) the god<sup>1</sup>. Bring hither then the host of the gods, O youngest one, when thou wilt sacrifice to-day to the divine host<sup>2</sup>.

5. When the gods will anoint thee as the *Hotri* at the sacrificial meal making thee sit down for the sacrifice, be thou here, O Agni, our furtherer, and bestow glory on our bodies.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Gāthā Kausika, the metre Trishṭubh.—  
Verse 3 = TS. I, 3, 14, 6; MS. IV, 14, 15.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. below, IV, 6, 3. This parallel passage shows that *pradakshinít* belongs to *urânáḥ*, not to *asret*. Agni is represented as choosing, i.e. inviting the host of the gods by moving around the sacrificial food from left to right. See concerning the *Paryagnikarāṇa*, which seems to be alluded to, Hillebrandt, Neu- und Vollmondsopfer, 42 seq.

**Note 2.** Or, 'with the (divine) givers and with the Vasus.'

## Verse 3.

**Note 1** Boehtlingk-Roth seem to be right in reading *siksho*. Comp. VIII, 52, 8. *yásmāi tvám . . . síksho síkshasi dâsúshe*.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** They have inflamed many fires, each of which is a face of the god Agni.

**Note 2.** Or, 'that thou mayest sacrifice,' &c. See Delbrück, Syntaktische Forschungen, I, 148.



MANDALA III, HYMN 20.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 20.

1. The carrier (of the gods)<sup>1</sup> calls by his hymns Agni, Ushas (dawn), the two Asvins, Dadhikrâ<sup>2</sup> at daybreak. May the gods rich in light, unanimously longing for our sacrifice, hear us.

2. Agni, threefold is thy strength; three are thy abodes; three are thy many tongues, O thou who art born in *Rita*! And three, O Agni, are thy bodies beloved by the gods. With these protect our prayers unremittingly.

3<sup>1</sup>. Agni! Many are the names, O *Gâtavedas*, of thee the immortal one, O self-dependent god! And whatever the secret powers of the powerful<sup>2</sup> are, thou all-enlivener, in thee they have placed together (those) many (powers), O (god) after whose relations men ask<sup>3</sup>.

4. Agni is the divine leader of the divine tribes like Bhaga, the guardian of the seasons<sup>1</sup>, the righteous. May He, the killer of *Vṛitra*<sup>2</sup>, the ancient one, the possessor of all wealth, bring the singer across all troubles.

5. I invite hither<sup>1</sup> Dadhikrâ<sup>2</sup>, Agni, and the goddess Ushas, *Bṛihaspati* and the god *Savitri*, the Asvins, *Mitra* and *Varuna* and Bhaga, the *Vasus*, *Rudras*, and *Ādityas*.

NOTES.

The same *Rīshi* and metre.—Verse 2 = TS. II, 4, 11, 2; III, 2, 11, 1; MS. II, 4, 4. Verse 3 = TS. III, 1, 11, 6.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The 'carrier' of the gods is the *Hotri*. See above, I, 127, 8, note 1, and compare the article of Dr. Neisser quoted there. See also M. M., vol xxxii, pp. 40-43 (I, 6, 5).

**Note 2.** On *Dadhikrâ* or *Dadhikrâvan*, the deified horse of *Trasadasyu*, see *Pischel, Vedische Studien*, I, 124; *Ludwig*, vol. iv, p. 79; *H. O., Religion des Veda*, 71. Prof. Max Muller writes, 'It seems to me some form of *Agni* generally in company with matutinal gods.'

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The reader who compares this passage with 19, 4, will observe a general resemblance pointing to the conclusion that both verses belong to the same author.

**Note 2.** *Mâyāh* *mâyínâm* : comp. concerning the idea of *mâyā*, *H. O., Religion des Veda*, 163, 294.

**Note 3.** With *prishabandhu*, comp. *bandhuprikkh*, *bandhveshá*.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Perhaps *ritu-pāh* should be changed into *rita-pāh* : 'the god who protects the *Rita*, the righteous.'

**Note 2.** Or 'the killer of foes.'

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Possibly we have to read, on account of the metre, *ihá hve*.

**Note 2.** See above, verse 1, note 1.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 21.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 21.

1. Take this our sacrifice to the immortals; accept graciously these offerings, O *Gâtavedas*. O *Agni*, partake of the drops of fat and ghee, O *Hotri*, having sat down as the first.

2. To thee, O purifier, the drops of fat mixed with ghee drip down. O (god) who followest thy own ordinances, give us the best boon for this feast to which the gods come eagerly.

3. To thee, the priest, O *Agni*, (belong) the drops dripping with ghee, O good one! Thou art kindled as the best *Rishi*. Be a furtherer of our sacrifice!

4. For thee, O liberal one<sup>1</sup>, full of power, the drops of fat and ghee drip down, O *Agni*! Praised by the sages thou hast come hither with mighty light. Accept graciously the offerings, O wise one!

5. For thee the richest fat<sup>1</sup> has been taken out from the midst. We give it to thee. On thy skin, O *Vasu*, the drops drip down. Accept them eagerly for each of the gods.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Verses 1 and 4 are *Trishubh*, verses 2 and 3 *Anushubh*, verse 5 *Virâdrûpâ Satobrihati*.

The hymn belongs to the ritual of the animal sacrifice. It has to be recited, according to the prescription of the later Vedic texts, while the *vapâ* (omentum) of the sacrificial animal is roasted and the drops of fat drip down from it. See Schwab, *Das Altindische Thieropfer*, p. 114

seq., and the Sûtra texts quoted by him (for instance, Âsvalâyana Srautasûtra III, 4, 1). Bergaigne (*Recherches sur l'Histoire de la Liturgie Védique*, 18) seems to be right in observing: 'Bien qu'il (l'hymne III, 21) soit récité tout d'une pièce dans le pasubandha, pendant la cuisson de la vapâ, pour les gouttes de graisse qui tombent dans le feu, sa complexité métrique . . . le trahit et nous y fait voir une simple collection de vers liturgiques.' It may be observed, however, that the two last verses seem to form a distich of an irregular Pragâtha type; comp. H. O., *Die Hymnen des Rigveda*, vol. i, p. 118.—Verses 1-5 = TB. III, 6, 7, 1. 2; MS. IV, 13, 5.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** On the word *âdhrigu*, cf. Bloomfield, *American Or. Soc. Proceedings*, March, 1894, p. cxxiii.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** *Vapâkhyam havih*, Sâyana. This explanation is evidently correct. After the sacrificial animal has been killed, the omentum, which is very rich in fat, is first drawn out of its body and offered. See H. O., *Die Religion des Veda*, 360 seq.

## MANDALA III, HYMN 22.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 22.

1. This is that Agni with whom the desiring Indra took the pressed Soma into his body. Having obtained thousandfold strength like a horse, a racer<sup>1</sup>, thou art praised, O Gâtavedas!

2<sup>1</sup>. Thy splendour, O Agni, which dwells in heaven and on earth, in the plants, O worshipful one, and in the waters, wherewith thou hast spread through the wide air—that light of thine is fierce, waving<sup>2</sup>, man-beholding.

3. Agni, thou goest to the floods of heaven. Thou hast spoken to the gods who are liberal (?)<sup>1</sup>. (Thou goest) to the waters which (dwell) on high in the ether of the sun, and to those which approach below.

4. May the fires of the soil united with those on the hill-sides<sup>1</sup>, without guile graciously accept our sacrifice and plentiful food free from all plague.

5 = III, 1, 23.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. The metre is *Trishûbh*, except in verse 4 which is *Anushûbh*.—A conjecture on the ritual use for which the hymn has been composed, see in the note on verse 4.—Verses 1–5 = VS. XII, 47–51; TS. IV, 2, 4, 2. 3; MS. II, 7, 11.—A sort of commentary on this hymn is found in the *Satapatha Brâhmaṇa* VII, 1, 1, 22 seq.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** In the traditional text the words, ‘a horse, a racer,’ are accusatives. But it is the *âtya* who attains

(san) the *vāga* and who is called *vāgín* (comp. M. M., vol. xxxii, pp. 116, 442, and on *sápti*, *ibid.* p. 102): see I, 130, 6; III, 2, 7; 38, 1 (V, 30, 14; IX, 93, 1; 96, 15, &c.); VII, 24, 5; IX, 43, 5; 82, 2; 85, 5; 86, 3; 96, 20; X, 96, 10 (I, 52, 1, and III, 2, 3 do not contradict this). Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, I, 105) believes that *átyam ná* stands for *átyaḥ ná*, which seems impossible to me. But I think that we should correct the text and read *átyaḥ ná sáptiḥ*. The preceding accusatives have caused the blunder.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. Grassmann, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*. XVI, 165.

**Note 2.** Comp. *ketúḥ arṇaváḥ sūryasya*, VII, 63, 2.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** In the translation of *dhíshnya* I have followed Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 87, though this translation is quite uncertain. Should the meaning be: 'the gods who dwell on the *dhíshnya* altars'?

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Agni purishya*, i. e. the fire dwelling in the soil (comp. Roth in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, XXVI, 64), is mentioned very frequently in the Mantras belonging to the *Agnikayana*, i. e. to the construction of the brick altar. *Agni* is considered as residing in the soil used at that rite. Now in the *Yagus* texts the whole of our hymn occurs among the texts to be recited at the *Agnikayana* (*Taitt. Samh.* IV, 2, 4, 2, &c.; comp. also *Āsvalāyana Srautasūtra* IV, 8, 20). Perhaps we may conjecture, therefore, that the *Agnikayana* rite in its simplest form was known already in the *Rig-veda* period, and that our hymn was destined for it.—The *prāvāna* fires (fires dwelling on the hill-sides) may be the fires dwelling in the rivers which run down the *prāvanas* or descents.

MANDALA III, HYMN 23.

ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 23.

1. Produced by attrition, well preserved in his abode, the young sage, the leader of worship, Agni ever young in the forests<sup>1</sup> that grow old—*Gâtavedas*, has here assumed immortality<sup>2</sup>.

2. The two Bharatas<sup>1</sup>, *Devasravas* and *Devavâta*, in the midst of wealth have produced by attrition Agni the skilful (god). Agni, look forth with mighty wealth, and then be<sup>2</sup> for us a guide of food day by day.

3<sup>1</sup>. The ten fingers have brought him to the birth, the ancient, beloved (Agni), well born in his mothers<sup>2</sup>. Praise, O *Devasravas*, the Agni of *Devavâta* who<sup>3</sup> should be the lord of people.

4. I have laid<sup>1</sup> thee<sup>2</sup> down in the best (place) of the earth<sup>3</sup>, in the place of *I/â*<sup>3</sup>, in the auspiciousness of days. O Agni, as the god who has belonged to *Manus*<sup>4</sup>, shine with wealth on the *Drishadvatî*, on the *Âpayâ*, on the *Sarasvatî*.

5 = III, 1, 23.

NOTES.

The *Rishis* are *Devasravas Bhârata* and *Devavâta Bhârata* (see verse 2); the metre is *Trishṭubh* (verse 5 *Satobṛihatî*).—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The 'forests' are the fuel. 'Does the poet mean: Never consumed in the consumed wood or forests,

i. e. the fire burns and is kept alive while the wood is burnt up?' M. M.

**Note 2.** Or, 'he has received the drink of immortality'—which may refer to the ghee offered in the fire.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On the tribe of the Bharatas having their seats, as verse 4 seems to show, on the borders of the Sarasvatî and of the Drîshadvatî, see H. O., Buddha (first edition), 413 seq.

**Note 2.** This is an imperative in -tât, signifying, as Delbruck has shown (Syntaktische Forschungen, III, 2 seq.; Altindische Syntax, 363), an injunction to be carried out after something else has been done or has happened. Agni is first to look about (ví pasya), and shall then become (bhavatât) a guide of food, i. e. he shall lead plenty of food to the worshipper's house.—Prof. Max Muller translates ishâm netá. 'a guide to food.'

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Should this Satobrihatî, standing alone among Trishûbh verses, be considered as forming a distich together with verse 2? Comp. H. O., Die Hymnen des Rigveda, vol. i, p 102, note 7.

**Note 2.** The woods.

**Note 3.** Agni, not Devavâta, is referred to.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Or, 'he has laid.' The form may be first or third person. present or perfect.

**Note 2.** Agni is addressed.

**Note 3.** The best place of the earth, the place of I/â (i. e. of the nourishment coming from the cow, of the ghee offered into Agni) is the sacrificial ground or more especially the spot on which the sacrificial fire is established.

**Note 4.** Or 'to men.' The Padapâ/â has mánushe, but mánusha/â seems more probable.



## MANDALA III, HYMN 24.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 24.

1. Agni, be victorious in battles ; thrust away the plotters. Difficult to overcome, overcoming malign powers, bestow splendour on (the worshipper) who fits out the sacrifice as a vehicle<sup>1</sup>.

2. Agni, thou art kindled with nourishment<sup>1</sup>, the immortal offerer of a feast (to the gods). Accept graciously our worship.

3. Agni, wakeful one, son of strength, into whom offerings are poured, sit down with thy splendour on this sacrificial grass of mine.

4. Agni, together with all Agnis, with the gods exalt our prayers and those who are respectful at the sacrifices.

5. Agni, give wealth to the worshipper, abundance in valiant men ; further us<sup>1</sup> that we may be rich in sons.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Visvâmitra. the metre Gâyatrî, the first verse Anushṭubh. On this combination of a beginning Anushṭubh with Gâyatrîs following, comp. H. O., Die Hymnen des Rig-veda, vol. i, p. 148.—Verse 1 = VS. IX, 37. Verse 5 = TS. II, 2, 12, 6 ; MS. IV, 12, 2 ; 14, 6.

## Verse 1.

Note 1. See above, III, 8, 3, and on *yagñávāhas*, I, 127, 8, note 1; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, II, 287, note 2.

## Verse 2.

Note 1. *Iḥā*: especially designating the nourishment coming from the cow (personified as *Iḥā*), such as ghee.

## Verse 5.

Note 1. Literally, 'sharpen us.'

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 25.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 25.

1. Agni, thou art for ever the wise son of Heaven and of the Earth, the all-wealthy one. In thy peculiar way<sup>1</sup> sacrifice here to the gods, O intelligent one !

2. Agni, the knowing, obtains (for his worshipper) heroic powers ; he obtains (for him) strength, being busy for the sake of immortality. Bring then the gods hither, O (Agni), rich in food.

3. Agni, the wise, shines on Heaven and Earth, the two immortal goddesses who encompass all people—he who rules through his strength, and who is full of light through adoration.

4. Agni and Indra, come hither to the sacrifice in the house of the worshipper rich in pressed (Soma), never failing, ye two gods, at the drink of Soma.

5. Agni, thou art kindled in the house of the waters, (our) own (god), O son of strength, Gâtavedas, who exaltest the abodes (in which thou dwellest) by thy blessing.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, *Virâg*.—Verse 4=MS. IV, 12, 6.

## Verse 1.

Note 1. On *vidhak*, see Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 45.

### MANDALA III, HYMN 26.

#### ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 26-27.

1. With our offerings revering in our mind Agni Vaisvânara, the follower of truth, the finder of the sun—we, the Kusikas<sup>1</sup>, desirous of goods, call with our prayers the god who gives rain, the charioteer, the cheerful.

2. We call that beautiful Agni to help us, Vaisvânara, Mâtarisvan the praiseworthy<sup>1</sup>; we the men (call) Brîhaspati<sup>2</sup> for (the worship) of the divine host, the priest who hears us, the guest who swiftly glides along.

3. Vaisvânara, neighing like a horse, is kindled by the women<sup>1</sup>, by the Kusikas, from age to age; may this Agni give us abundance in valiant men and in horses and treasures, he who wakes among the immortals.

4. May the Vâgas<sup>1</sup> come forward, the Agnis with their powers. United<sup>2</sup> they have harnessed the spotted deer for their triumphal procession<sup>3</sup>. The Maruts, mightily growing, the all-wealthy, make the mountains tremble, the unbeguiled ones.

5. The Maruts who possess the beauty of Agni<sup>1</sup>, belong to all races of men. We implore their fierce, strong help. They are tumultuous, the sons of Rudra, clothed in rain, hot-spirited like lions<sup>2</sup>, givers of rain.

6. We implore with our best praises every host, every troop (of the Maruts)<sup>1</sup>, the splendour of Agni,

the power of the Maruts. With the spotted deer as horses<sup>2</sup>, with gifts that cannot be taken away, they go to the sacrifice wise in the (sacrificial) ordinances<sup>3</sup>.

7. Agni am I, by birth *Gâtavedas*. Ghee is my eye; (the drink of) immortality is in my mouth. The threefold song<sup>1</sup> traversing the aerial space, the imperishable *Gharma*<sup>2</sup>, the sacrificial food am I by name.

8. With three purifying strainers he (Agni) purified the song, with his heart the thought, discovering the light. The mightiest treasure he produced by the powers of his own nature, and then he looked over heaven and earth.

9. Carry him who is the inexhaustible spring with a hundred rills, who has knowledge of prayers (?), the father of (every speech) that should be uttered, the roaring one<sup>1</sup>, gladly excited in the lap of his parents—carry him the truth-speaking across (all dangers), O ye two worlds!

## NOTES.

*Visvâmitra* is the *Rîshi* of this *Sûkta* with the exception of the seventh verse of which the *Âtman* or *Brahman* is the *Rîshi*. The metre is *Gagatî* verses 1-6, *Trishûbh* verses 7-9.—Verse 5 = TB. II, 7, 12, 3. Verse 7 = VS. XVIII 66; MS. IV, 12, 5.

The position of this *Sûkta* in the collection shows that it is to be divided into three independent hymns. This is confirmed by the metre, the first and second of these three hymns being in *Gagatî*, the third in *Trishûbh*, and also by the contents: the first hymn is addressed to Agni *Vaisvânara*, the second to Agni accompanied by the Maruts. the third contains mystical speculations about the nature and the deeds of Agni.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The Kusikas are identical with the Visvâmitras, or possibly the latter form one branch of the Kusikas; see H. O., Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, XLII, 209.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On the relation of Mâtariśvan to Agni, see above, I, 96, 4, note 1.

**Note 2.** *Br̥haspati*, though in his origin distinct from Agni, is here identified with him, like Mâtariśvan.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** By the ten fingers. Comp. above, I, 71, 1.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** I adopt the interpretation of Bergaigne (*Religion Védique*, II, 405, note 1) and Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, I, 46). *Vāgâh* seems to be the proper name synonym with *R̥bhávaḥ*; the Maruts may be called *Vāgâh* as they are called several times *R̥bhukshánaḥ*. But it is possible that we should have to translate simply, 'May the powers of strength,' &c.; comp. below, 27, 1.

**Note 2.** Possibly we have to supply, 'united with their spotted deer, with their beauty,' &c.; see II, 36, 2. *yagñāḥ sām̐mislāḥ pr̥shatibhiḥ r̥shatibhiḥ*; VII, 56, 6. *sriyā sām̐mislāḥ*. Or the meaning may be, 'the Maruts united with Agni or with the Agnis;' comp. I, 166, 11. *sām̐mislāḥ índre*.

**Note 3.** On *subhé*, see M. M., I, 87, 3, note 2 (vol. xxxii, p. 162).

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Or, they receive their beauty through Agni.

**Note 2.** Of *heshákratu* the probable explanation has been given by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 48. See also von Bradke, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXVIII, 297.

## Verse 6.

Note 1. Comp. V, 53, 11, vol. xxxii, p. 320.

Note 2. Comp. II, 34, 4, vol. xxxii, p. 302, note 5.

Note 3. The text has vidátheshu.

## Verse 7.

Note 1. Comp. VIII, 51, 4. arkám saptásirshânam . . . tridhâtum uttamé padé. Is the song called tridhātu because it is sung by the three Udgâtṛis (singers)? Or because it generally comprises three verses (see H. O., Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, XXXVIII, 453)?

Note 2. The Gharma is the offering of hot milk brought to the Asvins. On the probable meaning of this offering, see H. O., Religion des Veda, 447 seq.

## Verse 9.

Note 1. The translation of meḥ (comp. IV, 7, 11; Atharva-veda XI, 7, 5; Taitt. Samh. V, 7, 8, 1) is quite conjectural.

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 27.

## ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 28-30.

1. Forward (goes) your<sup>1</sup> strength tending heavenward, rich in offerings, with the (ladle) full of ghee. To the gods goes (the worshipper) desirous of their favour.

2. I magnify<sup>1</sup> with prayer Agni who has knowledge of prayers (?), the accomplisher of sacrifice, who hears us, and in whom (manifold wealth) has been laid down.

3. O Agni, may we be able to bridle thee the strong god<sup>1</sup>; may we overcome (all) hostile powers.

4. Agni, inflamed at the sacrifice, the purifier who should be magnified, whose hair is flame—him we approach (with prayers).

5. With his broad stream of light the immortal Agni, clothed in ghee, well served with oblations, is the carrier of offerings at the sacrifice.

6. Holding the (sacrificial) ladles, performing the sacrifice they have with right thought pressingly brought Agni hither<sup>1</sup> for help.

7. The Hotri, the immortal god goes in front with his secret power<sup>1</sup>, instigating the sacrifices<sup>2</sup>.

8. The strong (horse, i.e. Agni) is set at the races. He is led forth at the sacrifices, the priest, the accomplisher of sacrifice.

9. He has been produced<sup>1</sup> by prayer, the excellent one. I have established<sup>2</sup> him, the germ of beings, for ever the father of Daksha<sup>3</sup>.



10. I have laid thee down<sup>1</sup>, the excellent one, with the nourishment<sup>2</sup> of Daksha, O thou who art produced by power, O Agni, thee the resplendent one, O Usig<sup>3</sup>.

11. The priests, eager to set to work the *Rita*<sup>1</sup>, kindle with quick strength Agni the governor<sup>2</sup>, him who crosses the waters<sup>3</sup>.

12. I magnify<sup>1</sup> the child of vigour at this sacrifice, who shines under the heaven, the thoughtful Agni.

13. He who should be magnified and adored, who is visible through the darkness, Agni, the manly, is kindled<sup>1</sup>.

14. Agni, the manly, is kindled, he who draws hither the gods like a horse. The (worshippers) rich in offerings magnify him.

15. We the manly ones will kindle thee the manly (god), O manly Agni who shinest mightily.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The metre is Gâyatrî.—The position of the hymn in the collection shows that it is to be divided into *Trikas*, and this is confirmed by the ritual use of several of these *Trikas* (see Bergaigne, *Recherches sur l'Histoire de la Liturgie Védique*, 19, note 1). Some of the *Trikas* at least, however, do not seem to form independent hymns; verse 10 very probably stands in connection with verse 9, and the same seems to be the case with verses 12 and 13. Ludwig (IV, 305) and Bergaigne (*loc. cit.*) consider the whole *Sūkta* as a collection of *Sâmidhenis* or verses to be recited for each piece of wood thrown into the fire. Comp. Hillebrandt, *Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, 77.—Verse 1

= TS. II, 5, 7, 2; TB. III, 5, 2, 1; MS. I, 6, 1; IV, 14, 3. Verses 2, 3 = TB. II, 4, 2, 4. 5; MS. IV, 11, 2. Verse 4 = TS. II, 5, 8, 6; TB. III, 5, 2, 3. Verses 5-6 = TB. III, 6, 1, 3, MS. IV, 10, 1 (verse 5 = MS. IV, 11, 2). Verses 7-9 = SV. II, 827-829. Verses 13-15 = SV. II, 888-890; TB. III, 5, 2, 2; AV. XX, 102, 1-3.

**Verse 1.**

**Note 1.** Of the priests and sacrificers?

**Verse 2.**

**Note 1.** The text has *ī*e.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** Comp. above, II, 5, 1.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** Comp. IV, 17, 18. *vayám hí ā te kákrimá sabádha*.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** *Mâyáyâ*: comp. H. O., Religion des Veda, 163, 294.

**Note 2.** *Vidáthâni*: comp. I, 31, 6, note 2.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** This seems to mean, 'he has been set to work.'

**Note 2.** *Ā dadhe* must be first person (comp. *ní dadhe*, verse 10) for the *bhútánâm gárbha* is Agni.

**Note 3.** Or, the father of intelligence. Daksha is the personified intelligence. Comp. vol. xxxii, p. 245 seq.; Bergaigne, Religion Védique, III, 93 seq.

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** See above, III, 23, 4.

**Note 2.** The text has *iā*, the same word as in 24, 2.—Prof. Max Muller observes, 'Could it be, *ni tvā dadhe iā*, I have placed thee on the altar with nutriment, son of the strength of Daksha?'

**Note 3.** Or, 'the willing one.'

## Verse 11.

**Note 1.** 'Setting to work the Right (*Rīta*)' means here 'performing the sacrifice.' The sacrifice is considered as a sphere especially pervaded by the power of *Rīta*. Comp. H. O., Religion des Veda, 197.

**Note 2.** Yantúram (comp. VIII, 19, 2. agním īśhva yantúram; Lanman, 486) must be the same as yantāram (comp. *μάπτρυς*? [M. M.] See de Saussure, Mémoire sur le Système Primitif des Voyelles, p. 207; but comp. also Kretschmer, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXXI, p. 447). To me it seems to be an accommodation to aptúram, facilitated probably by the influence of the genitive yantúr. See Lanman, Noun-Inflection in the Veda, p. 486; Wackernagel in Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXV, 287.

**Note 3.** See Pischel, Vedische Studien, I, 122 seq.; H. O., Gottingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1889, p. 4 seq.

## Verse 12.

**Note 1.** The text has *īle*. In the same way *īlénya*/ verse 13, *īlate* verse 14.

## Verse 13.

**Note 1.** Observe *sám* idhyate here and verse 14, *sám* idhīmahi verse 15. The verses 13-15 form one *Trīka*.

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## MANDALA III, HYMN 28.

## ASHṬAKA III. ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 31.

1. O Agni *Gâtavedas*, accept graciously our offering, the sacrificial cake at the morning libation, O god who givest wealth for our prayers.

2. The sacrificial cake, O Agni, has been baked or made ready for thee: accept it graciously, O youngest (god).

3. Agni, accept eagerly the sacrificial cake which has been offered, which has stood overnight. Thou art the son of strength, established at the sacrifice.

4. At the midday libation, *Gâtavedas*, accept here graciously the sacrificial cake, O sage. Agni, the wise ones do not diminish at the sacrificial distributions<sup>1</sup> the portion which belongs to thee, the vigorous one<sup>2</sup>.

5. Agni, at the third libation take joyfully the sacrificial cake, O son of strength, which has been offered. And in thy admirable way place our wakeful sacrifice, blessed with treasures, before the immortal gods.

6. Agni, grown strong, O *Gâtavedas*, accept graciously our offering, the sacrificial cake which has stood overnight.

## NOTES.

The same *R̥ṣhi*. The metre is *Gâyatrî* in verses 1, 2, 6, *Ushvih* in verse 3, *Trishṭubh* in verse 4, and *Gagatî* in verse 5.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

This Sūkta and the following are, as their position at the end of the Anuvāka and the number of their verses show, later additions to the original collection. The 28th hymn contains verses destined for the offerings of sacrificial cakes to Agni at each of the three Savanas. Quite in the same way hymn 52, which also belongs to the later additions, refers to sacrificial cakes offered to Indra. The oblation of such cakes to Indra at each Savana is found also in the later Vedic ritual (comp. Kātyāyana IX, 9, 2 seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, X, 369, 376), and several verses of III, 52 are indicated there as Puroṇuvākya verses for those very offerings; see Āsvalāyana *Srautasūtra* V, 4, 2. 3. After each cake-offering to Indra follows the *Svishṭakṛt*-oblation to Agni: and for these oblations Āsvalāyana (loc. cit. *Sūtra* 6) prescribes verses 1, 4, and 5 of our hymn, according to the order of the three Savanas. From the text of the hymn it seems to be evident that verses 1-3 have been composed for the first, verse 4 for the second, and verses 5-6 for the third Savana. With this distribution the change of the metres evidently stands in connection. In accordance with the theories of the later Vedic theologians, we have here the Gāyatrī as the characteristic metre of the first, the Trishṭubh of the second, the Gāgatrī of the third Savana.

Comp. also Āsvalāyana VI, 5, 25, and the very ingenious but at the same time somewhat hazardous observations of Bergaigne, *Recherches sur l'Histoire de la Liturgie Védique*, 16 seq.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The text has *vidātheshu*.

**Note 2.** Comp. I, 36, 1, note 2.

## MAVDA LA III, HYMN 29.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 32-34.

1<sup>1</sup>. This is the support on which the rubbing (for producing the fire) is performed <sup>2</sup>; the creative organ <sup>3</sup> has been prepared. Bring hither the house-wife <sup>4</sup>; let us produce Agni by rubbing in the old way.

2. In the two fire-sticks dwells *Gâtavedas*, as the germ (lies) safe in pregnant women—Agni who should be magnified <sup>1</sup> day by day by wakeful men who bring offerings.

3. Place it <sup>1</sup> skilfully into her who lies extended <sup>2</sup>. Having conceived she has quickly given birth to the manly one. He whose summit is red—bright is his splendour—the son of *Iâ* has been born in the (due) way <sup>3</sup>.

4. In the place of *Iâ*, on the navel of the earth we will lay thee down, *Gâtavedas*, that thou, O Agni, mayst carry the offerings (to the gods).

5. Rub, ye men, the truthful sage, the wise, the immortal, the fair-faced. Bring forth, ye men, Agni, the banner of sacrifice, the first in the front, the gracious one.

6. When they produce him by rubbing with their arms, he shines forth flaming in the wood like a red race-horse. Like the bright one on the path of the *Asvins* <sup>1</sup> the unrestrained (Agni) spares the stones, burning the grass <sup>2</sup>.

7. Agni, when born, shines forth resplendent, the racer, the priest, praised by the sages, the giver of rain, whom the gods placed in the sacrifices, to be

magnified, as the omniscient carrier of the sacrificial offerings.

8. Sit down, O Hotri, in the space which is thine, as the knowing one. Place the sacrifice in the abode of good works (i.e. on the altar). Eagerly longing for the gods thou shalt worship the gods by offerings. Agni, bestow mighty vigour on the sacrificer.

9. Produce a mighty<sup>1</sup> smoke, ye friends. Without fail go forward towards strength. This Agni is the conqueror in battles, rich in valiant men, he by whom the gods have overpowered the Dasyus.

10. This is thy birth-place in due time whence born thou shonest forth; knowing it, O Agni, sit down on it, and make our prayers prosper.

11. He is called Tanûnapât as the Asura's germ. Narâsamsa he becomes when he is born, Mâtariśvan when he has been shaped in the mother<sup>1</sup>. And he has become the rush of the wind in his swift course<sup>2</sup>.

12. Rubbed forth by skilful rubbing, established by skilful establishing, as a sage, O Agni, perform excellent sacrifices. Sacrifice to the gods for him who is devoted to the gods<sup>1</sup>.

13. The mortals have generated the immortal one, the . . .<sup>1</sup>, advancing one with strong jaws. The ten unwedded sisters<sup>2</sup> united take care of the man (Agni) when he has been born.

14. He the god of the seven Hotris shone forth from of old, when he flamed up in his mother's lap, at her udder. Day by day the joyous one never closes his eyes, when he has been born from the Asura's (i.e. of the Heaven's?) belly<sup>1</sup>.

15. The onsets of (Agni) when he attacks his enemies, are like those of the Maruts. (He is) the

first-born (son) of the sacred spell. They know every (fire)<sup>1</sup>. The Kusikas have raised their brilliant spell; they have kindled Agni, every one in his house.

16. After we had chosen thee here to-day, O wise Hotṛi, while this sacrifice was going on, thou hast firmly sacrificed and firmly laboured. Come to this Soma, expert and knowing !

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The prevalent metre is Trishṭubh.—Verses 1, 4, 10, 12 are Anuṣṭubh; verses 6, 11, 14, 15, *Gagatī*.

The *Sūkta*, which belongs to the later additions (see the note on hymn 28), consists of a number of verses and small groups of verses referring to the production of fire by the attrition of the two fire-sticks. The order in which the verses stand does not always agree with the natural order of the ritual acts.—Verse 2 = SV. I, 79. Verse 3 = VS. XXXIV, 14. Verse 4 = VS. XXXIV, 15; TS. III, 5, 11, 1; MS I, 6, 2, 7; IV, 10, 4; II, 1. Verse 8 = VS. XI, 35; TS. III, 5, 11, 2; IV, 1, 3, 3; MS. II, 7, 3; IV, 10, 4. Verse 10 = VS. III, 14; XII, 52; XV, 56; TS. I, 5, 5, 2; IV, 2, 4, 3; 7, 13, 5; TB. I, 2, 1, 16; II, 5, 8, 8; MS. I, 5, 1; 6, 1; AV. III, 20, 1. Verse 13 = TB. I, 2, 1, 19. Verse 16 = VS. VIII, 20; TS. I, 4, 44, 2; MS. I, 3, 38; AV. VII, 97, 1.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The verses 1-3 a, b have been translated by Muir, *Original Sanskrit Texts*, V, p. 209.

**Note 2.** On the *adhimanthanasakala*, the piece of wood on which the lower fire-stick is laid, see *Satapatha Brâh-*



maṇa III, 4, 1, 20. so=ḍhimanthanaṃ sakalam ādatte agner ganītram asity atra hy agnir gāyate. Schwab, Das Altindische Thieropfer, p. 78 seq.

**Note 3.** Pragānana seems to be used in the concrete sense as the male organ. As such, the poet may have considered the so-called pramantha in the generation of Agni, which is described as having the shape of the male organ (Schwab, loc. cit., 78; see also Roth, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenl. Gesellschaft, XLIII. 591). It does not seem very probable that the darbhapīṣṭgūla of which Sāyana thinks should be meant.

**Note 4.** Sāyana explains this as meaning the Arāṇi (fire-stick), i e. the lower Arāṇi, the receptacle of the upper fire-stick. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa I, 2, 1, 13 the two Arāṇis are addressed as mahī vispatnī.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The text has *īḍyaḥ*.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The upper fire-stick or, more accurately, the pramantha.

**Note 2.** Comp. above, II, 10, 3. The lower Arāṇi is alluded to, which is considered as a wife and more particularly as the nymph Urvasī (Kātyāyana V, 1, 30, &c.).

**Note 3.** Prof. Pischel (Vedische Studien, I, 301) takes the genitive *īḍyāḥ* as dependent on vayúne: 'wurde der Sohn geboren am Orte (Wege) der Opferspende.' To me it seems unnatural not to connect *īḍyāḥ* with putráḥ, which words are connected also by the Sandhi (the Samhitā text has *īḍyās putró*, not *īḍyāḥ putró*).

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** For yāman, cf. I, 37, 3; III, 2, 14; VI, 15, 5. Should not the bright one on the path of the Asvins be the sun? Sāyana thinks of the chariot of the Asvins, which also may be right.

**Note 2.** Are the stones and the grass identical with the stones and grass-blades occurring in the later ritual of the agnyádheya and agnimanthana (Satapatha Br. II, 1, 1, 8; III, 4, 1, 21; Kâtyâyana IV, 8, 16, &c.)?

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** Literally, a manly, strong, or bull-like smoke.

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** This is a play upon words (Mâtariśvâ and âmi-mîta mâtâri, 'he has been shaped in the mother')

**Note 2.** Von Bradke (Dyâus Asura, p. 51): des Windes Heerde (?) wird er, wenn er dahingleitet.

**Verse 12.**

**Note 1.** This Pâda is identical with I, 15, 12. It is a galita.

**Verse 13.**

**Note 1.** The meaning of asremán (comp. X, 8, 2. asremá vatsáḥ [i.e. Agni] sîmîvân arâvît) is unknown.

**Note 2.** The ten fingers.

**Verse 14.**

**Note 1.** Comp. von Bradke, loc. cit., 50.

**Verse 15.**

**Note 1.** Or prathamagâṁ bráhmaṇaḥ víśve ít viduḥ: 'all (people) know him the first-born (son) of the sacred spell'? Comp. I, 34, 2. sómasya venám ánu víśve ít viduḥ —Prof. Max Muller writes: 'Prathamagâḥ is the wind, X, 168, 3. It might here refer to the Maruts, who are often said to sing prayers; they know all about Brahman (prayer).'

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 1.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 4, VARGA 12-15

1. Thee, O Agni, the gods concordantly have ever set to work as their divine steward; with this intention<sup>1</sup> they have set thee to work. They have generated<sup>2</sup> thee, O worshipful one<sup>2</sup>, the immortal among the mortals, the wise, god-loving god; they have generated every wise, god-loving (Agni)<sup>3</sup>.

2. Do thou, [O Agni<sup>1</sup>,] turn to brother Varuṇa, towards the gods<sup>2</sup> with thy kindness<sup>3</sup>, to (Varuṇa) who accepts the sacrifice, to the eldest (god) who accepts the sacrifice, the righteous Âditya who supports the (human) tribes, the king who supports the (human) tribes.

3. O friend, turn to thy friend (Varuṇa), as a wheel of a chariot<sup>1</sup> rapidly (follows) the swift (horse), for our sake, O wonderful one, rapidly. O Agni, find mercy (for us) with Varuṇa, with the all-brilliant Maruts. Bless (us), O flaming one, that we may propagate ourselves, that we may press onward; bless us, O wonderful one!

4. Mayst thou, O Agni, who knowest Varuṇa, deprecate for us the god's anger. Being the best sacrificer, the best carrier (of the gods), flaming, remove from us all hatred.

5. As such, O Agni, be for us the lowest<sup>1</sup> (god) with thy help, our nearest (friend) while this dawn shines forth. Being liberal (towards us), cause, by sacrificing, Varuṇa to go away from us. Love mercy; readily hear our call.

6. His, the fortunate god's, appearance is excellent, and most brilliant among mortals. Like the bright, heated butter of the cow (the appearance) of the god is lovely, like the bountifulness of a milch-cow.

7. Three<sup>1</sup> are those highest, true, and lovely births of this god Agni. Being enveloped in the infinite<sup>2</sup> he has come hither, the bright, brilliant, shining Aryan.

8. He, the messenger, longs for all seats, the Hotri with the golden chariot, with the lovely tongue, with the red horses, of marvellous appearance, brilliant, always lovely like an assembly abundant in food.

9. He, the kinsman of sacrifice, has enlightened men<sup>1</sup>. They lead him forward by a great rope<sup>2</sup>. He dwells in his (the mortal's) dwelling, accomplishing (his task). The god has obtained the companionship of the mortal.

10. May this Agni, the knowing one, lead us to the god-given treasure which belongs to him<sup>1</sup>. That (treasure) which all the immortals have created by their thought, which Dyaus, the father, the begetter (has created): that real (treasure) they have besprinkled<sup>2</sup>.

11. He has been born in the dwellings as the first, at the bottom of the great (air)<sup>1</sup>, in the womb of this air<sup>2</sup>, footless, headless, hiding both his ends, drawing towards himself (his limbs?), in the nest of the bull<sup>3</sup>.

12. The host<sup>1</sup> came forth wonderfully at first, in the womb of Rîta, in the nest of the bull<sup>2</sup>, lovely and young, of marvellous appearance, and brilliant<sup>3</sup>. Seven friends<sup>4</sup> were born for the bull.

13. Here our human fathers have sat down<sup>1</sup>,

aspiring after *Rita*<sup>2</sup>. Invoking the dawns<sup>1</sup>, they have driven out the milch-cows which dwelt in the rock-stable, in the prison.

14. Having rent the rock they cleaned themselves. Others around told forth that (deed) of theirs. Taking . . . as an instrument (?)<sup>1</sup>, they sang triumphantly<sup>2</sup>. They found the light; they chanted their prayers.

15. Longing for the cows in their mind, those men, the *Usigs*<sup>1</sup>, have opened with godly words the fast-holding, closed rock, which enclosed and encompassed the cows, the firm stable full of cows.

16. They have devised the first name of the milch-cow; they have found the three times seven highest (names or essences) of the mother<sup>1</sup>. The hosts<sup>2</sup>, understanding this, acclaimed. The red one<sup>3</sup> became visible through the brilliant (milk?)<sup>4</sup> of the cow.

17. The confused<sup>1</sup> darkness disappeared; the sky appeared in splendour; the shine of the goddess Dawn rose up. The Sun ascended to the wide plains, beholding right and wrong deeds among the mortals.

18. Then, afterwards, being awake they looked around; then they took that treasure given by Heaven, all the gods in all the houses. O Mitra, may true (fulfilment) belong to (our) prayer. O Varuṇa!

19. I will address flaming Agni, the *Hotṛi*, the supporter of everything<sup>1</sup>, the best sacrificer. He has perforated, as it were, the pure udder of the cows, (and has made flow the milk) purified like the poured sap of the Soma shoots.

20. He, the Aditi (i. e. the freedom) of all the

worshipful gods, the guest<sup>1</sup> of all men, Agni, choosing (for us) the protection of all gods—may he, Gâtavedas, be merciful.

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Vâmadeva, the metre *Trishṭubh*, except in verses 1–3, the metres of which are *Ashṭi*, *Atigagati*, and *Dhr̥iti* respectively.—Verses 4–5=VS. XXI, 3–4; TS. II, 5, 12, 3; IV, 2, 11, 3; TB. III, 7, 11, 3; 12, 6; TÂ. II, 4, 4; IV, 20, 3; MS. IV, 10, 4; 14, 17. Verse 20=VS. XXXIII, 16; TB. II, 7, 12, 5.—The hymn has been translated and commented upon by Bergaigne, *Quarante Hymnes du Rig-véda*, p. 11 seq.

This *Sûkta* seems to be composed of two independent hymns. Grassmann believed that the first three verses are the fragment of one hymn, and that verses 4–20 form a second hymn. His reason was that verses 1–3 are composed in metres similar to *Atyashṭi*, while the rest are composed in *Trishṭubh*. I think that he was on the right way, but his opinion should be slightly modified. In verses 1–5 Agni is invoked to appease the anger of Varuna, while, on the other hand, no allusion to Varuna occurs in verses 6–20. I believe, therefore, that the first hymn should be considered as consisting of verses 1–5; it is composed in the metres of the *Atyashṭi* class (1–3) with two concluding *Trishṭubh* verses (4, 5). The second hymn comprises the verses 6–20. The arrangers of the *Samhitâ*, however, considered these two hymns as one, as is shown by the position which they have assigned to it, before the second *Sûkta*, which has the same number of verses (20) as this first *Sûkta*. Comp. my *Prolegomena*, p. 141.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** I.e. with the intention that he should act as the steward of the gods. As to *îti krâtvâ*, comp. I, 138, 3. *îti*

krátvâ bubhugriré. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 530, paraphrases *īti krátvâ*: mit Entschluss 'so sei es.'

**Note 2.** *Sāyana*, whom Ludwig follows, seems to be right in explaining *yagata* as a vocative ('*yaganiya*'), and *ganata* as 3rd plural ('*aganayan*'). Bergaigne takes both forms as 2nd plural imperative: 'honorez l'immortel chez les mortels; engendrez le Dieu qui honore les Dieux.'

**Note 3.** I cannot believe that Bergaigne is right in translating *vīsvam ādevam*, 'celui qui honore tous les Dieux.' His theory is that '*vīsvam* dépend . . . de *ā*, qui logiquement gouverne le terme *devā* à l'accusatif.'

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The metre shows, as Benfey (*Vedica und Verwandtes*, p. 19, note 1) has pointed out, that this vocative *agne* is a spurious addition.

**Note 2.** Should we not read *devām*? 'Turn to brother *Varuṇa* with thy kindness, towards the god who accepts the sacrifice.'

**Note 3.** Or 'for the sake of his kindness,' 'for winning his favour (for the mortals)'<sup>2</sup> *Sumatī* may be dative; see Lanman, p. 382; Brugmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik*, II, p. 602. *Comp.* I, 186, 10. *ākkā* *sumnāya vavṛītiya devān*, 'may I turn to the gods for the sake of their favour.'

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** I believe that *rāthyeva* (*Padapāṭha* *rāthyā-iva*) stands for *rāthyam-iva*. *Comp.* Lanman, p. 331; Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, p. 681 seq. Prof. Max Muller refers *rāthyā-iva* to two horses; he translates: 'O friend, bring hither thy friend, as two swift chariot-horses bring rapidly a swift wheel.'

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** I. e. the nearest to men.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Literally 'thrice.' But I think that we should correct *trī* ('three'). The same blunder seems to occur in III. 56, 5. *trī sadhāsthā sindhavaḥ trīḥ* (read *trī*) *kavīnām*, 'Three are your abodes, O rivers; three (are those) of the sages' Comp. also III, 56, 8; I, 116, 4.

**Note 2.** This seems to mean, in the infinite sky.

## Verse 9.

**Note 1.** *Mánushaḥ* seems to be acc. plur.; comp. VII, 86, 7. *áketayat akītaḥ*, 'he has enlightened the unenlightened ones.' Bergaigne takes *mánushaḥ* as a genitive depending on *yagñābandhuḥ*, 'fils du sacrifice de Manus.'

**Note 2.** Bergaigne compares IX, 87, 1, where it is said that they lead Soma to the sacrificial grass like a horse by ropes (*ákḥhā barhīḥ rasanābhiḥ nayanti*). *Sâyana* says, *stutirūpayā raggvā*, 'by a rope which has the shape of praises.'

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Comp. below, verse 18.

**Note 2.** I. e. anointed, adorned. 'Poured down.' M. M.

## Verse 11.

**Note 1.** *Mahāḥ budhné* seems to mean, *mahāḥ rágasaḥ budhné*; comp. *rágasaḥ budhnám*, I, 52, 6; *budhné rágasaḥ*, II, 2, 3; *mahāḥ rágasaḥ*, I, 6, 10; *rágasaḥ mahāḥ*, I, 168, 6; *mahī rágasī*, IX, 68, 3.

**Note 2.** With the second *Pāda*, compare IV, 17, 14. *tvakāḥ budhné rágasaḥ asyá yónau*.

**Note 3.** The bull seems to be Agni himself. Comp. verse 12.

## Verse 12.

**Note 1.** The word *sárdha* (or *sárdhaḥ*? see note 3), which in most passages is applied to the host of the Maruts (see vol. xxxii, p. 67 seq.), seems here to refer to the company of the *Āṅgiras* or seven *R̥zshis*, alluded to in the fourth



Pāda. The seven *R̥ishis*, 'our fathers' (verse 13) have, with the aid of Agni, rent the mountain and delivered the cows or dawns (verses 13 seqq.; IV, 2, 15 seq.). Comp. H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 145 seq.

Note 2. The bull again seems to be Agni. Comp. verse 11, note 3.

Note 3. Do these epithets (comp. verse 8, Pāda 3) refer to the *sārdha* (host)? Or are they applied to Agni, so that we would have to translate: 'Lovely was the young one (Agni), of marvellous appearance, and brilliant'? In this way Bergaigne interprets the passage. If this translation is right, *sārdha* may be considered as neuter, and the first Pāda could be translated: 'The first host came forth wonderfully.'

Note 4. Evidently the seven *R̥ishis* (see note 1). Bergaigne: Les sept prières? ou les sept rivières?

#### Verse 13.

Note 1. The seven *R̥ishis* sat down for chanting and sacrificing, by which they have opened the mountain-prison of the cows.

Note 2. The mention of *R̥ta* in this connection is both Vedic and Avestic. Comp. Darmesteter, Ormazd et Ahriman, p. 146; H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 144, note 2.

Note 3. The cows in this myth seem to be a mythical representation of the dawns. Comp. M. M., Science of Language, II, p. 584; H. O., Religion des Veda, pp. 147, 149 seq.

#### Verse 14.

Note 1. *Paśvāyantra* (comp. *ślókayantra*, IX, 73, 6) is quite doubtful. Does there exist a stem *paśva*, meaning possibly, 'the herd of cattle'? And can we translate, 'they who had their (battering-?) machines directed on the cow-herds'? Or, 'holding the herds with their instruments (i.e. with the ropes used for drawing the cows out of the cavern)'?—Prof. Max Muller suggests the translation, 'the cattle-drivers,' and writes, 'Does it stand for *paśu-yantrā-*

sa? Yantra seems the same as yoktra, or something like it, cf. X, 94, 7, 8. Pasuyantra would be they who hold the ropes of the cattle, who drive them away.' Bergaigne's translation, 'n'ayant rien (d'autre) pour conduire le bétail' (pasu-ayantra), and that of Roth ('die der Sperre ledigen Thiere [pasva? ayantrása?] erhoben ein Freudengeschrei,' Zeitschr. der D. Morg. Gesellschaft, XLVIII, 678), do not carry conviction, nor does a conjecture like pasvá yantára? ('the leaders of the cattle together with the cattle itself shouted triumphantly'), seem to furnish a satisfying solution of the difficulty.

**Note 2.** See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 120.

#### Verse 15.

**Note 1.** On the *Usigs*, compare Bergaigne's *Religion Védique*, I, 57 seq.

#### Verse 16.

**Note 1.** The mother seems again to be the cow, or more exactly the Dawn considered as the mother of the cows (mâtá gávâm, IV, 52, 2. 3; VII, 77, 2), and as the mother of the *Rîshis* (IV, 2, 15). Comp. V, 45, 2. á ûrvât gávâm mâtá gânatî gât. The seven names of the cow are mentioned also in I, 164, 3, its three times seven names, in VII, 87, 4.

**Note 2** Bergaigne (*Quarante Hymnes*, p. 14) and Pischel (*Ved. Studien*, II, 121 seq.) give to the word vrâ the meaning 'woman' (Bergaigne: 'femme,' particulièrement 'femme en rut,' 'femme amoureuse'). I prefer to follow the opinion of Bechtel, *Nachrichten der Gottinger Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, philolog.-historische Klasse*, 1894, p. 393 seq. The hosts seem to be the assembly of the *Rîshis*.

**Note 3.** The dawn.

**Note 4.** Comp. IX, 81, 1 (H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 147, note 1). dadhnâ yât îm ûnnîtâ? yasâsâ gávâm, 'When (the Somas) have been drawn, together with the brilliant curds of the cow.' The brilliant milk of the cow which the

*R̥ishis* have obtained, seems to be considered as a magical means for procuring to men the aspect of the brilliant light of the dawn. Comp. H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 450.

Verse 17.

**Note 1.** On *dúdhitam*, comp. Geldner, Ved. Studien, II, 9, and see Rig-veda II, 17, 4; IV, 16, 4.

Verse 19

**Note 1.** Comp. vol. xxxii, p. 330 (V, 54, 10, note 1).

Verse 20.

**Note 1.** 'Guest' is *átithiḥ*; the play on words (*áditiḥ* and *átithiḥ*) is untranslatable.

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## MANDALA IV, HYMN 2.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 4, VARGA 16-19.

1. He who has been established as the steward among the mortals, the immortal, righteous one, and among the gods, being a god himself, the Hotri, the best sacrificer shall mightily flame<sup>1</sup>; Agni shall rise up<sup>1</sup> with the offerings of Manus.

2. Here, O Agni, son of strength, thou goest for us to-day as a messenger, thou who art born, between the two races (of men and gods), having harnessed, O tall one, thy puissant, manly, brilliant (stallions)<sup>1</sup>.

3. Harnessing the two mighty, red steeds that swim in ghee—(the steeds) of Rîta, I think, that are most swift with their mind<sup>1</sup>, the ruddy ones, thou goest (as a messenger) between you, the gods, and the tribes of men<sup>2</sup>.

4. O Agni, with thy good horses, and thy good chariot, rich in bounties, bring hither from among them (the gods)<sup>1</sup> Aryaman, Varuṇa, and Mitra, Indra and Vishṇu, the Maruts and the Asvins, to him who offers good oblations.

5. This sacrifice, O Agni, is rich in cows<sup>1</sup>, in sheep and horses, in manly friends; it is never to be despised; it is rich in nourishment, O wonderful lord<sup>2</sup>, rich in offspring; it is long-lasting wealth, broad-based, with (brilliant) assemblies.

6<sup>1</sup>. Be a self-strong protector, O Agni, of the man who in the sweat of his brow brings fuel to thee<sup>2</sup>, or heats his head desirous to worship thee. Deliver him from every harmful man.

7. The man who brings food to thee who art desirous of food, he who stirs up<sup>1</sup> the cheerful guest and rouses him, the godly man who kindles thee in his dwelling : to him may belong lasting and generous wealth.

8. The sacrificer who praises thee in the evening and in the morning and gratifies thee : that liberal man thou shouldst bring across all distress, like a well-impelled horse<sup>1</sup>, (dwelling) in his house.

9. The man who worships thee, the immortal one, O Agni, and who honours thee, holding the sacrificial ladle—may he, the toiling (sacrificer), not be deprived of wealth ; may no distress that comes from a harmful (foe), surround him.

10. That mortal whose well-ordered sacrifice thou, as the god, acceptest, O Agni, as a liberal giver, may his worship<sup>1</sup> be welcome, O youngest god, (the Hotri's work performed) for a worshipper whose helpers we may be.

11. May he, the knowing one, distinguish wisdom and folly of mortals<sup>1</sup>, like straight and crooked backs (of horses)<sup>2</sup>. And for the sake of wealth and noble offspring, O god, grant us Diti and keep off Aditi<sup>3</sup>.

12. The undeceived sages instructed the sage (Agni), setting him down in the dwellings of Âyu<sup>1</sup>. Hence mayst thou behold, O Agni, with thy eyes<sup>2</sup> these beings visible and secret (that move) on the Arya's ways<sup>3</sup>.

13. Bring thou, O Agni, youngest (god), who art a good guide, a plentiful, brilliant treasure to the worshipper who presses Soma, who serves thee and toils, to help him, O brisk one, who fillest the dwellings of peoples.

14<sup>1</sup>. And whatsoever we have done, O Agni, out

of devotion for thee, with our feet<sup>2</sup>, with our hands, with our bodies: (in those deeds of ours) the wise have held up the *Rîta*, aspiring after it, like those who manage a chariot by means of the two pole-arms (?)<sup>3</sup>.

15. And may we be born from the Dawn, the mother, as the seven priests<sup>1</sup>, as the first worshippers among men<sup>2</sup>. May we be the *Ângiras*, the sons of Heaven. May we flaming break the rock which contains the prize of the contest<sup>3</sup>.

16. And as our first, ancient fathers, O Agni, were aspiring after *Rîta*<sup>1</sup>—they attained to pure devotion<sup>2</sup>, chanting their litanies. Cleaving the earth they disclosed the red (cows).

17. The pious men, well performing the acts (of worship), resplendent, melting<sup>1</sup> the generations of the gods<sup>2</sup> like ore<sup>3</sup>, kindling Agni, strengthening Indra, went along<sup>4</sup>, besieging the stall of cows.

18. He looked (on the gods) as on herds of cattle<sup>1</sup> in a rich (pasture)<sup>2</sup>, when the generations of the gods (were) near him, O mighty one<sup>3</sup>. After (the generations) of the mortals the *Urvasîs*<sup>4</sup> have pined, for the growing strong of the *Arya*<sup>5</sup>, of the nearer *Âyu*<sup>6</sup>.

19. We have done our work for thee; we have been good workers—the brilliant dawns have shone out *Rîta*<sup>1</sup>,—brightening<sup>2</sup> the perfect Agni who manifoldly shines with fine splendour, (brightening) the god's beautiful eye.

20. We have recited these hymns for thee, the sage, O Agni, worshipper (of the gods)<sup>1</sup>; accept them! Blaze up; make us wealthier. Bestow great wealth on us, O bountiful one!

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Vāmadeva, the metre *Trishubh*.—Verse 5=TS. I, 6, 6. 4; III, 1, 11, 1; MS. I, 4, 3. Verse 6=TÂ. VI, 2, 1. Verse 11=TS. V, 5, 4, 4. Verse 16=VS. XIX, 69; TS. II, 6, 12, 4. Verses 16-19=AV. XVIII, 3, 21-24.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On this use of these infinitives, comp. Delbruck. *Altindische Syntax*, p. 412.—*Mánushaḥ* seems to be genitive; comp. II, 2, 6. *havyā mánushaḥ*; II, 2, 8. *hótrābhiḥ* . . . *mánushaḥ*; I, 76, 5. *mánushaḥ havírbhiḥ*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. below, IV, 6, 9.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** As to the horses of *Rita*, comp. above, III, 6, 6. In spite of the different accent there is no doubt that *ghṛítasnúvā*, which occurs in that verse, is the same word as *ghṛításnú*, in our verse, a compound of *ghṛíta* with a noun *snu* which seems to be different from *sānu*, and connected with the root *snā* (cf. *ghṛítasná*, IV, 6, 9; and see Bechtel, *Hauptprobleme der Indogerm. Lautlehre*, p. 211). *Vrídhasnú*, on the other hand, seems to be no compound, but an adjective formed like *vadhasnu*, *ni-shatsnú*. It is evident, however, that the poet here employed the two words *vrídhasnú* and *ghṛításnu* as parallel expressions.

**Note 2.** Read *mártām* (for *mártān*; gen. plur.). Comp. below, verse 11; VI, 47, 16. *visaḥ manushyām*, where we ought to read *manushyām*. See Lanman, p. 353; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, p. 44; Bartholomae, *Studien zur Indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte*, I, p. 48.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** 'Could it be Mitrám eshám, the rapid Mitra?'  
M. M.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The meaning is, it is rich in reward consisting in cows, &c.

**Note 2.** The text has asura. Cf. H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 164.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** With the first Páda, comp below, 12, 2.

**Note 2.** On svátavân, see Benfey, *Vedica und Linguistica*, p. 1 seqq; Lanman, p. 559; Joh. Schmidt, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, XXVI, p. 357 seq.; H. O., *Prolegomena*, p. 471.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** Nisísbat is not derived, as is the case for instance with á sishâmahi, VIII, 24, 1, from (ni-)sâs (Grassmann, Ludwig), but from ni-sâ (Bohtlingk-Roth); comp. VII, 3, 5. nisísânâ/ átithim. We must read, consequently, nisísat, formed like dádhat (3rd sg. subj. pres., or possibly nom. sing. part. pres.).

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Bohtlingk-Roth conjecture harmyávan 'im Hause, im Stall gehalten.' It is true that beasts may be kept in the harmya; comp. VII, 56, 16; X, 106, 5; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, p. 149. But I do not think that 'being kept in the harmya' could be expressed by harmya-vat. Hemyávat seems to be derived from the root hi, and to have the same meaning as ásuhéman; such a word very well fits into a phrase referring to a swift horse. Hemyávat stands to hemán in the same relation as omyávat to omán. All this was pointed out first by Ludwig (vol. iv, p. 22).

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Literally the Hotr's work (performed for such a Yagamána).



Verse 11.

**Note 1.** I read *mártām* (gen. plur.): comp above, verse 3, note 2. It is possible, however, to leave the text unchanged; in this case the translation would be: 'May he, the knowing one, distinguish wisdom and folly, the (wise and foolish) mortals like straight and crooked backs (of horses).'

**Note 2.** Comp. *vitáprishṭha*. 'straight-backed.' a frequent epithet of horses.

**Note 3.** For Prof. Max Muller's interpretation of this passage, comp. vol. xxxii, p. 256. See also Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, III, 97; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 297 seq. It is very strange that the poet should ask the god to keep off Aditi (comp. I, 152, 6. *áditim urushyet*) who must here be considered, consequently, as a malevolent deity. I think that this conception of Aditi is derived from the idea of this goddess as punishing sin; it is the same goddess who may free the sinner from the bonds of sin and who may fetter and destroy him. Keeping off Aditi seems to mean, consequently, removing from the mortal the danger of being bound by the fetters of sin; the idea is the same as above in IV, 1, 5, where Agni is invoked to make Varuṇa, the son of Aditi, go away (comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 336, note 1). In that case granting Diti would mean granting freedom from those same fetters. (On Diti, who very appropriately has been called a mere reflex of Aditi, see M. M., loc. cit.; Bergaigne, III, 97 seq.)

Verse 12.

**Note 1.** On *Âyu*, the mythical ancestor of the human race, see Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, p. 59 seq.

**Note 2.** On *paṛbhīḥ*, comp. Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, I, 228 seq.; Bartholomae, *Bezzenger's Beitrage*, XV, 3 seq.; Bloomfield, *Contributions to the Interpretation of the Veda*, Second Series, p. 32 seq. (*American Journal of Philology*, XI, 350 seq.). I believe that in our verse *paṛbhīḥ* should be derived from a noun *pás*, and translated, 'with thy eyes,'

while in verse 14 we ought to read *padbhíh*, and to translate, 'with the feet.'

**Note 3.** Pischel (Ved. Studien, I, 229, note 1) believes that *aryáh* is nom. sing, referring to Agni. But compare VI, 51, 2. *rigú márteshu vřiginá ka pásyān abhí kashṭe sūraḥ aryāḥ évān*. This verse makes it very probable that *aryáh* is a genitive dependent on *évaiḥ*, *évān* ('beholding right and wrong deeds among the mortals, the Sun looks upon the Arya's ways'). On the stem *arí*, 'the Arya,' see Pischel, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, XL, p. 125.

#### Verse 14.

**Note 1.** This verse has been commented upon by Pischel, Ved. Studien, I, 229 seq.

**Note 2.** On *padbhíh* or rather *padbhíh*, comp. verse 12, note 2.

**Note 3.** In translating *bhuríg* I have followed, though not without doubt, the theory of Pischel, Ved. Studien, I, 239 seq.—Pischel seems to be right in making *ritám* depend both on *yemuḥ* (comp. IV, 23, 10) and on *āsushânāḥ* (comp. above, IV, 1, 13, and below, verse 16).

#### Verse 15.

**Note 1.** The seven *R̥ishis* or *Āṅgiras*, the sons of Heaven and the Dawn (cf. above 1, 16).

**Note 2.** *nr̥ñ* (or rather *nr̥m*) is genitive plural. See Lanman, p. 430; Pischel, Vedische Studien, I, p. 42.

**Note 3.** Here we have again the seven *R̥ishis* breaking the mountain in which the cows were imprisoned.

#### Verse 16.

**Note 1** The apodosis is wanting. As verse 15 shows, the meaning is: As our fathers have done their mighty deeds, aspiring after *R̥ita*, thus may we do the same.

**Note 2.** *Súḥīt* (Padap. *súḥi it*) possibly stands for *súḥim it*; cf. Roth, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, XLVIII, p. 680. Or may we correct *súḥi it*...

dīdhiti (instr. sing.), 'they went along in pure devotion'? Dīdhiti seems to be what is called in III, 31, 1; IX, 102, 1. 8, *rītāsya dīdhitiḥ*.

## Verse 17.

**Note 1.** See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, p. 252.

**Note 2.** Evidently the pious men, not the gods, form the subject. I propose to read, therefore, *devām* (gen. plur.) *gānimā*; cf verse 18 *devānām yāt gānimā*. They kindle Agni; they strengthen Indra: in short, they treat the divine people as the smith treats the metal.

**Note 3.** I do not enter here upon the archaeological question as to the meaning of *āyaḥ*. Comp. on this much-discussed question especially Max Muller, *Biographies of Words*, p. 252 seq.; Schrader, *Sprachvergleichung und Urgeschichte* (2nd ed.), p. 271 seq.; von Bradke, *Methode der arischen Alterthumswissenschaft*, p. 93 seq.

**Note 4.** Cf. X, 61, 13. *parishādvānaḥ agman*.

## Verse 18.

**Note 1.** *Pasvāḥ* is genitive sing.; it depends on *yūthā*. Cf. V, 31, 1; VI, 19, 3.

**Note 2.** There is no reason for taking, as Lanman (p. 516) does, *kshumāti* as acc. plur. neut., which would be *kshumānti*. See Joh. Schmidt, *Pluralbildungen der Indogermanischen Neutra*, p. 237; Bartholomae, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXIX, p. 493. Bartholomae translates, 'bei einem wolhabenden.'

**Note 3.** Is this vocative *ugra* right? It would be easy to correct. with Ludwig, *ugrá* ('when the mighty generations of the gods were near him') or *ugráḥ*, as suggested by Delbruck (*Grassmann's Translation*, vol. i, p. 573): 'the mighty one (Agni) looked on them,' &c.

**Note 4.** I believe that Geldner (*Ved. Studien*, I, 260, note 1) is right in contending that *Urvasī*, wherever it occurs, is the name of an Apsaras and nothing else. The name of *Āyu*, occurring in the fourth Pāda, confirms this; for *Āyu*, as is well known, is the son of *Purūravas* and of the nymph *Urvasī*. Geldner translates, 'Selbst mit den

Sterblichen hatten die Urvasis Mitleid.' But I do not think that *krīp* means 'having compassion.' In my opinion we should, with Ludwig, supply *gānimā* to *mārtānām*, so that *devānām gānimā* in the second Pāda corresponds with *mārtānām (gānimā)* in the third. This *gānimā* is an accusative which depends on *akrīpran* ('they pined after . . .,' cf. IX, 85, 11. *nāke suparṇām upapativāmsam gīraḥ venānām akrīpanta pūrvāḥ*; X, 74, 3. *yé krīpānanta rātnam*). Thus the meaning seems to be: When the cows had been conquered, and when Agni looked over the generations of the gods that were near him, the Urvasis, i. e. the Apsarases such as Urvasī, longed for the love of mortals such as Purūravas, and for the propagation of the human generations; they gave birth to children such as Āyu.

**Note 5.** Or 'of the indigent'? Or is *aryāḥ* nom. plur. fem. referring to the Urvasis? Or nom. sing. masc. referring to Agni?

**Note 6.** On Āyu, see note 4. But I cannot tell why he is called the nearer Āyu. Is this nearer Āyu opposed, as a nearer or later (*ūpara*) ancestor, to the *pitāraḥ pārāsaḥ prasnāsaḥ*, the Aṅgiras, mentioned in verse 16? The same nearer Āyu (*ūpara* which stands there in opposition to *pūrvābhiḥ*) is mentioned also in I, 104, 4, connected, as it seems, with some Apsarases. I do not pretend to be able to interpret that very difficult verse, but I am convinced that it has been misinterpreted both by Roth (Siebenzig Lieder, p. vii) and by Bergaigne (I, 60).

#### Verse 19.

**Note 1.** I. e. the dawns have sent forth their shine, which is a visible manifestation of the eternal law of *Rīta*.

**Note 2.** The construction is: we have been good workers, brightening &c. The words, 'the brilliant dawns have shone out *Rīta*,' are a parenthesis.

#### Verse 20.

**Note 1.** The text is nearly identical with the first hemistich of I, 73, 10 (see above).

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 3.

## ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 4. VARGA 20-22.

1. Draw Rudra hither for your protection<sup>1</sup>, the king of sacrifice, the truly sacrificing Hotri of the two worlds<sup>2</sup>, the golden-coloured Agni, before the unseen thunderbolt (strikes you).

2. This is the home which we have prepared for thee as a well-dressed, loving wife (prepares the marriage-bed) for her husband<sup>1</sup>. Directed hitherward, dressed (in offerings and prayers?)<sup>2</sup> sit down. These (sacrificial ladles or prayers?) are turned towards thee, O most skilful one<sup>3</sup>!

3. To him who hears us, who is not proud, who beholds men, to the merciful, immortal god recite a prayer, O worshipper, a hymn—to Agni) whom the presser (of Soma), the Madhu-presser, magnifies like the pressing-stone<sup>1</sup>.

4. Thou who art well-intentioned, give heed to this our toiling<sup>1</sup>, to this Rita<sup>2</sup>, O observer of Rita! When will our hymns share in thy rejoicings? When will our friendship dwell in thy house?

5. How wilt thou, O Agni, before Varuṇa, and how wilt thou, and which sin of ours wilt thou blame before Dyaus? How wilt thou speak to bountiful Mitra, to the Earth? What (wilt thou say) to Aryaman, to Bhaga?

6. What wilt thou say, O Agni, when thou hast grown strong on the Dhishṛya altars<sup>1</sup>? What to strong Vāta who goes forward in triumph<sup>2</sup>? To the Nāsatya<sup>3</sup> who goes round the earth<sup>4</sup>, to . . .<sup>5</sup>? What, O Agni, to Rudra, the man-killer?

7. How (wilt thou speak) to great Pûshan who brings prosperity? What (wilt thou say) to martial Rudra, the giver of offerings<sup>1</sup>? What sin<sup>2</sup> wilt thou announce to wide-ruling Vishnu, what, O Agni, to the mighty weapon (of the gods)?

8. How wilt thou answer, when thou art asked, to the righteous<sup>1</sup> host of the Maruts? How to the mighty Sun, to the quick Aditi<sup>2</sup>? Accomplish thy work, O Gâtavedas, thou who knowest the Heaven!

9. I magnify<sup>1</sup> the *Rîta* of the cow<sup>2</sup> ruled by *Rîta* and also by the raw one<sup>3</sup>, the honey-sweet, ripe (milk), O Agni. Though being black this (cow) swells of bright drink, of . . .<sup>4</sup> milk.

10. With *Rîta* indeed, with the milk of the back<sup>1</sup>, the bull has been anointed, Agni the man. Without trembling he moved on bestowing his vigour. The speckled bull has poured out his bright udder<sup>2</sup>.

11<sup>1</sup>. By the *Rîta* the Aṅgiras have broken the rock and cleft it asunder; they have shouted together with the cows. Prosperously the men have surrounded<sup>2</sup> the Dawn. The Sun appeared when Agni (the fire) had been born<sup>3</sup>.

12. By the *Rîta* the immortal, uninjured<sup>1</sup> goddesses, the Waters, O Agni, with their honey-sweet waves have sped forward<sup>2</sup> for ever to flow (along their course), like a racer incited by shouting when (the race-horses) are let loose.

13. Go never on thy crooked way to the spirit (which avenges the guilt) of anybody<sup>1</sup>, of a vassal who has trespassed, or of a friend. Require not (of us) a sinful brother's debt<sup>2</sup>. May we not have to suffer under the spirit which avenges a friend's or a (hostile) deceiver's guilt<sup>3</sup>.

14. Protect us, O Agni, with all thy protection, thou who art protected, O martial one<sup>1</sup>, and art gladdened (by us). Sparkle forth, and destroy even strong evil! Slay the Rakshas even though it has grown large.

15. Be gracious, O Agni, through these our hymns. Touch, O hero, this wealth moved by our prayers. And accept, O Angiras, our sacred words. May the praise, beloved by the gods, resound to thee<sup>1</sup>.

16. I, the priest, have rehearsed to thee the omniscient one, O Agni, worshipper (of the gods), all these songs, these inmost words, these recitations and words of wisdom, to thee the wise one, with prayers and hymns.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 1=SV. I, 69; TS. I, 3, 14, 1; TB. II, 8, 6, 9; MS. IV, 11, 4. Verse 6=MS. IV, 11, 4.

### Verse 1

**Note 1.** On the identification of Agni with Rudra, comp. Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, III, 36; von Bradke, *Dyâus Asura*, p. 54 (*Rig-veda* I, 27, 10; III, 2, 5; VIII, 72, 3).

**Note 2.** The second *Pâda* of this verse is identical with VI, 16, 46.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Cf. Hirzel, *Gleichnisse und Metaphern im Rig-veda*, p. 69.

**Note 2.** On *párivitaḥ* *Sâyana* remarks, *yashavyadevais tegobhîr vâ parivitaḥ*. In the commentary on I, 128, 1, on the other hand, he says, *ṛitvigbhiḥ paridhibhîr vâ parito veshṭitaḥ*.

**Note 3.** I take su-apâka as a compound of su and a-pâka (comp. Vâg. Samh. XX, 44 = Taitt. Br. II, 6, 8, 4 = Maitr. Samh. III, 11, 1, where Tvashtri is called apâkâh). In Rig-veda VI, 11, 4 we read. ádidyutat sú apâkaḥ vibhāvâ ; in VI, 12, 2. á yásmin tvé sú apâke yagatra, &c. Should we not correct in both passages suapâkaḥ, suapâke?

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** The pressing-stone (grāvan) is frequently considered as speaking, as praising the gods. Cf. Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, I, p. 152 sq.

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** The Padapâtḥa has sámyai. I think it should be sámyâḥ.

**Note 2** I. e. to this sacrifice, which is considered as one of the chief manifestations of Rîta. See H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 197.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** At the Soma sacrifice fire burns on eight altars called Dhishnya ; see Weber, Indische Studien, X, pp. 366, 375.

**Note 2.** See vol. xxxii, p. 164.

**Note 3.** This is the only passage in the Rig-veda in which nâsatya occurs in the singular.

**Note 4.** On párigman, cf. above, I, 79, 3 note.

**Note 5.** Kshé (cf. Lanman, pp. 440, 448, 534) is evidently corrupt. But neither Bollensen's conjecture, ukshné, nor those of Ludwig (kakshe, yakshe), carry conviction.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** It is very strange to find Rudra here designated as 'giver of offerings.' But it seems too bold to explain haviḥ-dé as a dative of haviḥ-ád ('eater of offerings').

**Note 2.** I read with Grassmann répaḥ ('sin') for rétaḥ ('sperm').



## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The text has *ritāya*, used as an adjective (see Bergaigne, *Rel. Védique*, III, 216).

**Note 2.** Aditi is masculine and seems to be an epithet ('unrestrained, free') of the Sun. Cf. vol. xxxii, p. 262; Bergaigne, III, 92. Probably at the same time the word is intended to allude to the goddess Aditi.

## Verse 9.

**Note 1.** The text has *īle*, on which Ludwig says, 'so viel wie *nīle*.' *Īle* of course cannot be the same as *nīle*, but should we not conjecture *nīlé*? Cf. above, IV, 1, 11. *vrishabhāsya nīlé*, and IV, 1, 12. *ritāsya yónā vrishabhāsya nīlé*. The translation would be, 'By *Rita* the *Rita* is restrained in the nest of the cow.'

**Note 2.** The '*Rita* of the cow,' if the reading is correct (see note 1), seems to be the milk.

**Note 3.** The '*raw one*' is the cow as opposed to the ripe milk.

**Note 4.** The meaning of *gāmarya* (ἁπαξ λεγόμενον) is unknown. Cf. Bergaigne II, 398, note 1. *Sāyana* reads *gā amaryena*. 'I should prefer *gā amartyena*.' M. M.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** Does this mean, with the milk that comes from the ridge of heaven? Cf. IV, 20, 4. *sám ándhasā mamadaḥ prishthīyena*.

**Note 2.** This *Pāda* seems to be an imitation of VI, 66, 1, where *Prisni* ('the speckled one') is the mother of the Maruts: *sakrīt sukrām duduhe prisniḥ ūdhaḥ*. See vol. xxxii, p. 368.

## Verse 11.

**Note 1.** Here we have again the same myth of the *Āngiras* and the cows, to which so many allusions are found in the preceding hymns.

**Note 2.** The red cows of the myth are the dawns; the

Aṅgiras besiege the stronghold in which these cows are imprisoned.

**Note 3.** On the kindling of the fire as a charm by which the sun is made to rise, see H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 109 seq. The Aṅgiras kindle the fire for performing their sacrifice; thereby they make the sun rise.

**Verse 12.**

**Note 1.** The same epithet is applied to the waters also in X, 104, 8.

**Note 2.** The optative dadhanyuḥ is very strange. Probably we ought to read dadhanvuḥ.

**Verse 13.**

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to be that Agni is requested not to turn against the sacrificer a spirit which has to avenge the guilt committed by a third person. 'Why not read yagñam? Go not secretly to anybody's sacrifice, not of a hostile house, not of a friend. Do not require (of us) a sinful brother's debt. May we not feel the might of friend or foe.' M. M.

**Note 2.** Geldner (Ved. Studien II, 157) translates and interprets: 'tilge nicht, O Agni, die Schuld eines falschen Bruders,' nämlich die Schuld an die Manen, also dem Sinn nach 'mache ihn kinderlos.' This is quite unacceptable.

**Note 3.** The text is evidently corrupt. I propose to read: mā sākhyuḥ yakshám mā ripóḥ bhugema. Comp. V, 70, 4. mā kásya adbhutakratú yakshám bhugema tanúbhiḥ.

**Verse 14.**

**Note 1.** I cannot adopt Bergaigne's opinion on sūmakha (Quarante Hymnes, p. 75).

**Verse 15.**

**Note 1.** Or, awake for thee.

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 4.

ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 4, VARGA 23-25.

1. Produce thy stream of flames like a broad onslaught. Go forth impetuous like a king with his elephant<sup>1</sup>; . . .<sup>2</sup> after thy greedy onslaught, thou art an archer; shoot the sorcerers with thy hottest (arrows).

2. Thy whirls fly quickly. Fiercely flaming touch (them). O Agni, (send forth) with the ladle<sup>1</sup> thy heat, thy winged (flames); send forth unfettered thy firebrands all around.

3. Being the quickest, send forth thy spies against (all evildoers). Be an undeceivable guardian of this clan. He who attacks us with evil spells, far or near, may no such (foe) defy thy track.

4. Rise up, O Agni! Spread out against (all foes)! Burn down the foes, O (god) with the sharp weapon! When kindled, O Agni, burn down like dry brushwood, the man who exercises malice against us.

5. Stand upright, strike (the foes) away from us! Make manifest thy divine (powers), O Agni! Unbend the strong (bows) of those who incite demons (against us)<sup>1</sup>. Crush all enemies, be they relations or strangers.

6. He knows thy favour, O youngest one, who makes a way for a sacred speech like this. Mayst thou beam forth to his doors all auspicious days and the wealth and the splendour of the niggard.

7. Let him, O Agni, be fortunate and blessed with good rain, who longs to gladden thee with

constant offerings and hymns through his life in his house. May such longing ever bring auspicious days to him.

8. I praise thy favour ; it resounded here. May this song (which is like) a favourite wife, awaken for thee<sup>1</sup>. Let us brighten thee, being rich in horses and chariots. Mayst thou maintain our knightly power day by day.

9. May (the worshipper) here frequently of his own accord approach thee, O (god) who shinest in darkness<sup>1</sup>, resplendent day by day. Let us worship thee sporting and joyous, surpassing the splendour of (other) people.

10. Whoever, rich in horses and rich in gold, approaches thee, O Agni, with his chariot full of wealth—thou art the protector and the friend of him who always delights in showing thee hospitality.

11. Through my kinship (with thee) I break down the great (foes) by my words<sup>1</sup>. That (kinship) has come down to me from my father Gotama. Be thou attentive to this our word, O youngest, highly wise Hotri, as the friend of our house.

12. May those guardians of thine, infallible Agni, sitting down together protect us, the never sleeping, onward-pressing, kind, unwearied ones, who keep off the wolf, who never tire.

13<sup>1</sup>. Thy guardians, O Agni, who seeing have saved the blind son of Mamatâ from distress—He the possessor of all wealth has saved them who have done good deeds. The impostors, though trying to deceive, could not deceive.

14. In thy companionship we dwell, protected by thee. Under thy guidance let us acquire gain. Accomplish both praises<sup>1</sup>, O (thou who art the)

truth! Do so by thy present power, O fearless one!

15. May we worship thee, O Agni, with this log of wood. Accept the hymn of praise which we recite. Burn down those who curse us, the sorcerers. Protect us, O (god) who art great like Mitra, from guile, from revilement, and from disgrace.

### NOTES.

The hymn is addressed to Agni Rakshohan. The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verses 1-15=TS. I, 2, 14, 1-6; MS. IV, 11, 5. Verses 1-5=VS. XIII, 9-13; MS. II, 7, 15.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On *ibhena*, cf. Pischel-Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, p. xv.

**Note 2.** The meaning of *drûnânáḥ*, which evidently should be pronounced *drunânáḥ* (H. O., *Prolegomena*, p. 478), is uncertain. This verb is stated to occur still in one other passage, *Maitr. Samh.* II, 4, 2. *tad ya evam vidvânt surâm pibati na hainam drûnâti* (*drunâti*, two MSS.). But should we not read there *hruṇâti*? [And possibly in our passage, as Prof. Max Muller observes, *hrûnânáḥ*?]

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On *guhvâ*, see Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 113. Wherever butter is poured out with the ladle, the flames arise.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The third *Pâda* is identical with X, 116, 5 b.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Or 'resound to thee' (*sám garetā*). Cf. above, 3, 15. Shall we read, in consideration of this parallel

passage, sám devávâtâ garatâm iyám gíh (' may this song beloved by the gods resound ' or ' awaken ')?

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** On dóshâvastaḥ, see above, I, 1, 7, note 1.

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** I have taken maháḥ as acc. plural. If it is gen. singular, the translation will be : ' Through my kinship with the great (Agni) I break down (my foes) by my words.'

**Verse 13.**

**Note 1.** This verse is identical with I, 147, 3. See the notes there. The original place of this verse seems to be in the first *Mandala*, because it mentions Mâmateya.

**Verse 14.**

**Note 1.** Probably the praise or song of the gods and of men. See vol. xxxii, p. 439.

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## MANDALA IV, HYMN 5.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 1-3.

1. How may we unanimously offer mighty light<sup>1</sup> to bountiful Agni Vaisvânara? With his mighty perfect growth he supports the high bank<sup>2</sup> like a pillar.

2. Do not reproach Him, the self-dependent one, who has given this bounty to me, the god to the mortal, the clever one to the simple, the wise immortal, the most manly, restless<sup>1</sup> Agni Vaisvânara.

3. Agni, the sharp-pointed, the mighty bull with thousandfold sperm, has proclaimed to me the great, doubly-powerful<sup>1</sup> Sâman, the prayer, having found, as it were, the hidden track of a cow<sup>2</sup>.

4. May Agni, he who is rich in wealth, whose teeth are sharp, consume with his hottest flames those who violate the laws founded by Varuṇa, the beloved, firm (laws) of attentive Mitra.

5<sup>1</sup>. They who roam about like brotherless girls<sup>2</sup>, of evil conduct like women who deceive their husbands, being wicked, sinful, and untrue—they have created for themselves this deep place<sup>3</sup>.

6. On me, however small, but innocent, thou, O purifying Agni, hast fiercely placed this mighty, deep, vigorous prayer, like a heavy burden, this *Prishtha*<sup>1</sup>, consisting of seven elements<sup>2</sup>.

7. Let our prayer which purifies Him, through the power of mind (inherent in it), reach Him who is the common (property of all men) alike, the good (name?) of *Prisni* on the skin of the herbs, on the summit of the . . .<sup>1</sup>.

8. What should be openly uttered by me of this speech? They secretly speak of that which is hidden<sup>1</sup>. When they have uncovered, as it were, the water of the cows<sup>2</sup>, he guards the beloved summit of the . . .<sup>3</sup>, the footstep of the bird<sup>4</sup>.

9. He has found in secret that great face of the great ones which the bright cow accompanied<sup>1</sup>, the ancient (face) shining in the abode of *Rīta*, the quickly running, quickly moving.

10. And resplendent near his parents (Heaven and Earth), in their presence, he thought of the secret, good (name?) of *Prisni*. The tongue of the manly, forward-bent flame (seized) that which was near at hand in the highest abode of the mother, the cow<sup>1</sup>.

11. I speak, when being asked, *Rīta* (i.e. truth), out of reverence (for Agni, or for the gods), out of hope<sup>1</sup> placed in thee, O *Gâtavedas*, as I am here<sup>2</sup>. Thou rulest over all this wealth whatever (dwells) in heaven and earth.

12. Which of this wealth is ours, what treasure? Mayst thou who knowest it declare to us (that treasure), O *Gâtavedas*! What is the highest (aim) of this our way, is hidden. We have not come scolding to an empty (?)<sup>1</sup> place.

13<sup>1</sup>. What is the limit, what the objects? What pleasant (wealth) may we obtain as swift (horses gain) the prize? When will the Dawns, the divine consorts of the immortal, expand over us with the sun's splendour?

14. And what do those insatiable ones here say, O Agni, with their sapless, feeble, weak speech that has to be listened to? Let them unarmed fall into nothingness.



15. The face of this kindled, manly Vasu has shone gloriously in the house. Clothed in brilliancy, with his shape beautiful to behold, the bountiful has shone like a house<sup>1</sup> with its wealth.

### NOTES.

The hymn is addressed to Vaisvánara. The same *Rishi* and metre.—No verse occurs in the other *Saṃhitās*.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Cf. especially I, 45, 8 (above, p. 42). *brhát bhā́ḥ bíbhṛatáḥ haviḥ*.

**Note 2.** Cf. vol. xxxii, p. 93 (I, 38, 11, note 2).

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** See above, I, 36, 1, note 2.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** *Dvibárhâḥ* is neuter. See Lanman, p. 560; Joh. Schmidt, *Pluralbildungen der Indogermanischen Neutra*, p. 132.

**Note 2.** Agni has discovered the *Sáman* which he proclaims to the mortal, like the track of a lost cow.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** See H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 539.

**Note 2.** *Abhrátáraḥ* cannot be accusative plural fem., as Zimmer (*Altindisches Leben*, p. 419) seems to take it. The correct interpretation has been given by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, p. 299.

**Note 3.** I.e. hell.

#### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** In the younger Vedic ritual certain *Stotras* are technically designated as *prishṭā* or 'backs' of the liturgies

(see, for instance, Weber, *Indische Studien*, X, 385). Does the word stand here in the same sense? Or should we correct *préshzham*?

**Note 2.** The seven tones of the scale?

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** This passage is obscure. The text runs thus: *sasasya kárman ádhi káru prísneḥ ágre rupáḥ árupitam (árupitam Samhitâpâtha) gábâru*. As to the first words, see III, 5, 6. To *káru* possibly a noun like *nâma* should be supplied (cf. below, verse 10). The last Pâda (cf. above, III, 5, 5, note 1) is simply untranslatable.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** Of the milk alluded to in the third Pâda?—On *nirūk*, cf. Lanman, p. 436; Joh. Schmidt, *Pluralbildungen der Indogerm. Neutra*, p. 397.

**Note 2.** The water of the cows is the milk, cf. X, 12, 3. Roth (*Zeitschr. der D. Morgenl. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 682): *als sie den Schatz der Kuhe entdeckt hatten (vâr iva=vâram iva)*.

**Note 3.** *Rupáḥ ágram*.

**Note 4.** Comp. above, III, 5, 5 with note 1; III, 5, 6, note 2.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** The sun, the face of the great gods (cf. I, 115, 1), accompanied by the dawn?

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** Is the meaning of all this that Agni, shining on the altar between heaven and earth, desires, and consumes with his flames, the oblation of butter which has its home in the udder of the cow?

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** On *ârásâ*, see Lanman, p. 492 seq.; Bartholomae *Indogermanische Forschungen*, I, 182 seq.; Bechtel, *Haupt-*

probleme der Indogerm. Lautlehre. p. 262. This noun is not to be derived from the root *sās*. but from *sams*.

**Note 2.** Compare I, 79. 2 (with note 3).

**Verse 12.**

**Note 1.** Comp. X, 108, 7, where the *Pavis* say to Saramá : réku padám álakam á gagantha ('the place is empty (?) : thou hast come in vain').

**Verse 13.**

**Note 1.** This verse has been treated of by Pischel, Ved. Studien, I, 306.

**Verse 15.**

**Note 1.** On this comparison, see Hirzel, Gleichnisse und Metaphern im Rigveda, p. 102 seq.

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 6.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÁYA 5, VARGA 4-5.

1. Stand upright for us, O Agni, *Hotri* of the sacrifice, the best performer of sacrifices among the gods. For thou art the master of every thought; thou promotest the worshipper's prayer.

2. The unerring *Hotri* has sat down among the people, joy-giving Agni, the wise one at the sacrifices<sup>1</sup>. Like *Savitrī* he has sent his light upward. Like a builder he has reared his smoke up to the sky.

3<sup>1</sup>. (The ladle) glowing, filled with gifts, with butter, is stretched forth. From left to right (does Agni move) choosing the divine people. Upright (stands) the (sacrificial) post like a new-born foal<sup>2</sup>; well-placed, well-established it anoints the victims<sup>3</sup>.

4. After the sacrificial grass has been spread and the fire kindled, the delighted *Adhvaryu* has stationed himself upright. Agni, the *Hotri*, chosen from of old, goes round thrice, like a shepherd.

5. As *Hotri*, measuredly running, Agni, the joy-giving, sweet-tongued, the righteous, goes around by his own might. His flames run forward like race-horses; all beings are afraid when he has shone forth.

6. Beautiful, O fair-faced Agni, is thy aspect, who art terrible and manifold; pleasant (it is). As they have not hindered thy light by darkness, no bespatterers have left stains on thy body.

7. He whose mother (?)<sup>1</sup> has not been hindered from giving birth, nor his father and mother when-

ever they were incited (?)<sup>2</sup>: this Agni, the purifier, well-established like Mitra<sup>3</sup>, has shone among the tribes of men,—

8. Agni, whom the twice-five sisters<sup>1</sup>, dwelling together, have engendered among the human tribes, who awakes at dawn, who is bright like an elephant's (?)<sup>2</sup> tooth, whose mouth is beautiful, who is sharp like an axe.

9<sup>1</sup>. Agni, those golden horses of thine swimming in ghee, the red ones which go straight forward, the fleet ones, the brilliant, manly, wonderful horses, puissant stallions, have called hither the divine people.

10. Those victorious, never-tiring<sup>1</sup>, fierce flames of thine, O Agni, which move about, hasten<sup>2</sup> to their goal like hawks; they roar mightily like the host of the Maruts.

11<sup>1</sup>. (This) hymn has been produced for thee, O Agni, when thou wert kindled. May (the priest) recite the litany; mayst thou distribute (treasures) to him who sacrifices. Men have set down Agni as the *Hotri*, the *Usigs*, adoring (Him), the praise of *Âyu*<sup>2</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 6=TS. IV, 3, 13, 1.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The text has *vidátheshu*. Cf. above, I, 31, 6 note.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** With the first hemistich compare above, III, 19, 2. See also VI, 63, 4.

**Note 2.** On *akrá*, see Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 168.

**Note 3.** The meaning seems to be that the sacrificial post, which has been anointed itself, imparts ointment to the victim tied to it.

#### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The meaning of *sātu* is uncertain. Boehtlingk-Roth give 'receptaculum.' Joh. Schmidt (*Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXV, p. 29, cf. Hubschmann, *Indogerm. Vocalsystem*, p. 75) translates 'Mutterleib,' and connects the word with *strī*. If 'womb' is right, it seems to be the womb from which Agni was born.

**Note 2.** Does this *isháu* belong to *ish*, 'to incite,' or to *ish*, 'to wish'? 'Whenever he (Agni) wishes.' M. M.

**Note 3.** On the well-established *Mitra*, comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 186, note 1.

#### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** The ten sisters of course are the fingers.

**Note 2.** In translating *athar̥yāh ná dántam* I have followed the opinion of Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, I, 99) on the meaning of *athar̥i*, though his theory is very doubtful.

#### Verse 9.

**Note 1.** With this description of Agni's horses, comp. above, IV, 2, 2. 3.

#### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** On *ayása*, cf. above, III, 18, 2, note 1.

**Note 2.** See Geldner, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXVII, 234.

#### Verse 11.

**Note 1.** The second hemistich of this verse is nearly identical with V, 3, 4.

**Note 2.** Cf. *nárāsaṃsa*, vol xxxii, p. 439.

MANDALA IV, HYMN 7.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 6-7.

1. This (Agni) has been established here as the first by the establishers, the *Hotri*, the best sacrificer who should be magnified at the sacrifices, whom *Apnavâna* and the *Bhrîgu*s have made shine, brilliant in the woods, spreading to every house.

2. Agni! When will the splendour of thee, the god, appear in the right way? For verily the mortals have seized thee who shouldst be magnified in the houses.

3. Seeing the righteous, wise one, like the heaven with the stars, who produces joy at all sacrifices, from house to house—

4. The quick messenger of *Vivasvat* who rules over all human tribes: Him the *Âyus* have brought hither to every house, the light, him who belongs to the *Bhrîgu*s.

5. Him the knowing one they have set down in the right way as the *Hotri*, the gay one with his purifying flames, the best sacrificer with his seven (forms<sup>1</sup>)—

6. Him who is enveloped in many mothers, in the wood<sup>1</sup>, who does not rest thereon (?)<sup>2</sup>, who is brilliant, though hidden in secret, easily to be found, and striving for all that is desired.

7. When the gods rejoiced in the . . . of the herbs<sup>1</sup>, in that udder<sup>2</sup>, in the foundation of *Rîta*<sup>3</sup>, the great Agni, to whom offerings are made with adoration, the righteous one, always approached eagerly for the sake of sacrifice.

8<sup>1</sup>. Thou, the knowing one, hast eagerly performed the messengership of the sacrifice, looking over both ends, over the two worlds. Thou goest as a messenger, chosen from of old, thou who knowest best the ascents to heaven.

9. Thy path is black. Light is before thee, the red one. Thy flame is speedy. This is one of the wonders : when the virgin conceives (thee as her) child<sup>1</sup>, thou becomest a messenger, as soon as thou art born.

10. As soon as he is born, his strength shows itself, when the wind blows upon his flame. He turns his sharp tongue among the dry brushwood. Even solid food he tears to pieces with his teeth.

11. When he thirstily has grown strong by thirsty food<sup>1</sup>, restless Agni appoints a thirsty messenger. Consuming (the wood) he follows the . . .<sup>2</sup> of the wind. He seems to drive forward a quick horse ; the racer speeds along.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. The metre is *Gagatî* in verse 1, *Anushûb* in verses 2-6, *Trishûb* in verses 7-11.—Verse 1=VS. III, 15; XV, 26; XXXIII, 6; TS. I, 5, 5, 1; MS. I, 5, 1.

### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The seven flames or tongues of Agni? The seven *Hotris*? The seven *Ratnas*?

### Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Cf. IX, 107, 18. *pâri góbhiḥ úttaraḥ sīdan vāneshu avyata.*



**Note 2.** Possibly we might conjecture áśritam, 'who rests thereon.'

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** On sasásya, cf. above, III, 5, 6, note 2. Víyutā seems to be a locative standing parallel with the locative ūdhan. We have here sasásya víyutā . . . rításya dháman, quite as in V, 21, 4 the two accusatives rításya yónim and sasásya yónim stand parallel. The meaning of víyutā, however, seems to me quite uncertain. Is it an action-noun derived from vi-yu, 'to separate,' 'to keep off,' or from (vi-) vá. 'to weave'? Professor Max Müller proposes: 'at the removal of the grass or tinder in which the spark is kept.'

**Note 2.** sásmin ūdhan; cf. below, 10, 8.

**Note 3.** Cf. above, I, 147, 1.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** With this verse, compare below, hymn 8, verse 4.

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** The wood, the child of which is Agni.

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** I take ánnâ here as an instrumental.—Compare with our passage VII, 3. 4. trishú yát ánnâ samávrikta gámbhaiḥ; X, 79, 5. yáḥ asmai ánnam trishú ádádhati; X, 91, 7. trishú yát ánnâ vévishat vitíshatase; X, 113, 8. agníḥ ná gámbhaiḥ trishú ánnam ávayat.

**Note 2.** meḥim; cf. above, III, 26, 9.

# MANDALA IV, HYMN 8.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÁYA 5, VARGA 8.

1. I press on for you with my prayer to the all-possessing messenger, the immortal bearer of offerings, the best sacrificer.

2. He, the great one, knows indeed the place of wealth<sup>1</sup>, the ascent to heaven; may he, (therefore,) conduct the gods hither.

3. He, the god, knows how to direct the gods for the righteous (worshipper), in his house. He gives (us) wealth dear (to us).

4. He is the Hotri; he who knows the office of a messenger, goes to and fro (between men and gods), knowing the ascent to heaven.

5. May we be of those who have worshipped Agni with the gift of offerings, who cause him to thrive and kindle him.

6. The men who have brought worship to Agni, are renowned as successful by wealth and by powerful offspring.

7. May much-desired wealth come to us day by day; may gains arise among us.

8. He (Agni), the priest of the tribes, (the priest) of men, pierces (all hostile powers) by his might as with a tossing<sup>1</sup> (bow).

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. The metre is Gâyatrî.—Verse 1 = SV.  
I, 12; MS. II, 13, 5.

## Verse 2.

Note 1. Comp. Pischel, Ved. Studien, II, 118.

## Verse 8.

Note 1. Kshiprá evidently is an instrumental. Cf. kshi  
práadhanvan, kshipréshu, kshipréṇa dhánvanâ, II, 24, 8.

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 9.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 9.

1. Agni, have mercy! Thou art great, who hast come to this pious man to sit down on the sacrificial grass.

2. He who cannot be deceived, the zealous, the immortal has among men become the messenger of all.

3. He, the joy-giving *Hotri*, is led around the sacred seat at the heaven-aspiring sacrifices. And he sits down as the *Potri* also.

4. Agni sits down also as (the sacrificer's) wife<sup>1</sup> at the sacrifice, and as the master of the house in the house, and as the Brahman<sup>2</sup>.

5. Thou zealously approachest as the *Upavaktri*<sup>1</sup> of the people who perform the sacrificial service, and (thou approachest) the offerings of men.

6. And thou zealously performest the messenger-ship for the man in whose sacrifice thou takest pleasure, in order to bear the mortal's offering (to the gods).

7. Find pleasure<sup>1</sup> in our rites, in our sacrifice, O *Angiras*. Hear our call!

8. May thy unerring chariot, by which thou protectest the worshippers, encompass us from every side.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 1 = SV. I, 23. Verse 8 = VS. III, 36; MS. I, 5, 4. 5. 11.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** 'Wir vermuten: utâgnâ agnir adhware . . . die correctur durfte evident sein.' Ludwig. The same conjecture has been proposed already in 1868 by Prof. Max Muller (Chips, 2nd ed., vol. iii, p. 157). In my opinion the traditional text is correct.

**Note 2.** The Brahman very probably is not the Brahman of the later ritual, but the *Brâhmanâkkhamsin*. See H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 396.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The Upavaktri is identical with the Prasâstri or Maitrâvaruna of the later ritual. H. O., Religion des Veda, p. 390.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** On goshi, cf. Bartholomae, Studien zur Indog. Sprachgeschichte, I, 21.

MANDALA IV, HYMN 10.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 10.

1<sup>1</sup>. O Agni ! May we to-day successfully perform, with thy heedfulness<sup>2</sup>, this praise<sup>3</sup> which touches thy heart, which is like a horse, like auspicious power of the mind.

2. For verily thou, O Agni, hast become the charioteer of auspicious power of the mind, of real ability, and of the mighty *Rita*.

3. Through these our hymns direct thyself hitherwards to us like the sun with its light<sup>1</sup>, O Agni, gracious with all thy faces.

4. May we to-day worship thee, O Agni, praising thee with these songs. Thy roarings thunder like (the thunder) of Heaven.

5. Thy sweetest aspect, O Agni, shines near us for glory's sake, now by day, now by night, like gold.

6. Like purified *ghṛta* is thy stainless body ; (it is) brilliant gold : that (body) of thine has shone<sup>1</sup>, O self-dependent one, like gold.

7. For even a malice which one has committed, thou verily drivest away entirely, O righteous Agni, from the sacrificing mortal<sup>1</sup>.

8. May our friendship, O Agni, our brotherhood with you, the gods, be blessed. This is our navel (i. e. relation) in our seat, in this udder<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. The metre is stated to be Padapañkti (verses 4, 6, 7, Padapañkti or Ushnih; verse 5, Mahâpada-pañkti; verse 8, Ushnih): see on this metre M. M., vol. xxxii. p. xcvi seq.; H. O., Prolegomena, p. 98; Kuhnau, Die Trishubh-Gagati-Familie, p. 234 seq.—Verse 1=SV. I, 434; MS. I, 10, 3. Verses 1-3=SV. II, 1127-1129; VS. XV, 44-46. Verses 1-4=TS. IV, 4, 4, 7. Verse 1, 2, 4=MS. II, 13, 8. Verse 3=MS. IV, 10, 2. Verse 6=TS. II, 2, 12, 7; MS. IV, 12, 4.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The Avasâna in this verse ought to stand before *hridisprîsam*, not after this word, as the traditional text places it. *Ridhyâma*, consequently, cannot be accented.

**Note 2.** Dr. Neisser's opinion on ôha is different (Bezenberger's Beitrage, XVIII, 312).

**Note 3.** I read stômam, which is frequently found as the object of the verb *ridh*, and which in several passages receives the epithet *hridisprîs*.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** On the syntactical form of this comparison, see Bergaigne, Mélanges Renier, p. 95.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Or *roçate*, 'shines'?

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The Avasâna ought to stand before *mártât*. Cf. above, verse 1, note 1.

## Verse 8.

**Note 1.** Cf. above, IV, 7, 7. The meaning seems to be: in this sacrificial place, where the cows give milk.

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 11.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 11.

1. Thy auspicious face, O mighty Agni, shines in the neighbourhood of the sun<sup>1</sup>. Brilliant to see, it is seen even by night. Soft to behold is the food in thy (beautiful) body<sup>2</sup>.

2. O Agni, disclose (wise) thoughts for him who praises thee; (disclose) the opening, when thou, O strong-born, hast been praised with trembling. Grant unto us, O very great one, such a rich prayer as thou with all the gods wilt hold dear, O brilliant one.

3. From thee, O Agni, genius is born, from thee (wise) thoughts, from thee beneficent hymns. From thee comes wealth adorned with heroes<sup>1</sup> to the thus-minded mortal who worships thee.

4. From thee the racer is born that wins booty, whose energy expands round-about<sup>1</sup>, the helpful, of true strength; from thee delightful wealth sent by the gods; from thee, O Agni, the swift and impetuous horse.

5. Thee, O Agni, the pious mortals seek to win by their prayers as the first, thee the god with agreeable speech, O immortal, who drivest away malice, the household god, the lord of the house, the wise one.

6. (Drive) far from us senselessness and anguish; (drive) far all ill-will from him whom thou attendest<sup>1</sup>. Be gracious at evening, Agni, son of strength, to him whom thou, the god, attendest with welfare.



## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. Metre, Trishubh.—Verse 1=TS. IV, 3, 13, 1.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Comp. above, IV, 10, 5. *roḥate upâké*.

**Note 2.** Literally, ‘in thy appearance’ (*rûpé*). Thus the Soma is stated, IX, 16, 6, to purify itself *rûpé avyâye*, literally, ‘in the appearance of the sheep,’ i.e. in the filter made of sheep’s hair.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** See Lanman, p. 560; Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, II, 115.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** On *vîhâyâh*, see V. Henry, *Les livres VIII et IX de l’Atharva-vêda* (1894), p. 40 (AV. VIII, 2, 7).

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** Probably the correct *Pādapâtha* reading would be, as Prof. Bartholomae (*Bezenberger’s Beitrage*, XV, 190) has noticed, *yám nîpási* (cf. *Pāda d*: *yám . . . sâhase*). If *yát* is correct, the translation will be: ‘(drive) far all ill-will when thou protectest (us).’—Bartholomae proposes either to change *asmát* to *asmât*, or to interpret it as an equivalent of *asmât*. It is possible, though in my opinion not very probable, that the text should be changed. The ablative *asmât* very frequently depends on *âré*.

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 12.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 12.

1. May the man who holds the sacrificial ladle and kindles thee, O Agni, who thrice prepares food for thee on this day, victoriously overcome (his foes) through his lustre, wise through the power of thy mind, O *Gâtavedas*.

2<sup>1</sup>. He who toiling brings fuel to thee, doing service to thy, the great (god's) face, O Agni, kindling thee at evening and at dawn—he prospers, obtains wealth, and destroys his enemies.

3. Agni is master of mighty royal power<sup>1</sup>; Agni (is master) of gain, of the highest wealth. He, the youngest, self-dependent (god) in the right way distributes treasures to the mortal worshipper.

4. Whatever sin, O youngest (god), we have committed against thee in thoughtlessness, men as we are<sup>1</sup>, make thou us sinless before Aditi; release us from (every) guilt on all sides, O Agni!

5. Even from great guilt, O Agni, from the prison of gods and of mortals—let us, thy friends, never be harmed; grant luck and weal to kith and kin.

6<sup>1</sup>. As you formerly have released, O Vasus, the buffalo cow bound by the foot, O worshipful gods, thus take away from us this distress. May, O Agni, our life be further prolonged.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre — Verse 4 = TS IV, 7, 15, 6; MS. III, 16, 5. Verse 5 = MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 6 = TS. IV, 7, 15, 7; MS. III, 16, 5; IV, 11, 1.

## Verse 2.

Note 1. With the beginning of this verse, comp. above, IV, 2, 6.

## Verse 3.

Note 1. Comp. Roth, Zeitschr. der D. Morg. Ges., XLVIII, 114.

## Verse 4.

Note 1. Grassmann is right in giving to *purushatrâ* the meaning 'unter den Menschen,' and in observing with reference to our passage: 'wo die Bedeutung "nach Menschenweise" (s. *purushâtâ*) besser passt.' The same is the opinion of Bohtlingk-Roth. No doubt we should read *purushâtâ*; cf. VII, 57, 4 = X, 15, 6. *yât vah āgah purushâtâ kârâma*; IV, 54, 3. *ākittî yât kakrimâ . . . purushatvâtâ*

## Verse 6.

Note 1. This verse is identical with Rig-veda X, 126, 8.

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 13.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 5, VARGA 13.

1. Benevolent Agni has looked on the breaking of the shining dawns, on the bestowal of treasures. Come to the dwelling of the virtuous (mortal), ye Asvins. The god Sûrya rises with his light.

2. The god Savitri has sent his light upward<sup>1</sup>, shaking his banner<sup>2</sup> like a warrior who fights for cows<sup>3</sup>. Varuna and Mitra follow the law, when they make the Sun rise on heaven.

3. Him whom (the gods) dwelling in firm peace, and never losing their object, have created for dispersing the darkness—Him, the Sun, the all-observer, the seven young fallow mares carry forward.

4. With (thy horses) most ready to run thou goest<sup>1</sup> forward, spreading out thy web (of light), removing (from the world) the black cloth (of darkness), O god. The rays of the Sun have shaken<sup>2</sup> the darkness, and have sunk it into the waters like a hide.

5. Unsupported, unattached, spread out downwards-turned—how is it that he<sup>1</sup> does not fall down? By what power of his does he move? Who has seen (that)? Erected as the pillar of Heaven he protects the firmament.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—Verse 4=TB. II, 4, 5, 4.

This hymn and the next evidently form a couple. They have the same number of verses, and are composed in the same metre. They are both addressed to Agni in his matutinal character, or rather to the Asvins, who are invoked to partake of the matutinal oblation (13, 1; 14, 1. 4). The first verse of 13 is quite similar to that of 14; the same may be said of the second verses of the two hymns; the concluding verse of both is identical.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Cf. above, IV, 6, 2.

**Note 2.** Cf. Zend *drafsa*, 'banner.'

**Note 3.** Cf. IV, 40, 2. *sátvā bharishá/ gavishá/*.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The Sun is addressed.

**Note 2.** It is more natural to take *dávidhvata/* as nom. plur. than as gen. sing. (Ludwig)

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The Sun.

## MANDALA IV, HYMN 14.

## ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 14.

1. Agni *Gâtavedas*, the god, has looked on the dawns that shine with all their might<sup>1</sup>. Come hither, O *Nâsatyas*<sup>2</sup>, wide-ruling (gods), on your chariot to this our sacrifice.

2. The god *Savitrî* has sent his shine upward, producing light for the whole world. The Sun, shining with his rays, has filled Heaven and Earth and the air.

3. The red one<sup>1</sup>, carrying hither (bliss)<sup>2</sup>, has come with her light, the great, brilliant one, shining with her rays. *Ushas*, the goddess, awakening (all beings) to welfare, goes along on her well-yoked chariot.

4. May those chariots and horses, most ready to drive, drive you<sup>1</sup> hither at the break of dawn. For these *Somas* are for you<sup>1</sup> that you may drink the honey-drink<sup>2</sup>. Rejoice, O manly ones, at this sacrifice.

5. = IV, 13, 5.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre.—No verse of this hymn occurs in the other *Saṃhitās*. On the parallelism in which IV, 14 stands to IV, 13, see the introductory note on IV, 13.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On *mâhobhiḥ*, see vol. xxxii, p. 196 seq. (I, 165, 5, note 3). Here the word refers to the powerful light of

the dawn, not of Agni, cf. VI, 64, 2. úshaḥ devi rókamânâ máhobhiḥ.

**Note 2.** On the mention of the Násatyas (Asvins) in this connection, compare the introductory note on IV, 13.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The Dawn as before.

**Note 2.** That an object like 'bliss' is to be supplied, is shown by such passages as I, 48, 9. úshaḥ . . . áváhantî bhûri asmábhyam saúbhagam; I, 92, 3. (the Dawns) ísham váhantîḥ sukríte sudánave; I, 113, 15. (the Dawn) áváhantî póshyâ váryâni.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The text has the dual of the pronoun. The Asvins are addressed.

**Note 2.** It is the peculiar character of the Asvins that they drink mádhu; see Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, vol. i, p. 239 seq. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 208, note 4; p. 367, note 2.

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## MANDALA IV, HYMN 15.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 5, VARGA 15-16.

1. Agni, the Hotri, he who is a strong horse, is led around at our sacrifice, the god worshipful among the gods.

2. Agni goes thrice<sup>1</sup> around the sacrifice, like a charioteer, conveying the enjoyment<sup>2</sup> to the gods.

3. Agni, the lord of booty, the sage, has circumambulated the oblations, bestowing treasures on the worshipper.

4. This (is the Agni) who is kindled in the front for Devavâta's son, the *Sriṅgaya*<sup>1</sup>, the brilliant (god), the deceiver of foes.

5. May the strong mortal be the master of this (god), of an Agni like this, with sharp teeth and bountiful.

6<sup>1</sup>. Him they clean day by day like a racer that wins (booty), like (Soma), the red young child of Heaven<sup>2</sup>.

7. When Sahadeva's son, the prince, thought of me with two bay horses<sup>1</sup>, I rose up like one who is called.

8. And immediately I accepted from Sahadeva's son, the prince, those adorable two bay horses which he offered me.

9. May this prince Somaka, Sahadeva's son, live long, for your sake, O divine Asvins!

10. Give long life, O divine Asvins, to this son of Sahadeva, the prince!



## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, Gâyatrî.—Verses 1-3 = TB. III, 6, 4, 1; MS. IV, 13, 4. Verse 3 = SV. I, 30; VS. XI, 25; TS. IV, 1, 2, 5; MS. I, 1, 9.

The first three verses are characterised by the constant allusions to Agni's being carried around, and, in connection therewith, by the frequent repetition of the preposition pári. Probably these verses formed an independent *Triṣa*-hymn, the position of which would be according to the laws of arrangement of the *Samhitâ*; this *Triṣa* seems, consequently, to belong to the original collection of hymns. The verses 4-10, on the other hand, or at least the verses 7-10, would seem to be a later addition; the verses 4-6 can be considered as a *Triṣa* belonging to the original *Samhitâ*, though in this case it is difficult to explain why the verses 7-10, which do not contain any reference to Agni, have been inserted here at the end of the series of Agni hymns. Another argument against the separation of the verses 4-6 from the rest of the *Sûkta* is the mention of the prince *Sriṅgaya* in verse 4: verses 7-10 refer to a prince Somaka Sâhadevya, and we know from the *Aitareya Brâhmana* (VII, 34, cf. *Satapatha Brâhmana* II, 4, 4, 4) that this prince also belonged to the *Sriṅgaya* tribe.

## Verse 2.

Note 1. Cf. above, IV, 6, 4.

Note 2. I.e. the offering which the gods enjoy.

## Verse 4.

Note 1. This *Sriṅgaya* Daivavâta is mentioned also in VI, 27, 7.

## Verse 6.

Note 1. The first Pâda of this verse is identical with the first Pâda of VIII, 102, 12.

**Note 2.** The red young child of Heaven seems to be the Soma. The Soma frequently is called arushá ('red'), and is said to be cleansed by men; in IX, 33, 5; 38, 5, the expression *diváh śíśuḥ* ('the young child of Heaven') is used with regard to him.

**Verse 7.**

**Note 1.** I. e. when he thought of presenting me with the two horses.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 1.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 12-13.

1. Agni has been wakened by the fuel of men, in face of the Dawn who approaches like a milch-cow. His flames stream forward to the sky like quick (birds) that fly up to a branch.

2. The Hotri has been wakened that there may be sacrifice for the gods. Gracious Agni has stood upright in the morning. When he has been kindled, his brilliant stream of flames has been seen. The great god has been released from darkness.

3. When he has wakened the string of the crowd (of worshippers)<sup>1</sup>, the bright Agni anoints himself with bright cows<sup>2</sup>. Then the Dakshinâ is yoked, striving for gain<sup>3</sup>. He who stands upright has, by the sacrificial ladles, sucked her who lies extended<sup>4</sup>.

4. Towards Agni the minds of the pious turn together as (all) eyes (turn) to the sun. When both Dawns of different colour<sup>1</sup> give birth to him, the white racer is born at the beginning of days.

5. For He, the noble one, has been born at the beginning of days, the red one has been laid down in the woods that have been laid down. Agni, the Hotri, the best sacrificer, has sat down, bestowing his seven treasures on every house.

6. Agni, the Hotri, the best sacrificer, sat down in the mother's lap, in the sweet-smelling place, the young sage growing up in many places, the righteous one, the supporter of tribes, and kindled in their midst.

7. They magnify with adorations that priest efficacious at sacrifices, Agni the *Hotri*, who has spread himself over heaven and earth according to *Rita*; they groom (Agni), the own racer (of men), with *Ghrīta*.

8. He who likes to be groomed, is groomed in his own (abode), the house-friend<sup>1</sup>, praised by sages, our auspicious guest, the bull with a thousand horns who has the strength of such a one. O Agni! By this power thou surpasses all other (beings).

9. O Agni! Thou overtakest all other (beings) in one moment (for the sake of him) to whom Thou hast become visible as the fairest one, thou who shouldst be magnified, the wonderful, brilliant one, the beloved guest of human clans.

10. To thee, O youngest (god), the tribes bring tribute, O Agni, from near and far. Behold<sup>1</sup> the grace of the most glorious (god)! Mighty, O Agni, is thy great and glorious shelter.

11. Mount to-day, O shining Agni, the shining car, in the neighbourhood of the worshipful (gods). Knowing the paths, the wide air<sup>1</sup>, bring hither the gods that they may eat the oblation.

12. We have pronounced an adoring speech to the holy sage, to the manly bull. *Gavishṭhīra* adoringly has sent his song of praise to Agni as the gold (i.e. the sun) far-reaching (is sent by the gods upward) to the sky.

## NOTES.

The *Rīshis* are Budha *Ātreya* (cf. verse 1, *ābodhi*) and *Gavishṭhīra* *Ātreya* (cf. verse 12). The metre is *Trishubh*.—Verse 1=SV. I, 73; AV. XIII, 2, 46; VS. XV, 24; TS.

IV, 4, 4, 1. Verses 1-2=MS. II, 13, 7. Verses 1-3=SV. II, 1096-1098. Verse 5=TS. IV, 1, 3, 4. Verse 6=MS. IV, 11, 1; TB. I, 3, 14, 1. Verse 9=TB. II, 4, 7, 10. Verse 10=MS. IV, 11, 4; TB. II, 4, 7, 9. Verse 12=MS. II, 13, 7; TB. IV, 4, 4, 2; VS. XV, 25.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to be : when Agni has set into motion the string (representing the prayers, &c) by which the worshippers tie and instigate him and the other powers of the sacrifice. Cf. IV, 1, 9. *prá tám* (scil. *agním*) *mahyá rasanáyâ nayanti*; IX, 87, 1. *ásvam ná tvâ* (scil. *sómam*) *vâgínam margáyantaḥ ákṣha barhíḥ rasanābhiḥ nayanti*. See also I, 163, 4. 5.

**Note 2.** I.e. with bright *ghṛita*

**Note 3.** The *Dakṣiṇā* or sacrificial gift offered by the *Yagamāna* to the ministrant priests, is represented here as a car which is yoked in the morning. Cf. Bergaigne. *Rel. Védique*, I, 128; III, 283.

**Note 4.** 'He who stands upright' is Agni; 'she who lies extended' seems to be the cow, i.e. the *ghṛita* which Agni sucks by means of the sacrificial ladles.—See also Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 113, from whose interpretation I differ.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** I.e. Night and Dawn.

### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** I cannot adopt the conjectures of Bartholomac (Bezzenger's *Beitrage*, XV, 197) on *své dāmûnâḥ*.

### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** The human worshipper seems to be addressed; the 'most glorious one' is very probably Agni.

### Verse 11.

**Note 1.** *Vidvân*, which may be construed with the genitive or with the accusative, stands here with both cases.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 2.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 8, VARGA 14-15.

1. The young mother carries in secret the boy confined<sup>1</sup>; she does not yield him to the father. People do not see before them his fading<sup>2</sup> face laid down with the Arâti<sup>3</sup>.

2. Who is that boy, O young woman, whom thou, the Peshî<sup>1</sup>, carriest? It is the queen who has borne him. Through many autumns the fruit of the womb has increased. I saw him born when his mother gave birth to him.

3. I saw him the gold-toothed, brilliant-coloured preparing his weapons far from his dwelling-place<sup>1</sup>. After I have offered to him the ambrosia cleared (from all impure mixture)<sup>2</sup>—what may the Indra-less, the hymnless do to me?

4. I saw him, the highly shining (Agni), walking far from his dwelling-place, like (a bull) together with the herd<sup>1</sup>. Those (women) have not held him, for he has been born. The young women become grey<sup>2</sup>.

5. Who have separated my young bull from the cows that<sup>1</sup> had no cow-herd, not even a stranger? May those who have held him, let him loose. May he, the knowing one, lead the cattle towards us.

6. Him, the king of dwellings (?)<sup>1</sup>, the dwelling-place of people, the Arâtis have laid down<sup>2</sup> among men. May the spells of Atri loose him. May the reproachers become reproachable (themselves).

7. Thou hast loosed the bound Sunaḥsepa from

the thousand sacrificial posts ; for he toiled (worshipping thee). Thus, O Agni, loose from us the fetters, O knowing *Hotri*, sitting down here.

8<sup>1</sup>. For thou hast gone away <sup>2</sup> from me, because thou wert angry ; (this) the protector of the laws of the gods<sup>3</sup> has told me. (But) Indra, the knowing one, has looked after thee. Instructed by him, O Agni, I have come hither.

9. Agni shines with mighty light ; he makes all things visible by his greatness. He conquers godless, wicked wiles. He sharpens his two horns in order to pierce the Rakshas.

10. And may the roarings of Agni mount up to the sky, with sharp weapons in order to kill the Rakshas. In his rapture his flames break down (everything) ; the godless hindrances do not hold him back.

11. This song of praise, O strong-born (Agni), I, the priest, have fashioned for thee, as a skilful workman (builds) a chariot<sup>1</sup>. If thou acceptest that (praise), O god Agni, may we conquer thereby waters together with the sun.

12. May the bull<sup>1</sup> with mighty neck, grown strong, with no foe to resist him, get together the niggard's wealth. Thus the immortal (gods) have spoken to this Agni : may he grant protection to the man who has spread the Barhis ; may he grant protection to the man who brings offerings.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* of verses 1, 3-8, 10-12 is Kumâra Âtreya, or *Vriśa Gâna* ; or both are the *Rishis* of these verses. Of the verses 2 and 9 *Vriśa* alone is the *Rishi*. The metre is

Trishṭubh (verse 12, Sakvarī).—Verse 9=AV. VIII, 3, 24. Verses 9, 10=TS. I, 2, 14, 7. Verse 11=TB. II, 4, 7, 4.

A part of this hymn is very obscure. I do not think, as does Prof. Geldner (*Festgruss an Roth*, 192), that the story of the *Sātyāyanakam* (see *Sāyana's* commentary, and compare *Pañkavimsa Brāhmaṇa* XIII 3, 12), of the Purohita *Vriśa*, who drives with the king on the royal chariot and kills a boy, throws any real light on the difficult points of the hymn. Nor does it seem to me that, as is the opinion of Prof. Hillebrandt (*Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft*, XXXIII, 248 seq.), the first six verses, which Hillebrandt considers as an independent hymn, contain a description of how the fire which they try to produce by the attrition of the *Araṇis*, does not appear. In my opinion the hymn—which is really one hymn as the tradition gives it—is a prayer of a person who suffers, who feels himself bound by the fetters of distress (verse 7) and persecuted by the power of Rakshas (verses 9, 10). Agni, formerly resplendent, has decayed and has forsaken him: may Agni be restored to his former might (verse 6), and may we ourselves be released from all distress (verse 7, &c.). Possibly the hymn is connected with the rite of *Punarādheya*, where the sacrificial fire which has brought no luck to the sacrificer, is extinguished, and after an interval a new fire is established (*H.O., Religion des Veda*, p. 353). There may of course be other special points, beyond the reach of our conjectures, which, if known, would elucidate several of the obscure allusions so frequent in the first verses of the hymn.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The boy very probably is Agni.—With the words *sámubdham gúhâ bibharti*, cf. I, 158, 5. *súsamubdham ava-ádhu*⁹

**Note 2.** Not without hesitation I translate *minát* as if it were the middle *minánám*. Possibly the word means: 'which violates (the ordinances),' i.e. which does not shine and bring luck to men as it usually does. *Ná* seems, as it



usually does (cf. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 543), to belong to the whole clause, and not to *minát*.

**Note 3.** Bohtlingk-Roth and Grassmann conjecture *aratnáu*; Hillebrandt, *arâtáu*; Geldner (*Festgruss an Roth*, 192), *árâtau*. Geldner seems to be right (cf. verse 6), though it will scarcely be possible to determine what concrete being was here thought of. Geldner says, 'Gemeint ist die *Pisâkikâ*, welche die Gluth des Feuers entführt hat;' but, as has already been observed, I do not think that this traditional story on the meaning of our hymn is of any real value.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The meaning of *Peshî* is unknown. The word seems anyhow to describe the wrong mother as low or contemptible. *Agni* is degraded by sojourning with her, while his proper nature is glorious, for he is the queen's son.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** *Agni* has forsaken his proper dwelling.

**Note 2.** On *viprîkvat*, cf. *Taitt. Samhitâ* III, 1, 6, 2. *yunâgmi tistrâh viprîkâh sûryasya te*; *Vâg. Samhitâ* IX, 4 *samprîkau sthâh sám mâ bhadréna prîñktam*; *viprîkau sthâh ví mâ pâpmânâ prîñktam*. *Vi-prik* seems to mean, consequently, 'to free something from an admixture,' and *amrîtam viprîkvat* seems to be ambrosia in which dwells the power of getting free from bad admixtures. Thus in the passage quoted from the *Taitt Samhitâ* the *Sun* is referred to as thrice cleared from all impure elements. It is quite uncertain whether the expression used here refers or not to the myth of the churning of the ocean (Geldner, loc. cit.), and I do not think that we should translate *amrîtam viprîkvat*, as Geldner does, 'das was sich als Nektar ausscheidet.'

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** I read with Bohtlingk-Roth *sumádyûtham*.

**Note 2.** The young women seem to be hostile beings of

the same kind as the young woman mentioned in verse 2. They try to seize Agni, but he has been born already; his fiery, unassailable nature has been formed. I do not pretend to know what it means that then those female foes become grey with age. 'I think they are the Dawns who hold Agni in the dark; but when he escapes and is actually born, they, the Dawns, become grey.' M. M.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** The relative pronoun *yéshâm* seems to refer both to the bull (*maryakám*) and to the cows (*góbhih*). The bull probably is Agni who has been separated from the cows, i.e. the oblations, prayers, &c. (?) 'Possibly the bull Agni, the rising sun, has been separated from the cows, the clouds or dawns.' M. M.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** *Vasám ráġânam*. I cannot follow the interpretation of Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 210.

**Note 2.** Or *ní daduġ*, 'they have bound him'? Cf. *áva srigantu* in the third Páda, and *níditam* in verse 7.

**Verse 8.**

**Note 1.** The whole verse is nearly identical with X, 32, 6.

**Note 2.** I consider *aíyeġ* (cf. Bartholomae, *Arische Forschungen*, II, 72, 76; *Studien zur Indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte*, I, 21) as 2nd sing. pluperfect of the root *i*.

**Note 3.** *Varuza*?

**Verse 11.**

**Note 1.** With the second Páda compare I, 130, 6; V, 29, 15.

**Verse 12.**

**Note 1.** The bull of course is Agni.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 3.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 8, VARGA 16-17.

1. Thou, O Agni, art Varuṇa, when born; thou becomest Mitra when kindled. In thee, O son of strength, the Visvedevâs (dwell). Thou art Indra for the mortal worshipper.

2. Thou becomest Aryaman when thou bearest <sup>1</sup> the secret name of the maidens, O self-dependent one. They anoint (thee) with cows <sup>2</sup> like the well-established Mitra <sup>3</sup>, when thou makest husband and wife one-minded.

3. For thy glory the Maruts have cleansed themselves <sup>1</sup>, who are thy fair and brilliant offspring, O Rudra <sup>2</sup>! The footprint of Viṣṇu which is put down in the highest place: therewith thou protectest the secret name of the cows.

4. By thy beauty, O god, the gods are beautiful to behold <sup>1</sup>. Assuming many (powers or goods) they attached themselves to immortality. Men have set down Agni as the Hotṛi, the Usigs, honouring (him), the praise of Âyu <sup>2</sup>.

5. There is no (other) Hotṛi before thee, a better sacrificer <sup>1</sup>; no one surpasses thee, O self-dependent one, by wisdom. And that house of which thou art the guest, he <sup>2</sup>, O god, will overcome the mortals by his sacrifice.

6. May we overcome the mortals, O Agni, protected by thee, striving for wealth, awaking (thee) with offerings; may we (overcome mortals) in the contest, in the distribution <sup>1</sup> of days; may we (overcome them) by wealth, O son of strength!

7. If a man should turn upon us sin or guilt, bring ye the evil on him who pronounces evil spells (against us). Destroy, O knowing one, such a curse, O Agni, (of a man) who injures us by falsehood.

8. Thee, O god, the ancient (mortals) have made their messenger at the break of this (dawn), and have sacrificed with their oblations, when thou goest along, O Agni, in the abode of wealth, a god kindled by the mortals and by the Vasus.

9. Protect the father—drive away (evil) as the knowing one—(the father) who is considered<sup>1</sup> as thy son, O son of strength<sup>2</sup>. When, O sapient (Agni), wilt thou look upon us? When wilt thou, who knowest *Rita*, requite (human deeds)?

10. The father<sup>1</sup> adoring gives many names to thee, O Vasu, if thou shouldst take pleasure therein. Will not Agni, delighting in his divine power, grant us his favour, he who has grown strong?

11. Thou indeed, O Agni, youngest one, bringest thy praiser across all dangers. Thieves have been seen and deceitful men; dishonest people have come with unknown designs.

12. These our processions have been directed towards thee. Yes, to thee, the Vasu, this guilt has been confessed. Verily this Agni, grown strong, will never surrender us to the curse nor to him who does harm to us.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Vasusruta Âtreya; the metre is Trishubh.—No verse of this hymn occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** I think that we must read *bîbharshi*.

**Note 2.** I.e. with butter.

**Note 3.** On Mitra as the god of alliances, and the anointing of Mitra—possibly of an object that represents Mitra—see H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 186, note 1. Cf. also Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 92 seq.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** I.e. they have adorned themselves. Cf. VII, 39, 3. *urāv antárikṣhe margayanta subhrāḥ*.

**Note 2.** Rudra of course is here a name of Agni.

**Verse 4.**

**Note 1.** *Sudrīsaḥ*, which I have translated as nom. plur., may also be understood as gen. sing.: 'by thy beauty, who art beautiful to behold, O god, the gods, assuming, &c.'

**Note 2.** Cf. *Narāsaṃsa*.—This hemistich is nearly identical with IV, 6, 11.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** Comp. above, III, 17, 5.

**Note 2.** The construction is rather free.

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1.** *Vidátheshu áhnām*: cf. above, I, 31, 6, note 2 (p. 26 seq.).

**Verse 9.**

**Note 1.** See Neisser, *Bezzenberger's Beiträge*, XVIII, 310.

**Note 2.** Bergaigne (*Religion Védique*, II, 103) proposes to read *yodhi* without accent and to derive it, as Delbruck does, from *yu* (not from *yudh*); he translates the first hemistich: 'Protège-nous, écarte le père qui passe pour ton fils.' I think that he is right as to the verb *yu*, but that the accent of *yódhi* is correct; the words *yódhi vidván* form a parenthesis. Agni is invoked to protect the father of the sacrificing tribe (comp. verse 10), or the father of

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Agni himself, i.e. the sacrificer or the priest, who is himself considered, at the same time, as the son of Agni (see Bergaigne, I, 37 seq. ; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 167).

**Verse 10.**

**Note 1.** 'The father' may either be the father spoken of in verse 9 (see verse 9, note 2). Or the word may refer to Agni: 'He who adores thee, gives many names to thee, if thou, the father, O Vasu, &c.'

## MANDALA V, HYMN 4.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYÂYA 8, VARGA 18-19.

1. Thee, O Agni, the treasure-lord of treasures, I gladden at the sacrifices, O king! May we, striving for gain, conquer gain through thee; may we overcome the hostilities of mortals.

2. Agni, the bearer of oblations, our ever-young father, is mighty, brilliant, beautiful to behold among us. Shine (on us) food with a good household<sup>1</sup>. Turn all glory towards us<sup>2</sup>.

3. Establish Agni as the Hotrî, the sage of the clans, the lord of human clans, the bright purifier, whose back is covered with ghee, the omniscient. May he obtain the best goods (for us) among the gods.

4. Enjoy thyself, O Agni, joined with Iâ, uniting thyself with the rays of the sun. Enjoy our fuel, O Gâtavedas, and bring the gods hither that they may eat our offerings.

5. Welcome, as our household-god and the guest in our dwelling, come to this our sacrifice as the knowing one. Dispelling, O Agni, all (hostile) attempts, bring to us the possessions of those who are at enmity with us.

6. Drive away the Dasyu with thy weapon, creating strength for thy own body. When thou bringest the gods across (to us), O son of strength, then, O manliest Agni, protect us in (our striving for) gain.

7. May we worship thee, O Agni, with hymns, with offerings, O purifier with glorious light. Stir for us wealth with all goods; bestow on us all riches!

8. Enjoy, O Agni, our sacrifice, our offering, O son of strength who dwellest in three abodes. May we be well-doers before the gods. Protect us with thy thrice-protecting shelter.

9. Bring us across all difficulties and dangers, O *Gâtavedas*, as with a boat across a river. Agni, being praised with adoration as (thou hast been praised) by Atri, be a protector of our bodies.

10. When I, the mortal, call thee, the immortal, thinking of thee with humble mind<sup>1</sup>, bestow glory on us, O *Gâtavedas*; may I attain immortality, O Agni, with my offspring.

11. The well-doer to whom thou, O Agni *Gâtavedas*, createst pleasant freedom, will happily attain wealth with horses and sons, with valiant men and cows.

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi* and metre.—Verse 1=TS. I, 4, 46, 2. Verse 2=TS. III, 4, 11, 1; MS. IV, 12, 6; 14, 15. Verse 5=AV. VII, 73, 9; TB. II, 4, 1, 1; MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 9=TB. II, 4, 1, 5; TÂ. X, 2, 1; MS. IV, 10, 1. Verses 10, 11=TS. I, 4, 46, 1.

### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** According to the traditional text, *su-gârhapatyâh* must be an epithet of *îsha*. But the conjecture of Bohtlingk-Roth, *su-gârhapatyâh*, has great probability: 'as the good protector of our household, shine food on us.' Cf. AV. XII, 2, 45=TB. I, 2, 1, 20.

**Note 2.** The second hemistich is nearly identical with III, 54, 22

### Verse 10.

**Note 1.** See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 221.



## MANDALA V, HYMN 5.

ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 20-21.

## ĀPRÎ HYMN.

1. Sacrifice sharp *ghṛita* to the well-kindled light, to Agni *Gâtavedas*.

2. May the unbeguiled *Narâsamśa* make this sacrifice ready; for he is a sage with honey in his hand.

3<sup>1</sup>. Agni, magnified by us, bring hither to our help the bright, beloved Indra, with easy-going chariots.

4. Soft like wool<sup>1</sup> spread thyself (O *Barhis*). The hymns have been sung to thee. Be to us for success, O beautiful (*Barhis*)!

5. O divine, easily passable doors, open yourselves for our protection. Fill the sacrifice (with bliss) further and further!

6. We approach (with prayers) Night and Morning, whose face is beautiful, the increasers of vital strength, the two young mothers of *Rita*.

7. On the wind's flight, magnified, ye two divine *Hotṛis* of man, come hither to this our sacrifice.

8<sup>1</sup>. I<sup>1</sup>, *Sarasvatî*, and *Mahî*, the three comfort-giving goddesses, they who do not fail, shall sit down on the sacrificial grass.

9. Come hither as a friend, *Tvashtṛi*, and mighty in welfare, and also by thyself, protect us in every sacrifice.

10. Where thou knowest, O tree (i. e. sacrificial

post), the secret names of the gods, to that place make the offerings go.

11. Svâhâ to Agni and Varuṇa! Svâhâ to Indra and the Maruts! Svâhâ to the gods for our offering!

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. Metre, Gâyatri.—Verse 1=VS III, 2. Verse 9=TS. III, 1, 11, 2. Verse 10=TB. III, 7, 2, 5.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The first hemistich is identical with I, 142, 4.

### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** On ūṛṇa-mradâḥ, see Lanman, Noun-Inflection, p 560.

### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** This verse is identical with I, 13, 9.

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## MANDALA V, HYMN 6.

## ASHTAKA III, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 22-23.

1. I think of that Agni who is a Vasu, to whom the milch-cows go home, the swift horses (go) home, (our) own racers (go) home. Bring food to thy praisers!

2. He is Agni who is praised as the Vasu, he to whom the milch-cows come together, and the quickly running horses, and the well-born liberal patrons. Bring food to thy praisers!

3. For Agni, dwelling among all tribes, gives a racer to the clan. Agni (gives a racer) that is truly helpful for (winning) wealth<sup>1</sup>: he (the racer) being well cherished, will attain precious gain. Bring food to thy praisers!

4. May we kindle thee<sup>1</sup>, Agni, O god, the brilliant, never ageing, in order that yon highly miraculous fuel of thine<sup>2</sup> may shine in the sky. Bring food to thy praisers!

5. To thee<sup>1</sup>, O Agni, our oblation is offered with a *Rik*, O lord of bright splendour, highly brilliant, wonderful lord of the clan, carrier of oblations! Bring food to thy praisers!

6. Those Agnis make everything precious prosper in the Agnis; they drive forward (precious wealth); they incite it; they speed it hither in the due way<sup>1</sup>. Bring food to thy praisers!

7. Those flames of thine, O Agni, the racers, have boasted mightily—they who with the flight of their

hoofs have made tremble<sup>1</sup> the stables of the cows. Bring food to thy praisers!

8. Bring fresh food with fine dwellings, O Agni, to us, thy praisers! May we be of those who have praised (thee), who have thee as their messenger, house by house. Bring food to thy praisers!

9. Thou warmest in thy mouth, O highly brilliant one, the two (sacrificial) ladles full of butter. And mayst thou fill us (with gifts) at our hymns, O lord of strength! Bring food to thy praisers!

10. Thus<sup>1</sup> they have driven, they have led<sup>2</sup>, Agni in the due way by prayers and sacrifices. May he bestow on us plenty of valiant men, and that plenty of swift horses (wished for)<sup>3</sup>. Bring food to thy praisers!

## NOTES.

The same *Rîshi*. The metre is Pañkti.—Verse 1=SV. I, 425. Verses 1-2=VS. XV, 41, 42; MS. II, 13, 7. Verses 1, 3, 2=SV. II, 1087-1089. Verse 3=TB. III, 11, 6, 4. Verse 4=SV. I, 419; AV. XVIII, 4, 88; MS. II, 13, 7. Verses 4, 5, 9=SV. II, 372-374; TS. IV, 4, 4, 6. Verse 9=VS. XV, 43; TS. II, 2, 12, 7.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** At first sight the conjecture of Bohtlingk-Roth and Grassmann, *rayím*, is very tempting, cf. IX, 12, 9. *rayím* . . . *su-âbhúvam*; X, 122, 3. *rayínâ* . . . *su-âbhúvâ*. I believe, nevertheless, that on closer examination the traditional text will prove correct. *Sá prítá* evidently refers to the racer (*vâgín*) cf. I, 66, 4=69, 5. *vâgí ná prítá* (cf. also X, 101, 7. *prítá ásvân*): then it follows that *su-âbhúvam* also refers to the racer, and *râyé* (cf. I, 100, 16; III, 53, 16) will be quite right.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Te* stands for the accusative ; see Pischel, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenland. Gesellschaft*, XXXV, 715 ; Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 205.

**Note 2.** This refers to the sun. By kindling the sacred fire men make the sun rise. See H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 110.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** The pronoun 'to thee' stands twice, *te* in the first Pâda (where it is repeated from the first Pâda of verse 4, *ā te agne*), and *túbhyam* (or rather *túbhya*) in the fourth Pâda, unless we construe *te haviḥ*.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, II, 127.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** See Gaedicke, *Der Accusativ*, p. 57.

## Verse 10.

**Note 1.** On the nasalization of *evāñ*, cf. H. O., *Prolegomena*, p. 469 seq.

**Note 2.** Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, II, 127) explains *aguḥ* as *agush*, the contrary of *sagṛīsh*. Bartholomae (*Studien zur Indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte*, II, 159, note 2 ; cf. *Indogermanische Forschungen*, III, 108, note 1) conjectures *águr* (= *ágman*) *yamuḥ* : 'sie haben ihn jetzt auf seiner Bahn festgehalten.' I believe, as *Sâyana* does, that this *aguryamuḥ* contains two independent verbs, *aguḥ* and *yamuḥ*, which are quite correct forms of the roots *ag* and *yam* (see Delbruck, *Altindisches Verbum*, p. 65). As to *ag*, cf. VI, 2, 8. *agyáse ágne vâgṛí ná* ; V, 30, 14. *átyaḥ ná vâgṛí raghúḥ agyámānaḥ* ; as to *yam* II, 5, 1. *sakéma vâgṛínaḥ* (i.e. *agnéḥ*) *yámam*. But should not the accent be *yamúḥ* ?

**Note 3.** The fourth Pâda is identical with VIII, 6, 24.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 7.

ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 24-25.

1. O friends, (bring) together your united food and praise to Agni, the strongest (god) of (human) dwellings, the offspring of Vigour, the mighty one—

2. At whose onslaught<sup>1</sup>, wherever it be, men rejoice in the seat of men, whom the worthy ones kindle, whom (human) creatures produce.

3. When we get together the food and the offerings of men, he has grasped, with the strength of his splendour, the rein of *Rīta*.

4. He indeed produces light even by night to him who is afar, when he, the ever-young purifier, destroys the lords of the forest.

5. He at whose officiating (men) pour down the offering of their sweat on the paths—to Him who is noble by his own nature, the worlds have risen as to ridges (of hills)—

6. He whom the mortal has acquired, the much-desired (god), for the refreshment of every one, the sweetener of nourishment, the homestead for the *Āyu*—

7. He indeed, the beast, mows off deserts and habitable land like a mower, the golden-bearded with brilliant teeth, the *Rībhū* of undecaying strength.

8. The bright one for whom (the *ghṛita*) streams (quickly) like an axe<sup>1</sup>, as at (the sacrifice of) Atri. Him the well-bearing mother has born, as soon as<sup>2</sup> she had enjoyed love<sup>3</sup>.

9. He who satisfies thee for refreshment, O Agni

who drinkest butter : mayst thou bestow splendour, renown, and (wise) mind on such mortals<sup>1</sup>.

10. Thus I have seized upon the spirit of Adhrig(?) as upon a head of cattle given by thee<sup>1</sup>. May then Atri, O Agni, overcome the Dasyus who do not give (to the Brahmans); may Isha overcome the men (who do not give).

### NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Isha Âtreya (cf. verse 10); the metre is Anushŭbh (verse 10, Pañkti).—Verse 1=VS. XV, 29; TS. II, 6, 11, 4; IV, 4, 4, 3; MS. IV, 11, 1. Verses 2, 3 =TS. II, 1, 11, 3; MS. IV, 12, 4.

#### Verse 2.

Note 1. Yásya sám-ritau: see I, 127, 3.

#### Verse 8.

Note 1. With the expression svádhitī/iva rīyate (Lanman, Noun-Inflection, p. 375), compare V, 48, 4. rītīm parasó/iva. Of course we must ask: what is the thing that streams so brightly and quickly as an axe moves? The thing in question is stated to stream (rīyate) for Agni now as it did at Atri's sacrifice. The expression 'as at Atri's sacrifice' seems to show that something like prayers or libations is alluded to. The verb rīyate, on the other hand, seems to point either to rivers, or to streams of Soma or of Ghrīta. Thus, considering that Ghrīta is mentioned much more frequently in connection with Agni than Soma, we are led to the conclusion that the poet speaks here of streams of Ghrīta. Should we not for súkī/ read súki, which would be here as in IV, 1, 6; VI, 10, 2; IX, 67, 12, an epithet of Ghrīta? 'He for whom the bright (Ghrīta) streams quickly like an axe.' The origin of the reading

*súkiḥ* may easily be accounted for ; the word was thought to refer to Agni.—Another interpretation of this hemistich has been given by Benfey, *Vedica und Linguistica*, p. 177.

Note 2. *Krâná* : cf. I, 58, 3, note 1 (p. 47).

Note 3. 'Sobald sie den Liebesgenuss erlangt hatte.' Pischel, *Ved. Studien*, I, 71.

#### Verse 9.

Note 1. The first hemistich speaks of the worshipper in the singular, the second in the plural.

#### Verse 10.

Note 1. This hemistich is quite obscure. With manyúm á dade, cf., for instance, X, 48, 2. *dásyubhyaḥ pári nr̥imnám á dade*. *Adhrígaḥ* may be the genitive of a proper name, as I have translated it ; but this is quite doubtful. Was the hymn intended for a charm in which the sacrificer seized a head of cattle which represented the spirit of an enemy, and thus deprived that enemy of his courage ?



## MANDALA V, HYMN 8.

## ASHṬAKA III, ADHYĀYA 8, VARGA 26.

1. Thee, O Agni, the men who love *Rīta* have kindled, the ancient ones thee the ancient, for the sake of bliss, O (god) who art produced by strength; the highly-brilliant, worshipful, in whom all refreshment dwells, the household god, the lord of the house, the chosen.

2. Thee, O Agni, the clans have set down, the ancient guest, the flame-haired lord of the house, with mighty light, with many shapes, the winner of prizes, giving good shelter and good help, who is busy among the decayed (wood) <sup>1</sup>.

3. Thee, O Agni, the human clans magnify, who knowest (the art of sacrificial) libations, who separatest (what was mixed) <sup>1</sup>, the highest bestower of treasures, who, (though) dwelling in secret, O blessed one, (yet) art visible to all, mightily roaring, an excellent sacrificer, shining with ghee.

4. Thee, O Agni, the supporter, we always have praised with our songs and have sat down near thee with adoration. Thus being kindled, O *Aṅgiras*, be pleased with us, as a god through the mortal's brilliant (offering) <sup>1</sup>, with thy glorious splendours.

5. Thou, O Agni, manifold-shaped, bestowest vigour on every house in thy ancient way, O much-praised one! Thou rulest with might over much food. This impetuosity of thine, when thou rushest forward impetuously, is not to be defied.

6. Thee, O Agni, when kindled, O youngest one, the gods have made their messenger and bearer of

oblations. Thee who extendest over wide spaces, who dwellest in ghee, into whom offerings are poured, they have made their eye, impetuous, stirring thoughts.

7. Thee, O Agni, on whom offerings of ghee are poured, (men) desirous of thy favour have kindled from of old with good fuel. Thus, grown strong, increased by the plants, thou spreadest thyself over the terrestrial spaces.

### NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, *Gagati*.—Verse 3=TS. III, 3, 11, 2. Verses 6, 7 = TB. I, 2, 1, 12.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The *Padapāṭha* gives *garat-vīsham*. I prefer this explanation to *gara-dvīsham* ('who hates decay').

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Agni is, in the later ritual, worshipped as 'separator' (*vīviki*), if the sacrificer's fires have become mixed with other fires. See *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa* III, 7, 3, 5; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* XII, 4, 4, 2 (where this very verse is quoted), &c.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** For *yaśāsâ*, Bohtlingk-Roth conjecture *yāśasâ*, which seems to me a *conjectura nimis facilis*. I think that the adjective *yaśāsâ* is right, and that a noun, meaning 'offering' or the like, should be supplied. Cf. above, IV, 1, 16, note 4.

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## MANDALA V, HYMN 9.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 1.

1. Thee, O Agni, the god, mortals bringing offerings magnify. I deem thee the *Gâtavedas*. Carry then the offerings (to the gods) in thy due way.

2. Agni is the *Hotri* of the dwelling where they offer gifts and spread the sacrificial grass, he with whom sacrifices, with whom glorious gains assemble.

3. And he whom the kindling-stick has born, the young one, like a young (calf), the supporter of human clans, Agni the best sacrificer—

4. And thou showest thyself hard to seize like a son of . . .<sup>1</sup>, thou who art a burner of many woods, O Agni, like an animal (that consumes all grass) on a meadow<sup>2</sup>.

5<sup>1</sup>. And he whose smoky<sup>2</sup> flames come together, when Trita in heaven blows upon him like a smelter, sharpens (him) as in smelting (him)<sup>3</sup> . . .

6. May I through thy protection, O Agni, and through the praises of Mitra—may we<sup>1</sup>, like dispellers of malice, overcome the dangers of mortals.

7. Bring this wealth to us, O powerful Agni, to (these our) men. May he<sup>1</sup> give us dwelling; may he<sup>1</sup> give us prosperity; may he<sup>1</sup> help us in winning booty. And help us to grow strong in fights!

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is *Gaya Âtreya* (cf. V, 10, 3); the metre is *Anushûbh* (verses 4 and 7, *Pañkti*).—Verse 1 = TB. II, 4, 1, 4.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Putráh ná hváryāzām*. The meaning of *hvāryā* is conjectural. Cf. on *hvārā*, to which it very probably is related, I, 141, 7, note 1; II, 2, 4, note 1. Does *hvāryā* mean 'serpent,' or a kind of horse (VI, 2, 8. *átyaḥ ná hvāryāḥ śisuḥ*)?

**Note 2.** The last *Pāda* is identical with VI, 2, 9. Considering the occurrence of the word *hvāryā* here and in VI, 2, 8 (see note 1) we cannot believe that this is merely a casual coincidence.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On this verse, compare Neisser, Bezzenberger's *Beitrage*, XX, 40; Macdonell, *Journal Roy. As. Soc.*, 1893, p. 446.

**Note 2.** *Dhūmīnaḥ* may be gen. sing.: 'he whose. the smoky (god's), flames.'

**Note 3.** Ludwig and Neisser (*Bezz. Beitr.*, loc. cit.) regard *dhmâtāri* (*Padap. dhmâtāri*) as a nom. sing. masculine. I think that Geldner (*Vedische Studien*, I, 146, note 1) and Bartholomae (*Indogermanische Forschungen*, I, 496, note 2) are right in explaining it as a locative infinitive. Compare also Johansson, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, XXX, 415; Joh. Schmidt, *Pluralbildungen der Indogermanischen Neutra*, p. 247. Macdonell translates, 'as in a smelting furnace.'

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** The poet, who has begun his sentence in the first person singular ('may I'), goes on in the plural.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** 'He,' i. e. *Agni*, or 'it,' i. e. the wealth?

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## MANDALA V, HYMN 10.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 2.

- 1 Agni, bring us the mightiest splendour, O liberal one<sup>1</sup>! With wealth and plenty cleave a path for us to booty.
2. Thou, O wonderful Agni, (protect) us, through thy power of mind, through the bounteousness of thy strength. Upon thee mysterious power has entered. (Thou art) indeed<sup>1</sup> like worshipful Mitra.
3. Thou, O Agni, increase for our sake the dominion and the prosperity of those liberal givers, (of those) men who have accomplished liberalities (towards us) for our songs of praise.
4. They who adorn prayers for thee, O bright Agni, the givers of horses<sup>1</sup>: those men are powerful in their power, whose glory awakes by itself (shining) more mightily than even the sky<sup>2</sup>.
5. Those shining flames of thine, Agni, go fiercely along, like lightnings (flashing) around the earth, like a thundering chariot bent on victory.
6. Now then, Agni, (come) for our protection, and for the reward of the urgent (worshipper)! May our liberal patrons pass across<sup>1</sup> all regions<sup>2</sup>!
7. Thou, O Agni, Aṅgiras, who hast been praised and who art being praised, bring us, O Hotri, wealth which overpowers (even) skilful men, to thy praisers, and thou shalt be praised by us. And help us to grow strong in fights<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. Metre, Anushṭubh (verses 4, 7, Pañkti).  
—Verse 1=SV. I, 81. The hymn seems to stand parallel with V, 9.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On adhrigo, compare above, III, 21, 4, note 1 (p. 284).

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** *Krânā*: see I, 58, 3, note 1 (p. 47); von Bradke, *Dyâus Asura*, p. 35; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 71.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Sumbhânti āsva-râdhasa*; see X, 21, 2.

**Note 2.** On the ablative dependent on a positive, compare Speijer, *Sanskrit Syntax*, p. 78, and see also Delbruck, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik* (Brugmann), III, 1, 216; Pischel, *Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1884, 509.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** On the use of this infinitive, see Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 416.

**Note 2.** The last Pāda is identical with IV, 37, 7.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** The last words are identical with those of V, 9, 16, 17.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 11.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 3.

1. The guardian of people, the watchful one, Agni, the highly dexterous, has been born, for the sake of new welfare. With *ghṛīta* on his face, with his mighty, heaven-touching (light) he, the bright one, brilliantly shines for the Bharatas.

2. Agni, the beacon of sacrifice, the first Purohita<sup>1</sup> men have kindled in the threefold abode<sup>2</sup>. (Driving) on the same chariot with Indra and with the gods, he, the highly wise *Hotṛī*, has sat down on the Barhis for sacrificing.

3. Though not cleansed, thou art born bright from thy two mothers<sup>1</sup>. Thou hast arisen as the joy-giving sage belonging to Vivasvant<sup>2</sup>. They have strengthened thee by *ghṛīta*, O Agni, into whom oblations are poured. Smoke, reaching the sky, has become thy beacon.

4. May Agni straightway come to our sacrifice. Men carry Agni here and there, house by house. Agni has become the messenger, the carrier of oblations. Choosing Agni they choose a thoughtful (god).

5. For thee, O Agni, is this sweetest speech, for thee this prayer; may this one do thy heart good<sup>1</sup>! The prayers fill thee with power and strengthen thee, like great rivers the Sindhu.

6. Thee, O Agni, who wert hidden, dwelling here and there in every wood, the *Āṅgiras* have discovered<sup>1</sup>. Thus thou art born, produced by attrition, a mighty force. Thee, O *Āṅgiras*, they call the son of strength.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Sutambhara Âtreya, the metre *Gagatî*.—  
Verses 1, 6, 2=SV. II, 257–259; TS. IV, 4, 4, 2–3.  
Verses 1, 6, 5=MS. II, 13, 7. Verses 1, 6=VS. XV,  
27–28. Verse 3=TB. II, 4, 3, 3.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** This Pâda is identical with the first Pâda of X,  
122, 4.

**Note 2.** The three sacrificial fires are alluded to.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** The two kindling-sticks.

**Note 2.** *Vivâsvata* is genitive, not ablative, as Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 241, believes. Agni opens his earthly career by doing service at the sacrifice of Vivasvant, i. e. originally, in my opinion, the first man. Comp. H. O., *Religion des Veda*, p. 122.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On the curious spelling *manîshâ iyâm* in the *Samhitâ* text, instead of *manîsheyâm*, see the *Rig-veda Prâtisâkhya* 163; H. O., *Prolegomena*, p. 386.

## Verse 6

**Note 1.** The ancestors of the priestly tribes, being the first priests themselves, discover Agni.

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## MANDALA V, HYMN 12.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 4.

1. To the mighty, sacrificial Agni, to the bull of *Rîta*<sup>1</sup>, the Asura, I bring this prayer and this song, which is turned towards him, to (him) the bull, as well-clarified *ghrîta* (is poured) into his mouth at the sacrifice.

2. O knower of *Rîta*, know the *Rîta*! Bore for many streams of *Rîta*. I (do) not (serve) a *Yâtu*<sup>1</sup> by violence nor by falsehood; I serve the *Rîta* of the red bull<sup>2</sup>.

3. How, O Agni, performing the *Rîta* through *Rîta*, mayst thou become a witness of our newest<sup>1</sup> hymn? The god, the protector of the seasons, knows of my seasons<sup>2</sup>. I (do) not (know another) lord but him who attains (for us) this wealth.

4. Who, O Agni, are thy fetterers to (fetter) the impostor<sup>1</sup>? What brilliant guardians were successful? Who, O Agni, drink the drink of falsehood? Who are the protectors of untrue speech?

5. These friends of thine, O Agni, turning themselves from (thee)<sup>1</sup>, they who had been kind, have become unkind. They have harmed themselves by their own speeches, uttering wrong words to the righteous.

6. He who magnifies thy sacrifice, O Agni, by adoration, and serves<sup>1</sup> the *Rîta* of the red bull. may a large, good dwelling come to him, to the offspring of the advancing Nahusha.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*; the metre is Trishṭubh.—No verse of this hymn occurs in the other *Samhitās*.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** The genitive *ritāsya* seems to depend on *vrīshne*, not on *mánma*. On the connection of Agni with the *Rita*, see Bergaigne, III, 229 seq.; H.O., Religion des Veda, 201.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** A bad demon.

**Note 2.** Of Agni.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** I think that *návyah* stands for *návyasah*. Thus Ludwig translates: 'des neuen liedes.' It seems evident that it is not the nominative of *návyā*, 'praiseworthy' (Bohtlingk-Roth, Grassmann).

**Note 2.** Probably we ought to read *ritapá ritánām*. Cf. IV, 23, 4. *deváh bhuvat návedāh me ritánām*, and see III, 20, 4, note 1 (above, p. 282). The translation will be: 'The god, the protector of *Rita*, knows of my (deeds of) *Rita*.'

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Or *ripáva*? 'Who, O Agni, are the impostors who fetter thee?'

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** On *vishunáh*, compare V, 34, 6: *ásunvatah vishunah sunvatáh vridháh*.

## Verse 6.

**Note 1.** The second verse (*ritám sapâmi arushásya vrīshnah*) shows with evidence that for *sá pâti* we ought to read *sápâti* (see Roth, Kuhn's Zeitschrift, XXVI, 49, and compare on the expression *ritám sap*, Geldner, Vedische Studien, II, 135).

## MANDALA V, HYMN 13.

## ASHṬAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 5.

1. Praising we call<sup>1</sup> thee ; praising let us kindle<sup>1</sup> thee, Agni, praising, for thy help.

2. Desirous of riches, we devise to-day an effective song of praise, of Agni the heaven-touching god<sup>1</sup>.

3. May Agni take pleasure in our prayers, he who is the *Hotri* among men. May he sacrifice<sup>1</sup> to the divine host.

4. Thou, O Agni, art widely extended, the gladly accepted, desirable *Hotri* ; through thee they spread out the sacrifice.

5. The priests make thee grow, O Agni, the greatest acquirer of wealth, the highly praised one. Bestow thou on us abundance of heroes.

6. Agni ! Thou encompassest the gods as the felly (encompasses) the spokes (of a wheel). Thou strivest<sup>1</sup> for brilliant wealth.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi*. The metre is Gâyatrî — Verse 2 = MS. IV, 10, 2 (cf. TS. V, 5, 6, 1). Verses 2-4 = SV. II, 755-757. Verse 4 = TB. II, 4, 1, 6 ; MS. IV, 10, 2. Verse 5 = TS. I, 4, 46, 3 ; MS. IV, 11, 4. Verse 6 = TS. II, 5, 9, 3. As the Sâma-veda forms a *Trika* of the verses 2-4, not 1-3 or 4-6, we have here an instance of those liberties which the arrangers of the Sâma-veda not unfrequently took with regard to the Rig-veda text (see H. O., Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, XXXVIII, 469).

seq.); we have no reason, in such a case, to resort to such an expedient as changing the traditional order of verses in the Rig-veda text.

**Verse 1.**

**Note 1.** We have first the indicative, then the optative.

**Verse 2.**

**Note 1** *Divisprīsaḥ* no doubt is genitive sing. referring to Agni, not nominative pl. referring to the worshippers.

**Verse 3**

**Note 1.** Ludwig is right in observing here: 'eigentlich er spreche die yâgyâs als einladung für die götter'

**Verse 6.**

**Note 1** On *riñgase*, comp Bartholomae, Indogermanische Forschungen, II, 281; Neisser, Bezzenberger's Beiträge, XX, 59. I take the form here as 2nd singular.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 14.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 6.

1. Awaken<sup>1</sup> Agni by thy song of praise, kindling (him) the immortal one. May he place our offerings among the gods.

2. Him, the immortal god, the mortals magnify at their sacrifices, the best sacrificer among the tribe of men.

3. Him indeed they all magnify, the god, with the (sacrificial) ladle that overflows with *ghṛita*, Agni, in order that he may bear the oblation.

4. Agni when born has shone, killing the Dasyus, (killing) darkness by light. He has found the cows, the waters, the sun<sup>1</sup>.

5. Worship Agni, the sage who should be magnified, whose back is covered with *ghṛita*. May he come and hear my call<sup>1</sup>.

6. They have made Agni grow by *ghṛita*, him who dwells among all tribes, and by longing, eloquent praises.

## NOTES.

The same *R̥ishi* and metre. — Verse 1 = TS. IV, 1, 11, 4; MS. IV, 10, 1; VS. XXII, 15. Verse 3 = TS. IV, 3, 13, 8; MS. IV, 10, 1. Verse 4 = MS. IV, 10, 2.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** We have no reason and, unless we write *bodhayâ*, no right for taking *bodhaya* as an equivalent of *bodhayâni* (Ludwig).

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Agni is considered here, as is done frequently, as the performer of deeds which properly belong to Indra (see H. O., Religion des Veda, 98 seq.). Indra is the conqueror of the cows and of the waters; as to the sun, it may be said of both gods with the same right that they have acquired it for mankind (Religion des Veda, 110 seq.; 150 seq.).

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Although me can be accusative (Pischel, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, XXXV, 714 seq.), I have no doubt that it is here genitive, and depends on hávam. Cf. II, 24, 15. véshi me hávam; X, 61, 4. vítám me yagñám.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 15.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 7.

1. I bring a prayer to the worshipper, the renowned sage, the glorious, ancient one. Agni is the highly gracious Asura, taking his seat in *ghṛīta*, the holder of wealth, supporting goods.

2. By *Rīta* they have supported the supporting *Rīta*, near the powerful (performer)<sup>1</sup> of sacrifice, in highest heaven, the men who sit<sup>2</sup> on the supporting support of the sky, and who with born (men) attained to the unborn.

3. Dispelling anguish<sup>1</sup> they spread out for the ancient one<sup>2</sup> his bodies<sup>3</sup>, mighty vital power, difficult to overcome. May he, the new-born, traverse the spaces. They have stood round him as round an angry lion.

4. When thou carriest, spreading out, man after man like a mother, for their nourishment and for their sight, when thou growest old<sup>1</sup> assuming life after life, thou goest around by thyself in manifold shapes.

5. May gain protect now the boundaries of thy strength, the wide, firmly supporting milkstream<sup>1</sup> of wealth, O god! Putting down thy foot in secret like a thief<sup>2</sup>, thou hast enlightened and freed Atri for the sake of wealth mightily<sup>3</sup>.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Dharuṇa Âṅgīrasa (cf. dharúṇaḥ vásvaḥ agníḥ, verse 1; rítám dharúṇam, diváḥ dhárman dharúṇe, verse 2; dógham dharúṇam, verse 5); the metre, Trishúbh. —No verse of this hymn occurs in the other *Samhitās*

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** It may be asked whether sáká, beside its meaning 'the powerful (helper),' may also mean 'the power.' This would suit very well, V, 30, 10. sám táḥ (scil. gáḥ) índraḥ asrīgat asya sákáḥ; VI, 19, 4 tám vaḥ índram kátinam asya sákáḥ ihá núnám vāgayántaḥ huvema. The translation then would be: 'by the power of sacrifice.' Bohtlingk-Roth conjecture sáke.

**Note 2** I believe that sedúshaḥ stands for the nominative, cf. deváḥ ábibhyushaḥ, I, 11, 5; S. B. E. XXXII, p. 28. This sedúshaḥ led on to a second accusative standing for the nominative, nṛṇ —The men sitting on the support of the sky seem to be the forefathers who have established the universal laws, the Âṅgīras.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1** I consider amhoyúvaḥ as nom plur. masc., but it may also be gen. sing. masc, or acc. plur. fem., as an epithet either of Agni or of his tanvāḥ.

**Note 2.** The ancient one (pūrvyá) seems to be Agni (cf. verse 1).

**Note 3** Cf. VI, 46, 12. yátra sūrásaḥ tanvāḥ vitanvaté.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** I think, like Ludwig, that garase should be accented.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** These are accusatives.—Cf. on this passage, Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 39 seq.

**Note 2.** Cf. H. O., *Prolegomena*, p. 73.

**Note 3** Cf. VI, 1, 2. maháḥ rāyé kítáyantaḥ. — See Geldner, *Ved. Studien*, I, 268.



## MANDALA V, HYMN 16.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1. VARGA 8

1. Sing<sup>1</sup> (a song that gives) mighty vital power, to the light, to god Agni, whom the mortals have placed in front<sup>2</sup> like Mitra by their praises<sup>3</sup>.

2. For he, Agni, the Hot<sup>ri</sup> of men, day by day, in the arms of Daksha, discloses the offering in the due way, as Bhaga<sup>1</sup> (discloses) a treasure.

3. (We abide[?]) in his praise, the liberal (god's), in his friendship, the mightily brilliant one's, in whom, the loudly roaring Aryan, all (beings) have put together their strength.

4. For verily, O Agni, (thou belongest[?]) to them<sup>1</sup> through thy bounteousness<sup>2</sup> in (bestowing) abundance of heroes. Him indeed, the vigorous one, his glory the two worlds could not encompass<sup>3</sup>.

5. Now then, Agni, come hither and, being praised, bring treasure<sup>1</sup> to us who, we ourselves and our liberal givers, may acquire welfare together. And help us to grow strong in fights.

## NOTES.

The *Rishi* is Pûru Âtreya (cf 17, 1), the metre Anush-tubh (verse 5, Pankti) This hymn and V, 17 are parallel hymns; the concluding words of both are identical (see also V, 9, 7; 10, 7).—Verse 1=SV. I, 88.

## Verse 1

**Note 1.** *Ârkâ* may be first or second person.

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**Note 2.** Dadhiré puráh: they have made him their Purohita.

**Note 3.** Comp. above, V, 9, 6.

**Verse 2.**

**Note 1.** On Bhaga, the divine Bestower or Dispenser of riches, cf. Herbert Baynes. The Biography of Bhaga (*Actes du huitième Congrès intern. des Orientalistes, Sect. II, fasc. 1, pp. 83 seq.*).

**Verse 4**

**Note 1.** To them, i. e. the Maghavans. Compare below, 18, 3. 4.

**Note 2.** Mamhánâ seems to be instrumental. Comp. 10. 2; 18, 2.

**Note 3.** Agni is himself yahvá; so ná cannot be the comparative particle, but it must be the negation. Similarly it is said in II, 16, 3 that Heaven and Earth cannot encompass the indriya of Indra; cf. also X, 27, 7.

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1** Váryam seems to depend on á bhara. With the whole phrase compare the first Páda of V, 17, 5.

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## MANDALA V, HYMN 17.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 9.

1. May the mortal truly by sacrifices, O god, (magnify) the stronger one for help; may the Pûru, when good service has been performed, magnify Agni (and thereby draw him) hither for his aid.

2. For thou art manifestly considered as his (i. e. Agni's) disposer, highly brilliant by thyself<sup>1</sup>: (magnify then Agni who is) a firmament of bright splendour, lovely beyond<sup>2</sup> thought<sup>3</sup>.

3. (It is) yonder (sun?) who verily has been yoked by his (i. e. Agni's) light<sup>1</sup> through the impetuous speech<sup>2</sup>—(by the light of Agni) whose flames mightily shine as if (they were made to shine) by the sperm of heaven<sup>3</sup>.

4. Through his, the wise one's, insight there is wealth on his, the wonderful (Agni's), chariot. And Agni is praised, he who is to be invoked among all peoples.

5. Now indeed our liberal lords have manifestly attained<sup>1</sup> treasure. Offspring of vigour! Protect us for the sake of victory! Help us to welfare! And assist us to grow strong in fights!

## NOTES.

The same *Rishi* and metre.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** I have translated the text in its traditional form, which I think is correct. On the vocative *vidharman*, comp. Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 106. One could think, however, of reading *vidharman* as a locative, and *sváyasastare*, and of considering *mányase* as a first person, like *arkase*, &c.: 'For in his extension, brilliant by itself, I manifestly comprehend that firmament,' &c.

**Note 2.** Cf. VIII, 72, 3. *antáh ikkhanti tám gáne rudrám paráh manisháyâ*. 'Ueber alle Vorstellung hinaus.' Ludwig.

**Note 3.** If we read *sváyasastaraḥ*, *vidharman*, and explain *mányase* as second person, the following translation of this difficult verse may be attempted: 'Thou art manifestly, indeed, considered as very brilliant by thyself in its (the firmament's) extension: that firmament of bright splendour (I praise), lovely beyond thought.' It is not very probable, however, that *ásya* should refer to anything else but Agni.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** *Sáyana*, whom Ludwig follows, very probably is right in interpreting *asáu* as the sun.—On the Sandhi, compare Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenland. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 679.

**Note 2** Through the sacred spell, by which the sun is made to rise through the kindling of the fire—Cf. VIII, 17, 15. *tugá . . . gr̥bhā*

**Note 3.** Does this mean that Agni's flames shine like lightning which receives its light from the waters of the cloud, the sperm of heaven? Cf. IX, 74, 1, where it is said of the Soma mixed with water: *diváh rétasâ saḥate*.

## Verse 5.

**Note 1.** I think that *saḥanta* should be accented, because it is connected with *hí*.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 18.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 10.

1. May Agni, beloved of many, the guest of the house<sup>1</sup>, be praised in the morning, the immortal who delights<sup>2</sup> in all offerings among the mortals.

2<sup>1</sup>. To Dvita who by the liberal power of his dexterousness carries away injury<sup>2</sup>, this praiser of thine, O immortal, prepares Soma in the due way.

3. I call for your sake Him who flames through long life, with the speech that belongs to the liberal patrons<sup>1</sup> whose chariot moves uninjured, O giver of horses<sup>2</sup>;

4. And in whom (dwells) brilliant thought, who guard the hymns of praise in their mouth, (whose) sacrificial grass is spread in the realm of the sun: they have invested themselves with glory.

5. On the liberal patrons who have given me fifty horses for my song of praise<sup>1</sup>, bestow brilliant, mighty, high glory, O Agni; on those men (bestow glory) with (valiant) men, O immortal!

## NOTES.

The *R̥ishi* is *Mṛik̥tavāhas* Dvita *Ātreya* (see verse 2); the metre is the same.—Verse 1=SV. I, 85. Verse 5=TB. II, 7, 5, 2.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** *Viśáḥ . . . átithiḥ*: cf. above, V, 3, 5.

**Note 2.** On *ran* with the accusative, compare Gaedicke, p. 76.

**Verse 2.**

**Note 1.** Compare on this verse Macdonell, *Journal Roy. As. Soc.*, 1893, p. 463 seq.

**Note 2.** Dvita, who seems to be identified with Agni, is, in the same way as Trita (see Bloomfield, *Proceedings Amer. Or. Soc.*, March, 1894, p. cxix seqq.), supposed to take away human sin and all sorts of mischief and misfortune (cf. VIII, 47, 16. Tritáya ka Dvitáya ka úshaś dushvápnyam vaha). Thus he is invoked here as carrying away *mṛiktá*, i.e. injury.

**Verse 3.**

**Note 1.** The speech of the priest belongs to the sacrificer who has engaged him.

**Note 2.** This seems to be Agni, with an evident allusion to the human giver of horses (see verse 5).

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** *Sadhástuti* seems to be instrumental. Cf. Lanman, p. 381.

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## MANDALA V, HYMN 19.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 11.

1. They are born for retirement<sup>1</sup>. Out of the cover he<sup>2</sup> has shone forth, being a cover himself. In the lap of the mother he looks about<sup>3</sup>.

2. Causing him to discern (the pious and the impious?), they have sacrificed. With unwinking eyes they protect his manly power. They have penetrated into the firm stronghold<sup>1</sup>.

3. The people of Svaitreya<sup>1</sup>, his clans, have thriven brilliantly. Br̥haduktha with a golden ornament at his neck, is eager for the race as if by this honey-drink<sup>2</sup>.

4. Like the dear milk of love<sup>1</sup>—(a thing) unrelated with two (things) related<sup>2</sup>—like the gharma vessel with booty in its belly—undeceived, the deceiver of all<sup>3</sup>.

5. Sporting, O beam of light, appear to us, joined with the ash, with the wind. May those well sharpened . . . of his, standing on . . . , be sharp like . . .<sup>1</sup>.

## NOTES.

The *R̥ishi* is Vavri Âtreya (cf. verse 1. *prá vavrēh vavrih̥ ñiketa*). The metre is Gâyatrî in verses 1, 2, Anushhtubh in verses 3, 4, Virâdrûpâ in verse 5.—No verse occurs in the other *Samhitâs*.

This Sûkta seems to be anything rather than an ordinary Agni hymn. It may be a collection of verses belonging to an Âkhyâna, or of verses serving another purpose which we can scarcely hope to discover. In several parts of this

Sûkta I must content myself with translating the words without being able to elucidate the poet's meaning.

#### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** I translate the noun *avasthā* in accordance with the Vedic meaning of the verb *ava-sthā*. Possibly it means the secret parts, cf. *avastha*, AV. VII, 90, 3 (B.-R.). Ludwig translates: 'Ein zustand erzeugt einen andern,' and paraphrases, 'Nur zustande und formen, gestalten lernen wir kennen, das wesen des gottes bleibt uns verborgen.' This seems too modern. Prof. Max Muller proposes: 'The remnants (afterbirth) have been brought forth. Skin has shone forth from skin.'—On the question who are the beings 'born for retirement,' I do not venture any conjecture.

**Note 2.** Is Agni meant?

**Note 3.** Cf. X, 5, 1. (*Agníḥ*) *asmát hridáḥ bhūṛiganmā ví kashṭe*.

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The meaning seems to be that the worshippers (possibly the first worshippers, the *Āṅgiras*), by discovering Agni and by worshipping him, have conquered the hostile strongholds.

#### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** *Svaitreya* is mentioned as a victorious hero also in I, 33, 14.

**Note 2.** Does this phrase allude to the rite of offering, at the *Vāgapeya* sacrifice, to the horses that were going to run the sacred race, a *naivāra kuru*? In the Mantras connected with this rite the words occur: 'Drink of this honey-drink' (*asyā mādхваḥ pibata*). See *Rig-veda* VII, 38, 8; *Taittirīya Samhitā* I, 7, 8, 2; Weber, *Ueber den Vāgapeya*, p. 30.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** The *retas*?

**Note 2.** Does this refer to an offering or the like, composed of two substances related among each other (such as



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milk and butter), and a third substance unrelated (such as rice)? Of course all this is absolutely uncertain.

**Note 3.** Is this Agni?

**Verse 5.**

**Note 1.** The meaning of *dhṛishág*, *vakshĩ*, *vakshazesthá* is unknown.—On the first hemistich of this verse, compare Pischel *Vedische Studien*, II, 54.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 20.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 12.

1<sup>1</sup>. Whatever good, O Agni, best acquirer of gain, thou thinkest (fit), praise thou <sup>2</sup> that (good), which is celebrated in songs, among the gods as our share.

2. They, Agni, who do not set into motion for thee (prayers or offerings), when grown full of mighty strength <sup>1</sup>, turn away to encounter the hatred and the tricks of him who follows another (i. e. a wrong) law <sup>2</sup>.

3. We choose thee as our *Hotri*, Agni, the giver of skill; offering delight (to thee) we call with our prayer (thee), the foremost at the sacrifices.

4. So that we, O strong one, (may be ready) for thy favour, for wealth and *Rîta*, O highly wise one: thus may we day by day rejoice <sup>1</sup> with cows and rejoice with heroes.

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Prayasvanta Âtreya (cf. verse 3. *prâyasvanta/ havâmahe*), the metre *Anushṭubh*, verse 4 *Pañkti*.—Verse 1 = VS. XIX, 64.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** Professor Max Muller proposes to read *vâgasâ-tamam*, as in IX, 98, 1. Pischel (*Vedische Studien*, I, 200) translates this verse: 'O Agni, das rühmenswerte Gut, das du für geeignet haltst, das preise du zugleich mit unsern Liedern (no *gîrbhîr yûgam*) den Gottern an (diis vendita).' He explains: 'Agni soll den Gottern Gut bringen und sie

veranlassen, es den Menschen für die Lieder zu schenken.' I cannot follow Pischel's theory about the identity of the roots *pan* and *paṇ* (comp. about *paṇ* the quotations collected by Bartholomae, *Indogermanische Forschungen*, III, 180); and the paraphrase 'diis vendita' seems inadmissible to me. I differ from Pischel, besides, in the interpretation of *yúgam*; cf. *rayím* . . . *yúgam*, IV, 37, 5; *râyá* *yugá*, VII, 43, 5; 95, 4.

**Note 2.** Neisser, Bezzenberger's *Beiträge*, XX, 55, explains *panayâ* as standing for *panayâma*, and compares V, 56, 2 (?).

#### Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On *vridh* with the genitive, compare Delbruck, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 158; Macdonell, *Journal Roy. As. Soc.*, 1893, p. 433. Grassmann's conjecture *vriddhâ(v)* is a failure.

**Note 2.** With the second hemistich compare VS. XXXVIII, 20 (*Satapatha Brâhmaṇa* XIV, 3, 1, 9); *TÂr.* IV, 11, 4 (cf. V, 9, 7).

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** *Syâma* stands, as the accent shows, in an independent clause. Prof. Max Muller proposes to change the accent: 'So that we . . . may for thy favour, for wealth and *Rîta* day by day rejoice with cows.'

## MANDALA V, HYMN 21.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 13.

1. Let us lay thee down, as Manus did. Let us kindle thee, as Manus did. O Agni Ângiras, sacrifice to the gods for the worshippers of the gods as (thou didst) for Manus.

2. For thou, O Agni, art kindled, highly pleased, among human people. To thee the (sacrificial) ladles proceed in due order, O well-born one who drinkest butter.

3. Thee all the gods unanimously have made their messenger. Serving thee, O sage, they magnify at the sacrifices (thee) the god.

4. Let the mortal magnify for your sake Agni, the god, with worship as is due to the gods. Being kindled, O brilliant one, shine! Sit down in the abode<sup>1</sup> of *Rîta*; sit down in the abode<sup>1</sup> of herbs<sup>2</sup>.

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Sasa Âtreya (cf. verse 4); the metre is the same.—Verse 1=TB. III, 11, 6, 3.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Literally 'in the womb.'

**Note 2.** On sasa, see III, 5, 6, note 2. Is the abode (or womb) of the herbs the Barhis? 'Is it satyasya?' M.M.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 22.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 14.

1. Lo, Visvasâman! Like Atri sing to him who purifies with his flames, to the Hotri who should be magnified at the sacrifices, most delightful in the clan.

2<sup>1</sup>. Lay down Agni Gâtavedas, the god, the priest. May the sacrifice which best encompasses the gods, proceed to-day in due order.

3. We, the mortals, approaching thee, the attentive-minded god, for thy help, have thought of thy desirable aid.

4. Agni, be intent on this—on this our word<sup>1</sup>, O strong one. As such, O strong-jawed<sup>2</sup> lord of the house, the Atris strengthen thee by their praises; the Atris beautify thee by their prayers.

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Visvasâman (see verse 1); the metre is the same.—No verse of this hymn occurs in the other Samhitâs.

## Verse 2.

Note 1. With this verse compare below, V, 26, 7. 8.

## Verse 4.

Note 1. The verb *krit* stands here first with the genitive *asyâ*, then with the accusative *idâm vâkaḥ*.

Note 2 Compare vol. xxxii, p. 301 (II, 34, 3, note 3).

## MANDALA V, HYMN 23.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 15.

1. Agni, bring hither, through the power of thy splendour, powerful wealth which may manifestly prevail over all tribes in the (contests for) booty.

2. O powerful Agni! Bring hither that wealth powerful in battles. For thou art the true, wonderful giver of booty rich in cows.

3. For all men who have spread out the sacrificial grass, unanimously ask thee, the beloved Hotri in the seats (of sacrifice), for many boons.

4. For he who dwells among all tribes, has invested himself with power against assault<sup>1</sup>. Agni! In these dwelling-places shine to us richly, O bright one, shine brilliantly, O purifier!

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Dyumna Visva<sup>2</sup>arshazi Âtreya (cf. verse 1); the metre is the same.—Verses 1-2=TS. I, 3, 14, 6-7.

## Verse 4.

**Note 1.** Is abhîmâti (abhîmâti?) a dative? Should we read abhimâti-sahâ<sup>2</sup> (cf. X, 83, 4) as a compound: 'he has been established as the conqueror of assaults.'

## MANDALA V, HYMN 24.

## ASHṬAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 16.

1. Agni, be thou our nearest (friend) and our kind, protecting guardian.
2. Agni is Vasu, renowned as Vasu (or, renowned by goods). Obtain, (and) bestow (on us), most brilliant wealth<sup>1</sup>.
3. Listen to us then; hear our call; deliver us from every harmful man.
4. We entreat thee now, O brightest, shining (Agni), for thy grace, for our friends.

## NOTES.

The *Rīshis* are the Gaupāyanas or Laupāyanas, Bandhu (verse 1), Subandhu (verse 2), Srutabandhu (verse 3), Viprabandhu (verse 4). The metre is Dvipadā Virâg.—Verses 1, 2, 4, 3 = VS. III, 25-26. Verses 1, 4, 2, 3 = MS. I, 5, 3. Verses 1, 2, 4 = SV. II, 457-459; VS. XV, 48; XXV, 47. Verses 1, 4, 2 = TS. I, 5, 6, 2-3; IV, 4, 4, 8. Verse 1 = SV. I, 448.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** The accusative *dyumāttamam rayīm* seems to depend both on *ākṣhâ* *nakshi* and on *dâh*. I cannot find any reason for preferring the reading of SV. and TS. *dyumāttamañ* (Ludwig).

## MANDALA V, HYMN 25.

ASHTAKA IV, ADHYÂYA 1, VARGA 17-18.

1. Address thy song<sup>1</sup> for your sake to the god Agni, for his help. He is our Vasu. May the son of the dawns(?)<sup>2</sup> give us (wealth). May the righteous one help us across our enemies.

2. He is the true one, whom the men of old, whom the gods have kindled, the Hotri with the delightful tongue, rich in splendour with glorious shine.

3. As such, with thy widest thought and with thy best favour, shine wealth on us, excellent Agni, for our beautiful praises<sup>1</sup>.

4. Agni reigns among the gods, Agni among mortals, entering among them. Agni is the carrier of our offerings. Serve ye Agni with prayers<sup>1</sup>

5. Agni gives to the worshipper a son most mightily renowned, a knower of mighty spells, most excellent, unconquered, who brings renown to his lord<sup>1</sup>.

6. Agni gives a good lord who is victorious in battles with his men; Agni (gives) a steed, swiftly running, victorious (in races), unconquered.

7. Sing mightily to Agni the (song) which may best bring him (to us), O (god) rich in splendour<sup>1</sup>! From thee (proceeds) wealth (mighty) like a buffalo-cow<sup>2</sup>; from thee proceed gains.

8. Thy brilliant flames resound mightily like the pressing-stone (of the Soma)<sup>1</sup>. And thy roaring arose like thunder by itself from heaven<sup>2</sup>.



9. Thus we have paid homage, desirous of goods, to powerful Agni. May he, the highly wise one, help us, as with a ship, across all enemies.

## NOTES.

The *Rishis* are the *Vasûyavañ* *Âtreyañ* (cf. verse 9); the metre is *Anushûbh*. Verse 5=MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 6=MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 7=SV. I, 86; VS. XXVI, 12; TS. I, 1, 14, 4. The *Sûkta* consists of hymns of three verses each.

### Verse 1.

**Note 1.** On *gâsi*, comp *Neisser*, *Bezenberger's Beitrage*, XX, 70, note 1; *Bartholomae*, *Indogermanische Forschungen*, II, 278, 283.

**Note 2.** *Rîshûñâm*: comp above, I, 127, 10, note 5.

### Verse 3.

**Note 1.** On *suvrîktî*, comp. above, II, 4, 1, note 1.

### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** I.e. to his father? Or to his patrons?

### Verse 7.

**Note 1.** This vocative very probably refers to Agni.

**Note 2** Or 'like a king's consort'? It may be doubted whether the difference of accent (*máhishî* and *mahishî*) holds good for the *Rig-veda*—Comp. on *máhishîva*, *Roth*, *Zeitschr. der Deutschen Morgenland. Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 680.

### Verse 8.

**Note 1.** *Brihat* is not the name of the *Sâman*; cf. X, 64, 15 (100, 8). *grāvâ yâtra madhu-sút ukyâte brîhât*. Comp. *Hillebrandt*, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, p. 153.—The singular *ukyate* is explained by the connection with *grāvâ*.

**Note 2.** With the last *Pâda* comp. the conclusion of V, 52, 6 (vol. xxxii, p. 312).

## MANDALA V, HYMN 26.

## ASHṬAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 19-20.

1. Agni, purifier! With thy splendour, with thy delightful tongue, O god, bring hither the gods and perform the sacrifice.

2. Thee therefore we approach, who swimmest in *ghṛita*<sup>1</sup>, O (god) with brilliant light, thee of sun-like aspect. Bring hither the gods that they may feast.

3. Let us kindle thee, O sage, the brilliant offerer of feasts (to the gods), O Agni, the mighty (god) at the sacrifice.

4. Agni, come hither with all the gods to the gift of the offering. We choose thee as our *Hotri*.

5. Bring to the sacrificer who presses (Soma), Agni, abundance of heroes. Sit down on the sacrificial grass together with the gods.

6. Being kindled, Agni, conqueror of thousandfold (wealth), thou makest the ordinances (of the world) thrive, the praiseworthy messenger of the gods.

7<sup>1</sup>. Lay down Agni *Gâtavedas*, the carrier of offerings, the youngest, the god, the priest.

8. May the sacrifice which best encompasses the gods, proceed to-day in due order. Spread the sacrificial grass that (the gods) may sit down on it.

9. May the Maruts, the Asvins, Mitra and Varuna sit down on this (sacrificial grass), the gods with all their folk.

## NOTES.

The same *Rishis*. Metre, Gâyatrî. Verses 1-3=SV. II, 871-873. Verse 1=TS. I, 3, 14, 8; 5, 5, 3; IV, 6, 1, 2; MS. I, 5, 1; II, 10, 1; IV, 10, 1; VS. XVII, 8. Verse 3=TS. I, 1, 11, 2; VS. II, 4; comp. MS. I, 1, 12. Verse 7=MS. IV, 11, 1.

As V, 26, this Sûkta also consists of *Trika* hymns

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Comp. above. IV, 2, 3, note 1.

## Verse 7.

**Note 1.** With verses 7 and 8, compare above, V, 22, 2.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 27.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 21.

1. The good lord has presented me with two oxen together with a car, the most brilliant Asura among the liberal givers<sup>1</sup>. Tryaruna, the son of Trivri-shan, O Agni Vaisvânara<sup>2</sup>, has distinguished himself by (his gift of) ten thousand (cows?)<sup>3</sup>.

2. To him who gives me one hundred<sup>1</sup> and twenty cows and two fallow steeds, harnessed and well-yoked, to Tryaruna grant thy protection, Agni Vaisvânara, who art highly praised and grown strong.

3. Thus, O Agni, desiring thy favour<sup>1</sup>, Trasadasyu<sup>2</sup> (sings) for the ninth time<sup>3</sup> to thee the youngest (god)—Tryaruna who responds to my, the strong-born's, many hymns with (the gift of) a yoked (chariot)<sup>4</sup>—

4<sup>1</sup>. Who may thus announce me<sup>2</sup> to Asvamedha the liberal (prince): may he give to him who with his verse strives for gain; may he give to him who lives in the *Rita* for (acquiring) wisdom<sup>3</sup>—

5. Asvamedha whose gifts, a hundred speckled bulls, delight me like Soma juices with threefold admixture<sup>1</sup>.

6. Indra-Agni! Bestow on Asvamedha, the giver of a hundred (bulls), abundance of heroes and mighty royal power, like the never-ageing Sun in heaven.

## NOTES.

The *Rishis* are Tryaruna Traivriṣha, Trasadasyu Paurukutsya, and Asvamedha Bhârata, or, according to others, Atri alone. The metre is Trishṭubh in verses 1-3. Anuṣṭubh in verses 4-6.

The position of this Sûkta shows that it is a later addition to the original collection.

## Verse 1.

**Note 1.** With Delbruck, Grassmann, von Bradke (Dyaus Asura, p. 67) I read maghónâm instead of maghónaḥ. Cf. III, 3, 4. ásurāḥ vipaḥ-kítâm.

**Note 2.** On the invocation of Agni in Dâ nastutis, comp. H. O., Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, XXXIX, 87.

**Note 3.** Geldner (Ved Studien, I, 268) is right in observing: 'Hier ist unter sahasrâṇi eine bestimmte Geld- oder Wertsumme zu verstehen,' and in adding that it is not necessary that such a sum consisted in cows.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** On satá, 'one hundred,' compare Delbruck. Altindische Syntax, p. 82.

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Cf. X, 148, 3. sumatím kakânáḥ.

**Note 2.** That is, very probably, a descendant of Trasadasyu.

**Note 3.** I do not adopt Sâyana's explanation navamam = navatamâm, though I do not know what the number 'nine' means here. Ludwig is absolutely right in observing 'dass man eben hier, wo es sich um specielle concrete, uns aber sonst her nicht bekannte verhältnisse und ereignisse handelt, eben sich bescheiden muss, nichts

zu wissen.'—Prof. Max Muller believes that navishṭhāya makes navamam for navatamam excusable : 'to the newest god the newest song.'

**Note 4.** Sâyana supplies to yuktena, not rathena, but manasâ.

#### Verse 4.

**Note 1.** I do not think that Ludwig is right in believing that with verse 4 a new, independent section begins.—Comp. on this verse, vol. xxxii, p. 304 (II, 34, 7, note 3).

**Note 2.** Me may be accusative, as it frequently is. Should it be a dative, we should have to translate : 'Who may tell Asvamedha for my sake.'

**Note 3.** Medhām can scarcely depend on dádat ; wisdom is not a gift which liberal princes may bestow on singers.

#### Verse 5.

**Note 1.** Of milk, curds, and barley. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, p. 209.

## MANDALA V, HYMN 28.

## ASHTAKA IV, ADHYĀYA 1, VARGA 22.

1. Agni kindled has sent his light to the sky ; turned towards the dawn he shines far and wide. (The sacrificial ladle) goes forward with adoration, rich in all treasures, magnifying the gods with sacrificial food.

2. Being kindled thou reignest over immortality ; thou attendest for welfare the man who prepares the sacrificial food. He whom thou furthest, acquires all wealth and puts in front hospitality (towards thee), O Agni<sup>1</sup>.

3. Agni, show thy prowess for the sake of great bliss. May thy splendours be highest. Make our householdership easy to conduct<sup>1</sup>. Set thy foot on the greatness of those who show enmity to us.

4. I adore thy beauty, Agni, who hast been kindled, who art highly exalted. A bull, brilliant art thou. Thou art kindled at the sacrifices.

5. Being kindled, Agni into whom offerings are poured, sacrifice to the gods, best sacrificer, for thou art the carrier of oblations.

6. Sacrifice into (Agni) ; exalt Agni, while the sacrifice is going on. Choose him for your carrier of oblations.

## NOTES.

The *Rîshi* is Visvavârâ Âtreyaî (cf. verse 1); the metre is Trishṭubh in verses 1 and 3, Gāgatî in verse 2, Anushṭubh in verse 4, Gāyatrî in verses 5 and 6. Verse 3=AV. VII, 73, 10; VS. XXXIII, 12; TS. II, 4, 1, 1; 5, 2, 4; MS. IV, 11, 1. Verse 5=TS. II, 5, 8, 6. Verses 5-6=TB. III, 5, 2, 3.

The Sūkta is a later addition to the original *Samhitâ*.

## Verse 2.

**Note 1.** Should not dhatte be accented? 'He whom thou furtherest and (who) puts in front hospitality (towards thee), O Agni, acquires all wealth.'

## Verse 3.

**Note 1.** Cf. X, 85, 23. sám gâspatyám suyámam astu devâh. The additions to the single *Mandalas* seem, as a rule, to be of later origin than the hymns of the tenth *Mandala* (see H.O., Prolegomena, p. 265); so it may be conjectured that the author of our verse imitated that passage of the great marriage hymn.



## APPENDICES.

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- I. INDEX OF WORDS.
- II. LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PASSAGES QUOTED  
IN THE NOTES.

THE following is not (like the Index to vol. xxxii) a complete Index verborum to the hymns translated in this volume, but only an Index of all the words which can be of any importance. It contains all rare, difficult, and doubtful words, all words of any mythological importance, and especially all words about which something is said in the Notes.

Three figures refer to *Mandala*, hymn, and verse, a small figure to a note. If a word occurs in a note only, the passage is put in parentheses.

M. W.

## I. INDEX OF WORDS.

- a, demonstr. pronoun : ayā, II, 6, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
*Amsa*, one of the Ādityas, II, 1, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
*amsú*, Soma shoot, IV, 1, 19.  
*amhab-yú*, dispelling anguish, V, 15, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
*amhatī*, distress, I, 94, 2.  
*ámhas*, evil, distress, anguish, I, 36, 14; 58, 8; 9; III, 15, 3; IV, 2, 8; 9; 3, 14; 11, 6; 12, 6.  
*aktú*, night, I, 36, 16; 68, 1; 94, 5; II, 10, 3; III, 7, 6; IV, 10, 5; áti *aktúb* (conj. áti *aktún*), I, 143, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
*aktú*, ointment : *aktú-bhīb* agyate, III, 17, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*akrá*, a racer, I, 143, 7<sup>2</sup>; 189, 7<sup>5</sup>; III, 1, 12<sup>1</sup>; IV, 6, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
*akshán*, eye : *satám kákshānab* *akshā-bhīb*, I, 128, 3.  
*akshī*, eye : *diváb* *akshī* íti, I, 72, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
*ákshita*, imperishable, I, 58, 5.  
*ákshiyamāna*, inexhaustible, III, 26, 9.  
*agótā*, want of cows, III, 16, 5.  
*ágopā*, without a keeper, II, 4, 7.  
*Agnī*, fire, and god of fire, I, 1, 1, &c.; III, 2, 9<sup>2</sup>; *agnīm*-*agnim*, I, 12, 2; *agninā* *agnīb* sám *idhyate*, I, 12, 6; *agne* *agnībhib*, I, 26, 10; *agnīm* (ā vaha *agne*), I, 44, 8<sup>1</sup>; *vayāb* íti *agne* *agnáyab* te anyé, I, 59, 1; *índram* *agnīm*, III, 12, 3; *purīshyāsab* *agnáyab*, III, 22, 4; *agne* *vīvebhīb* *agnī-bhīb*, III, 24, 4; *agne* *índrab* ka, III, 25, 4; *agnáyab* *agnīshu*, V, 6, 6.  
*agni* - *gihvá*, fire - tongued : *agni-gihvāb*, I, 44, 14.  
*agnīdh*, the *Agnīdh* (priest) : *agnīt* (conj. *agnīt*), II, 1, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
*agni-srī*, possessing the beauty of *Agni*, III, 26, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
*ágra*, summit : *ripáb* *ágram*, III, 5, 5<sup>1</sup>; *ágre*, at first, I, 31, 5; in front of, I, 127, 10.  
*agriyā*, foremost : *agriyám*, I, 13, 10.  
*agrū*, virgin : *agrúvab*, I, 140, 8<sup>1</sup>; III, 29, 13<sup>2</sup>.  
*aghā*, evil, I, 97, 1<sup>1</sup>-8; 128, 5; V, 3, 7; harmful foe, I, 189, 5.  
*agha-yāt*, harmful, IV, 2, 6; 24, 3.  
*agha-yú*, harmful, I, 27, 3<sup>1</sup>; 147, 4; IV, 2, 9.  
*aghā-samsa*, attacking with evil spells, IV, 4, 3; V, 3, 7.  
*ághnyā*, cow, IV, 1, 6.  
*angā* : *yāt* *angā*, whatever, I, 1, 6.  
*Angiras*, N. of *Agni*, I, 1, 6; 31, 1; 17; 74, 5; IV, 2, 15; 3, 15; 9, 7; V, 8, 4; 10, 7; 11, 6; 21, 1; *gyéshibam* *ángirasām*, I, 127, 2; *ángirab*-*tamab*, the highest *Angiras*, I, 31, 2; 75, 2;—pl. the *Angiras* (*Rishis*), I, 71, 2<sup>1</sup>; IV, 3, 11<sup>1</sup>; V, 11, 6<sup>1</sup>;—*angirasvāt*, I, 31, 17; 45, 3; 78, 3.  
*ákitta*, unseen, IV, 3, 1.  
*ákitti*, folly, IV, 2, 11; thoughtlessness : *ákitti-bhīb*, IV, 12, 4.  
*akkbāvāka*, a certain priest, (I, 142, 4<sup>2</sup>).  
*ákkbidra*, flawless, I, 58, 8; II, 3, 8; III, 15, 5.  
*ákkbidra-ūti*, whose blessings are flawless, I, 145, 3.  
*ákyuta*, unshakeable, II, 3, 3.

- ag, to drive: út agate, he raises up, I, 95, 7; út āgan, they have driven out, IV, 1, 13; ā agāti, may he lead, V, 2, 5; sám agāti, may he get together, V, 2, 12; agur yamub, V, 6, 10<sup>2</sup>.
- agá, goat, I, 67, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- agára, undecaying, never ageing, I, 58, 2; 4; 127, 5; 9; 143, 3; 144, 4; 146, 2; II, 8, 4<sup>1</sup>; III, 2, 2; 6, 4; 8, 2; 18, 2; 23, 1; V, 4, 2.
- ágasra, unwearied, I, 189, 4; III, 1, 21; 26, 7.
- ágâta, unborn, V, 15, 2.
- ágâmi, unrelated, IV, 4, 5; V, 19, 4.
- agirá, agile, I, 140, 4; III, 9, 8.
- aguryá, undecaying, I, 146, 4; II, 3, 5; 8, 2, III, 7, 4; 7; aguryám (conj. aguryáb), I, 67, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- ágñâta-keta, with unknown design, V, 3, 11.
- ágma, course, III, 2, 12.
- ágman, race, I, 65, 6.
- ágna, plain: br̥hatâb āgrân, IV, 1, 17.
- añg, to anoint, I, 95, 6, &c.;—sam-ânagé, he has shaped, I, 188, 9; sám añgatab, II, 3, 7<sup>1</sup>; tridhâ sám-aktam, thrice-anointed, II, 3, 10; aktû-bhñb agyate, III, 17, 1<sup>1</sup>; ankte, he anoints himself, V, 1, 3; anakti, IV, 6, 3<sup>3</sup>.
- añgi, ointment: añgi-bhñb, I, 36, 13<sup>1</sup>.
- âtandra, unwearied, I 72, 7; 95, 2<sup>1</sup>; IV, 4, 12.
- atasá, brushwood, I, 58, 2; 4; II, 4, 7; III, 7, 3<sup>2</sup>; IV, 4, 4; 7, 10.
- âtithi, guest, I, 44, 4; 58, 6; 73, 1<sup>2</sup>; II, 2, 8; 4, 1; III, 2, 2; 3, 8; 26, 2; IV, 1, 20<sup>1</sup>; 2, 7; V, 1, 8; 9; 3, 5; 4, 5; 8, 2; 18, 1.
- âtúrta, unconquered, V, 25, 5.
- atrípá, insatiable, IV, 5, 14.
- átka, vesture, I, 95, 7.
- átya, racer: átyab ná prishthám rokate, I, 58, 2<sup>1</sup>;—I, 65, 6; 149, 3; II, 4, 4; III, 2, 3; 7; 7, 9; átyam ná sáptim, III, 22, 1<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 3; V, 25, 6.
- Átri, V, 2, 6; 7, 10;—pl. the Atris, V, 22, 4;—atri-vát, I, 45, 3<sup>1</sup>; V, 4, 9; 7, 8<sup>1</sup>; 22, 1.
- átri, devourer, II, 8, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- atrin, ghoul, I, 36, 14<sup>1</sup>; 20; 94, 9.
- átha, and, I, 26, 9.
- atharī, elephant (?): atharyāb ná dāntam, IV, 6, 8<sup>2</sup>.
- ad, to eat: ādat, I, 127, 6<sup>2</sup>.
- adát, having no teeth, I, 189, 5.
- ádabdhā, undeceivable, I, 76, 2; 95, 9; 128, 1; 143, 8; II, 9, 6; III, 1, 6; IV, 4, 3; V, 19, 4.
- ádabdhavratā-pramati, protector of infallible laws, II, 9, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- adās: asaú, yonder (sun), V, 17, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- ádâbhya, undeceivable, I, 31, 10; III, 11, 5; 26, 4; V, 5, 2.
- Áditi, I, 94, 16; 95, 11; 98, 3; II, 1, 11; III, 4, 11; IV, 12, 4; mâtā Áditib, I, 72, 9;—a name of Agni, I, 94, 15<sup>1</sup>;—Freedom, IV, 1, 20<sup>1</sup>;—áditim urushya, IV, 2, 11<sup>3</sup>;—m., IV, 3, 8<sup>2</sup>.
- ádr̥pita, undismayed, I, 143, 8; not proud, IV, 3, 3.
- ádr̥pta, never foolish, I, 69, 5.
- ádeva, godless, III, 1, 16; V, 2, 9, 10.
- ádeva-yu, not caring for the gods, I, 150, 2.
- ádbhuta, mysterious, wonderful, I, 77, 3<sup>2</sup>; 94, 12; 103; 142, 3; 10; II, 7, 6; V, 10, 2; 23, 2;—secret, IV, 2, 12.
- ádman, food, I, 58, 2.
- ádr̥i, rock, I, 70, 4<sup>1</sup>; 71, 2; 73, 6; 149, 1; IV, 1, 14, 15; 2, 15<sup>3</sup>; 3, 11;—press-stone, III, 1, 1.
- adrúh, guileless, II, 1, 14<sup>2</sup>; III, 9, 4; 22, 4.
- adroghá, guileless, III, 14, 6.
- ádvayat, truthful, III, 29, 5.
- ádvayāvm, in whom is no falsehood, III, 2, 15.
- ádha, then: ádha ksharanti (for adháb ksharanti?), I, 72, 10<sup>3</sup>.
- ádhi, prep. with abl, on behalf of: ritát ádhi, I, 36, 11<sup>1</sup>.
- ádhi-iti, remembrance, II, 4, 8.
- adhi-mánthana, the support on which the rubbing (for producing the fire) is performed, III, 29, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- adhivásá, upper garment, I, 140, 9.
- ádhriḡu, liberal, III, 21, 4<sup>1</sup>; V, 10, 1.
- Adhriḡ? V, 7, 10<sup>1</sup>.
- ádhvan, way, I, 31, 16; 71, 9; ádhvanāb deva-yññān, I, 72, 7<sup>3</sup>.
- adhvará, worship, rite, sacrifice, I, 1, 4<sup>1</sup>; 8; 12, 7, &c.: adhvarám yaga, I, 26, 1; pátib adhvarā-zām, I, 44, 9; rāgantam adh-

- varāṇām, I, 45, 4; *yagñīśya*  
*adhvarāśya*, I, 128, 4<sup>1</sup>; *adhvarā-*  
*iva* (conj. *adhvarē-iva*), III, 6,  
 10<sup>3</sup>; *adhvarāśya pra-netā*, III,  
 23, 1.  
*adhvara-nī*, beautifier of sacrifices,  
 I, 44, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
*adhvari*, to be as an Adhvaryu:  
*adhvari-yasi*, II, 1, 2.  
*adhvari-yāt*, performing the sacrificial  
 service, IV, 9, 5.  
*adhvaryū*, the Adhvaryu priest, I,  
 94, 6; II, 5, 6; III, 5, 4; IV,  
 6, 4; *adhvaryū-bhīb pañkā-bhīb*,  
 III, 7, 7.  
*ánagna*, not naked, III, 1, 6.  
*ánagni-trā*, not standing under Agni's  
 protection, I, 189, 3.  
*ánadat*, not eating, III, 1, 6.  
*anantā*, infinite, IV, 1, 7<sup>2</sup>.  
*anapa-vṛgyā*, interminable, I, 146, 3.  
*anamivā*, free from plagues, III, 16,  
 3; 22, 4.  
*anarvān*, untouched, I, 94, 2<sup>1</sup>; un-  
 attainable, II, 6, 5.  
*anavadyā*, blameless, I, 31, 9; 71,  
 8; 73, 3.  
*anavabhṛā-rādhās*, with gifts that can-  
 not be taken away, III, 26, 6.  
*ánasvat*, together with a car, V, 27, 1.  
*ánākṛta*, whom it is not possible to  
 drive to a place, I, 141, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*ánāga*, sinless, IV, 12, 4.  
*anāgāb-tvā*, sinlessness, I, 94, 15.  
*ánāyata*, unsupported, IV, 13, 5.  
*anāyudhá*, unarmed, IV, 5, 14.  
*aniná*, feeble, I, 150, 2.  
*anmdrá*, Indra-less, V, 2, 3.  
*áni-baddha*, unattached, IV, 13, 5.  
*ani-bādhā*, unbounded, III, 1, 11<sup>1</sup>.  
*ánibhr̥shṭa-tavishi*, of undecaying  
 strength, V, 7, 7.  
*ani-mānā*, immeasurable, I, 27, 11.  
*ánimishat*, never slumbering, I, 143, 8.  
*áni-misham*, with unwinking eyes,  
 V, 19, 2.  
*áni-mesham*, unremittingly, I, 31, 12.  
*anirā*, sapless, IV, 5, 14.  
*áni-vṛta*, unrestrained, III, 29, 6.  
*anishaṅgā*, without a quiver, I, 31,  
 13<sup>2</sup>.  
*ánika*, face, II, 9, 6; III, 1, 15; 19,  
 4<sup>1</sup>; IV, 5, 9<sup>1</sup>; 15; 10, 3; 11,  
 1; 12, 2; V, 2, 1.  
*ánu*, prep. with ablat., I, 141, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
*anukthā*, hymnless, V, 2, 3.  
*ánupa-kshita*, undecaying, III, 13, 7.  
*anushṭbū*, by one's present power, I,  
 95, 3.  
*anushṭbūyā*, by one's present power,  
 IV, 4, 14.  
*anu-satyā*, follower of truth, III, 26, 1.  
*anu-svadhām*, according to one's  
 wont or nature, II, 3, 11; III,  
 6, 9.  
*ánūna*, without flaw, I, 146, 1; II,  
 10, 6; III, 1, 5; IV, 2, 19; 5, 1.  
*ánr̥gu*, sinful, IV, 3, 13.  
*anr̥tā*, sinful, IV, 5, 5.  
*ánr̥ta*, falsehood, V, 12, 4.  
*anehās*, unmenaced, III, 9, 1.  
*antab-vidvāms*, knowing, I, 72, 7.  
*ántama*, nearest (friend), I, 27, 5;  
 III, 10, 8; V, 24, 1.  
*ántara*, closest, I, 31, 13; nearer,  
 III, 18, 2:—in the midst, I,  
 44, 12.  
*antáriksha*, air, I, 73, 8; III, 6, 8;  
 8, 8; 22, 2; IV, 14, 2; V, 1, 11.  
*ánti*, nigh, I, 79, 11; 94, 9.  
*andhá*, blind, I, 147, 3<sup>1</sup>; 148, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
*ándhas*, darkness, I, 94, 7.  
*ándhas*, sap, IV, 1, 19.  
*ánna*, food: *sthirā ánnā*, I, 127, 4<sup>3</sup>;  
 IV, 7, 10; *tri-vṛt ánram*, I,  
 140, 2<sup>2</sup>; *ánnā*, instr., IV, 7, 11<sup>1</sup>.  
*ánniyat*, desirous of food, IV, 2, 7.  
*anyád-anyad*, the one and the other,  
 I, 95, 1.  
*anyá-vrata*, following another law,  
 V, 20, 2.  
*áp*, pl., water, Waters, I, 36, 8; 95,  
 3<sup>1</sup>; 96, 1; 2; IV, 3, 12, &c.; *gār-*  
*bhāb apām*, I, 70, 3, III, 1, 12;  
 13; 5, 3; *apām nāpāt*, I, 143,  
 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 9, 1; *apām upā-sthe*,  
 I, 144, 2; *apām sadhá-sthe*, I,  
 149, 4; II, 4, 2, *āyub apām*,  
 III, 1, 5; *mātrīb apáb*, III,  
 9, 2; *ap-sū śritām*, III, 9, 4;  
*apām duroṇé*, III, 25, 5; *āvin-*  
*dat apáb*, V, 14, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
*ápatya*, offspring, I, 68, 7.  
*áparā-gita*, unconquered, III, 12,  
 9; V, 25, 6.  
*ápari-vṛta*, uncovered, II, 10, 3.  
*aparyā*, bereft of sight, I, 148, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
*ápas*, work, I, 68, 5; 69, 8<sup>2</sup>; 70, 8;  
 II, 3, 6; III, 3, 3; 12, 7; IV,  
 2, 14; see *apás*.  
*apás*, active, I, 31, 8; 71, 3; 95, 4;  
 III, 2, 5; 7; 8, 5;—work:

- apási (conj. upási), III, 1, 3<sup>3</sup>; 11<sup>4</sup>; apáb (conj. ápaḥ), III, 6, 7<sup>2</sup>.
- apasyú, ever active, I, 79, 1.
- apád, footless, IV, 1, 11.
- apára, boundless, III, 1, 14.
- api-dhí, covering, I, 127, 7<sup>3</sup>.
- api-sarvará, approach of darkness, III, 9, 7<sup>2</sup>.
- api-sthitá, standing on, I, 145, 4<sup>6</sup>.
- ápūrya, wonderful, III, 13, 5.
- áprmat, not giving, V, 7, 10.
- ap-túr, crossing the waters, III, 27, 11<sup>3</sup>.
- ap-túrya, crossing the waters, III, 12, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- Ápnavāna, IV, 7, 1.
- ápnasvat, rich: ápnasvatīshu urvārāsu, I, 127, 6.
- ápya, living in the water, I, 145, 5.
- ápra-āyu(s), unremitting, I, 127, 5<sup>4</sup>.
- áprati-skuta, unrepressed, III, 2, 14.
- ápra-drūpita, unconfused, I, 145, 2.
- apra-mrīshyá, not to be despised, IV, 2, 5.
- ápra-yukṣbat, never failing, unremitting, I, 143, 8; II, 9, 2; III, 5, 6; 20, 2.
- ápra-vītā, virgin, IV, 7, 9<sup>1</sup>.
- apsu-sád, dwelling in the waters, III, 3, 5.
- abhi-khyá, looking at, I, 148, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- abhi-gñú, on one's knees, I, 72, 5.
- abhi-dyu, striving for heaven, I, 127, 7; III, 27, 1.
- abhi-pitvá, the time of rest, I, 189, 7<sup>2, 3</sup>.
- abhi-māti, plotter, III, 24, 1; assault, V, 23, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- abhimāti-sáh, victorious over hostile plots, II, 4, 9.
- abhi-yúg, attack, III, 11, 6; V, 4, 5.
- abhi-vasti, curse, I, 71, 10; V, 3, 7; 12.
- abhi-rasti-kātana, dispeller of curses, III, 3, 6.
- abhi-rasti-pāvan, protector against imprecations, I, 76, 3.
- abhi-rí, leading to, or striving for, gloriousness, I, 98, 1<sup>1</sup>; 144, 6.
- abhishā, victory, V, 17, 5.
- abhishri-krít, helpful, IV, 11, 4.
- abhi-hrút, injury, I, 128, 5; anything leading astray, I, 189, 6<sup>1</sup>.
- abhīke with ablat., I, 71, 8<sup>4</sup>.
- abhrá, cloud, I, 79, 2.
- abhrát-rí, brotherless: abhrátaráb, IV, 5, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- ábhva, wondrous, I, 140, 5; monstrous might, II, 4, 5.
- am, to plague: abhi ámanta, I, 189, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- áma, vehemence, I, 66, 7; fear: áme dhāt, I, 67, 3.
- amāti, impetuous splendour, I, 73, 2<sup>3</sup>.
- ámati, lack of thoughts, senselessness, III, 8, 2<sup>1</sup>; 16, 5; IV, 11, 6.
- ámartya, immortal, I, 44, 1; 111, 58, 3; III, 2, 11; 10, 9; 11, 2; 24, 2; 27, 5; 7; IV, 1, 1; 8, 1; 9, 2; V, 4, 10.
- ámardhat, never failing, III, 25, 4.
- áma-vat, violent, impetuous, I, 36, 20; IV, 4, 1.
- amitra, enemy, III, 18, 2; IV, 4, 4; 12, 2.
- amitra-dāmbhana, deceiver of foes, IV, 15, 4.
- amitra-yúdh, attacking the enemies, III, 29, 15.
- áminat, innocent, IV, 5, 6.
- ámiva-kātana, driving away sickness: amiva-kātanam, I, 12, 7.
- ámivā, plague, I, 189, 3; III, 15, 1.
- ámūra, not foolish, unerring, wise, I, 68, 8<sup>1</sup>; 72, 2; 141, 12; III, 19, 1; 25, 3; IV, 4, 12; 6, 2; 11, 5.
- ámrikta, uninjured, inviolable, III, 6, 4; 11, 6; IV, 3, 12<sup>1</sup>.
- amrita, immortal (Agni), I, 26, 9<sup>1</sup>; 44, 5<sup>1</sup>; 58, 1; 70, 4<sup>1</sup>, &c.;—pl. the immortal gods, I, 59, 1, &c.;—immortality, I, 13, 5<sup>2</sup>; 68, 4<sup>1</sup>; 72, 1<sup>1</sup>; 6; III, 1, 14; 23, 1<sup>2</sup>; 25, 2; V, 3, 4; 28, 2, amritasya nābhim, III, 17, 4;—ambrosia, I, 71, 9<sup>3</sup>; III, 26, 7; V, 2, 3<sup>2</sup>.
- amrita-tvá, immortality, I, 31, 7; 72, 9; 96, 6; V, 4, 10.
- ámrityu, immortal, III, 2, 9.
- áyas, ore, IV, 2, 17<sup>3</sup>.
- áyā, thus, III, 12, 2.
- ayās, never-tiring (flame), III, 18, 2<sup>1</sup>; IV, 6, 10.
- ará, spoke of a wheel, I, 141, 9; V, 13, 6.
- arakshās, benevolent, II, 10, 5.
- árana, stranger, V, 2, 5.
- aráni, kindling-stick, I, 127, 4<sup>1</sup>; III, 29, 2; V, 9, 3.

- aratī, steward (?), I, 58, 7<sup>1</sup>; 59, 2;  
128, 6; 8; II, 2, 2; 3; 4, 2;  
III, 17, 4; IV, 1, 1; 2, 1; V,  
2, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- áram, enough, I, 66, 5; dāsat áram,  
he satisfies, I, 70, 5; readily,  
II, 5, 7<sup>2</sup>; 8; purú vā áram  
(conj. puruváram), I, 142, 10<sup>2</sup>.
- aram-kṛt, doing service, II, 1, 7<sup>1</sup>.
- árarivams, niggardly, I, 147, 4; 150,  
2; III, 18, 2.
- árāti, malign power, II, 7, 2; III,  
18, 1; 24, 1; IV, 4, 4; árātau  
(conj. for arataú), V, 2, 1<sup>8</sup>; pl.,  
V, 2, 6.
- arāti-yāt, niggard, I, 99, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- arāti-vān, malicious, I, 147, 4.
- árāvan, niggard : árāvāb, I, 36, 15;  
16.
- arí, poor : aryáb, I, 70, 1<sup>1</sup>, 2; 71, 3<sup>2</sup>;  
150, 1<sup>1</sup>;—he who does not give,  
niggard, I, 73, 5<sup>1</sup>, 2; II, 8, 2;  
IV, 4, 6; V, 2, 12.
- arí, the Arya : aryáb, IV, 2, 12<sup>3</sup>;  
18<sup>5</sup>.
- árishṭa, uninjured, V, 18, 3.
- árishyat, unharmed : árishyantab,  
II, 8, 6.
- aruná, red, I, 73, 7; II, 1, 6.
- aruní, the red (cow, or Dawn), I,  
140, 13; IV, 1, 16<sup>3</sup>; 2, 16;  
14, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- árupita? IV, 5, 7<sup>1</sup>.
- arushá, red, ruddy, I, 36, 9; 141, 8;  
II, 2, 8; III, 1, 4; 7, 5; 15,  
3; 29, 6; IV, 15, 6<sup>2</sup>; V, 1, 5;  
arushá, the two ruddy horses,  
I, 94, 10; II, 10, 2<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 3;  
arushásab, I, 146, 2<sup>2</sup>; IV, 6, 9;  
arushásya vr̥shab, V, 12, 2<sup>2</sup>; 6;  
—árushīm (conj. árushīb?), I, 71,  
1<sup>2</sup>; árushīb, I, 72, 10<sup>4</sup>.
- arushá-stūpa, whose summit is red,  
III, 29, 3.
- árūkshita, soft, IV, 11, 1.
- arepás, stainless, IV, 10, 6.
- arká, song, I, 141, 13; III, 26, 7<sup>1</sup>;  
8; IV, 3, 15; 10, 3; V, 5, 4.
- ar̥k, to sing, praise : ar̥kan, III, 14,  
4; ár̥kāmi, IV, 4, 8; ân̥r̥kúb,  
V, 6, 8; ár̥kantaḥ, V, 13, 1; ár̥ka,  
V, 16, 1<sup>1</sup>; 22, 1; 25, 7;—abhi  
kārām aṣkan, they sang tri-  
umphantly, IV, 1, 14<sup>2</sup>;—prá  
ar̥kanti, III, 12, 5; prá ar̥ka,  
I sing, III, 13, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- ar̥kī, flame, I, 36, 3; 20, &c.
- ar̥kís, flame, IV, 7, 9; V, 17, 3.
- ár̥na, flood : diváb ár̥nam, III, 22, 3.
- ar̥navá, waving, III, 22, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- ár̥nas, wave, IV, 3, 12.
- ár̥tha, aim, I, 144, 3<sup>2</sup>; III, 11, 3<sup>2</sup>;  
IV, 6, 10.
- ái bha, small, I, 146, 5.
- arbhaká, little : arbhakébhyab, I, 27,  
13.
- ármuñ in nārmuñ? (I, 149, 3<sup>1</sup>).
- aryá, Aryan, IV, 1, 7; (2, 12<sup>3</sup>; 18<sup>5</sup>);  
V, 16, 3.
- Aryamán, I, 26, 4; 36, 4; 44, 13;  
79, 3; 141, 9; II, 1, 4; IV, 2,  
4, 3, 5; V, 3, 2.
- arvák : arvákām yákshva, sacrifice  
and bring hither, I, 45, 10.
- árvat, horse, I, 27, 9; 73, 9; 145,  
3<sup>1</sup>; II, 2, 10; IV, 15, 6; V, 6,  
1; 2.
- árvan, horse, I, 149, 3; IV, 7, 11;  
11, 4.
- arhánā, deservedly, I, 127, 6.
- árhat, worthy, I, 94, 1; II, 3, 1; 3;  
V, 7, 2.
- av, to protect, bless, help : ávâb, I,  
27, 7; avishab, III, 13, 6, &c.
- áva : agnéb ávena for agné rávena,  
I, 128, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- avadyá, disgrace, IV, 4, 15.
- aváni, course, I, 140, 5;—river, V,  
11, 5.
- avamá, lowest (god), IV, 1, 5.
- ávāra, later (or, nearer), I, 141, 5;—  
lower, II, 9, 3.
- ávasāna, not clothed, III, 1, 6.
- avástât, below, III, 22, 3.
- ava-sthā, retirement, V, 19, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- avasyú, desiring help, II, 6, 6.
- avitrí, helper, I, 36, 2; 44, 10; III,  
19, 5.
- ávi-mat, rich in sheep, IV, 2, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- avishyát, wishing to drink, I, 58, 2.
- avishyú, greedy, I, 189, 5.
- avíratâ, want of heroes, III, 16, 5.
- avrká, without danger, I, 31, 13;—  
keeping off the wolf, IV, 4, 12.
- as, to eat : prá asāna, III, 21, 1.
- asatrú, without a foe, V, 2, 12.
- asáni, thunderbolt, I, 143, 5.
- asás, cursing, IV, 4, 15.
- ánva, unkind, V, 12, 5.
- asīrshán, headless, IV, 1, 11.
- ásman, stone (flint), II, 1, 1; III,  
29, 6.

- āsma-vraga, dwelling in the rock-stable, IV, 1, 13.  
 āramishṭha, never tiring, IV, 4, 12.  
 ārita, not resting on (?), IV, 7, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
 arva-dāvan, giver of horses, V, 18, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 āsya-pejas, the ornament of which are horses, II, 1, 16.  
 āsvam-ishṭi, winner of horses, II, 6, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 āsya-medha, N. p., V, 27, 4-6.  
 āsya-rādhas, giver of horses, V, 10, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 āsvā, mare, III, 1, 4; 7, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 arvin, rich in horses, IV, 2, 5<sup>1</sup>; V, 4, 11.  
 Arvīnau, du, the two Arvins, I, 44, 2; 8; 14; III, 20, 1; 5; 29, 6<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 4; 13, 1; 15, 9; 10; V, 26, 9.  
 āsvya, of the horses, I, 74, 7.  
 āshāḥba, invincible, III, 15, 4.  
 ashramā, eighth (rein or priest of Agni), II, 5, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 ashṛā-padi, eight-footed (i.e. cow with calf), II, 7, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 as, to be prā astu, may it be foremost, I, 13, 9;—satāb ka bhāvatab ka, I, 96, 7; tvām tām sām ka prāti ka asi, thou art united with them and equal to them, II, 1, 15.  
 as, to throw: ava-āsya, I, 140, 10.  
 āsat, nothingness, IV, 5, 14;—untrue, V, 12, 4.  
 asanā, weapon, I, 148, 4.  
 asamanā, striving apart, I, 140, 4.  
 āsam-dita, unfettered, IV, 4, 2.  
 āsam-mrīshṭa, not cleansed, V, 11, 3.  
 asarṣāt, not sticking together, I, 13, 6; 142, 6.  
 āsasat, never sleeping, I, 143, 3.  
 āsita, black, IV, 13, 4.  
 āsu, vital spirit, I, 140, 8.  
 āsura, the Asura, miraculous lord, II, 1, 6; III, 3, 4<sup>1</sup>; 29, 14<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 5<sup>2</sup>; V, 12, 1; 15, 1; 27, 1.  
 asuryā, mysterious power, V, 10, 2.  
 āsta, stall, I, 66, 9;—home: āstam yānti, V, 6, 1.  
 āsta-tāti, homestead, V, 7, 6.  
 āstrī, archer, I, 66, 7; 70, 11; 71, 5<sup>1</sup>; 148, 4; IV, 4, 1.  
 āstrita, indestructible, I, 140, 8.  
 āspandamāna, without trembling, IV, 3, 10.  
 asmād, pers. pronoun: asmākam astu, may he be ours, I, 13, 10; prā vab īmahe, we entreat for you, I, 36, 1<sup>1</sup>; vab untranslated, I, 66, 9<sup>1</sup>; sāv nab, thus (give) us, II, 6, 5<sup>1</sup>; āre asmāt, IV, 11, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 asma-drūh, he who deceives us: asma-dhrūk, I, 36, 16.  
 asmadryāk, turned towards us, V, 4, 2.  
 asma-yū, inclined towards us, I, 142, 10.  
 asrīdh, not failing, I, 13, 9; V, 5, 8.  
 āsredhat, unerring, III, 14, 5.  
 asremān? III, 29, 13<sup>1</sup>.  
 āsvapnag, never sleeping: āsvapnagab, IV, 4, 12.  
 āhan, day, I, 71, 2; dīrghā āhā, I, 140, 13; āhnab, by day, IV, 10, 5; āgre āhnām, V, 1, 4; 5.  
 āhi, snake, I, 79, 1.  
 ahūryā, not to be led astray: ahūryāb (conj. for āhūryab), I, 69, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 āhraya, fearless, I, 74, 8; glorious, III, 2, 4.  
 āhrayāna, fearless, IV, 4, 14.  
 āké, near, II, 1, 10.  
 ā-kshita, habitable, V, 7, 7.  
 āgas, sin, IV, 3, 5; 12, 4; V, 3, 7; 12.  
 â-gāni, birth: tistrāb â-gānib, III, 17, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 ât, then, I, 148, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 â-tāni, an expander: yagñām â-tānib, II, 1, 10.  
 âtithyā, hospitality, I, 76, 3; IV, 4, 10; V, 28, 2.  
 âtmān, vital breath: âtmā-iva sévab, I, 73, 2.  
 â-dadi, seizer: âdat â-dadib, I, 127, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
 Âdityā, IV, 1, 2; pl., the Âdityas, I, 45, 1; 94, 3; 188, 4; II, 1, 13; 3, 4<sup>1</sup>; III, 8, 8; 20, 5.  
 â-deva, godly, II, 4, 1; devām â-devam, IV, 1, 1<sup>3</sup>.  
 â-dhavā, purification, I, 141, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 â-dhrīsh, attack, II, 1, 9.  
 âdhrā, weak: âdhrāsya, I, 31, 14<sup>2</sup>.  
 ânushāk, in due order, I, 13, 5<sup>1</sup>; 58, 3; 72, 7; II, 6, 8; III, 11, 1; IV, 4, 10; 7, 2; 5; 12, 3; V, 6, 6<sup>1</sup>; 10; 9, 1; 16, 2; 18, 2; 21, 2; 22, 2; 26, 8.  
 âp: pāri āpa, he has won, I, 76, 1.  
 Âpayā, N. of a river, III, 23, 4.  
 âpī, companion, I, 26, 3; 31, 16; IV, 3, 13.



- â-*prīkṣya*, whose leave should be asked, I, 60, 2.  
 âpya, companionship, I, 36, 12; III, 2, 6.  
 âmā, raw, IV, 3, 9<sup>8</sup>.  
 â-yagishta, best performer of sacrifices, II, 9, 6.  
 âyasa, of iron, I, 58, 8.  
 âyú, the living, I, 31, 2<sup>2</sup>; 11; 66, 1; 140, 8; 147, 1<sup>1</sup>;—lively: âyúvab dhenávab, II, 5, 5;—Âyú, N. p., I, 96, 2<sup>2</sup>; II, 2, 8; 4, 2; IV, 2, 12<sup>1</sup>; 18<sup>4,6</sup>; V, 7, 6; samsam âyóab, IV, 6, 11<sup>2</sup>; V, 3, 4<sup>2</sup>; pl., the Âyus, I, 58, 3<sup>2</sup>; 60, 3; IV, 7, 4;—n., life, III, 3, 7.  
 âyudha, weapon, V, 2, 3.  
 âyus, life: vísvam âyub, I, 73, 5; âyub apām, III, 1, 5<sup>2</sup>; dirghām âyub pra-yákshe, III, 7, 1; trīm âyūmshī, III, 17, 3<sup>1</sup>, &c.  
 â-ródhana, ascent, IV, 7, 8; 8, 2; 4. ârtanā? I, 127, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 ârtvigya, duty of a priest, I, 94, 6.  
 ârya, the Aryan, I, 59, 2; víśab ârīb, I, 77, 3<sup>3</sup>; 96, 3.  
 âvīb-rīgīka, (I, 44, 3<sup>1</sup>).  
 âvīb-tya, visible, I, 95, 5.  
 âvīs, manifest: âvīb bhava, I, 31, 3<sup>1</sup>; âvīb babbhūtha, V, 1, 9; âvīb krinute, V, 2, 9.  
 â-sās, hope: â-sāsā, IV, 5, 11<sup>1</sup>.  
 â-sā, region, V, 10, 6.  
 â-rinā, old (?), I, 27, 13<sup>1</sup>.  
 â-rú, swift racer, I, 60, 5; IV, 7, 11.  
 âru-ârya, plenty of swift horses, V, 6, 10.  
 âru-yā, quickly, IV, 4, 2.  
 â-srukshāni, flaming, II, 1, 1.  
 ârushânā, aspiring after, IV, 1, 13.  
 âru-héman, quick inciter, II, 1, 5<sup>3</sup>.  
 âs: úpa âsate, they approach reverentially, I, 36, 7; III, 2, 6;—sam-âsate, they lie down round about, III, 9, 7.  
 âs, mouth: âsā, I, 76, 4<sup>1</sup>; 140, 2; II, 1, 14<sup>1</sup>; in the presence of, IV, 5, 10; manifestly, V, 17, 2; 5; 23, 1.  
 âsán, mouth, I, 75, 1; III, 26, 7; V, 6, 9; 18, 4.  
 âsā, face. yāsya âsayā, in whose presence, I, 127, 8.  
 âsāt, adv., near, I, 27, 3.  
 â-sutī, drink, II, 1, 14.  
 âsurā, of the Asura: gárbbhab âsurāb, III, 29, 11.  
 âskra, united, III, 6, 4<sup>3</sup>.  
 âsyā, mouth, II, 1, 13; V, 12, 1.  
 â-huta, see hu.  
 â-hūrya, to be led astray: â-hūryab (conj. ahūryāb), I, 69, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 i: ayate, he proceeds, I, 127, 3<sup>6</sup>; yāntab, corrupt for vyāntab? I, 140, 13<sup>2</sup>; sanīm yaté, striving for gain, V, 27, 4;—ādhi ihī, think thou (of us), I, 71, 10<sup>2</sup>;—sāb nū iyate (Sanzhitā: sâ nvī-yate), conj. sānu (=sā ānu) iyate, I, 145, 1<sup>1</sup>;—āntab iyase, thou passest between, II, 6, 7;—āpa aīyeb, V, 2, 8;—ūpa ā imasi, we approach, I, 1, 7;—pari-etā, will overtake, I, 27, 8;—pra-yatī yagñé, adhvare, while the sacrifice is going on, III, 29, 16; V, 28, 6; pra-yatī devébhyab, that the gods may come forth, I, 142, 6; éti prá, I, 144, 1<sup>2</sup>;—ná prātī-itaye, not to be withstood, I, 36, 20;—sām yanti, come together, I, 31, 10; see sam-yāt.  
 id, nourishing power, sacred food: iḍā kṛtāni, I, 128, 7; iḍāb padé, I, 128, 1; II, 10, 1<sup>2</sup>; hótāram iḍāb, III, 4, 3.  
 Íā, 'Nourishment,' N. of a goddess, I, 13, 9<sup>1</sup>; 31, 11<sup>8</sup>; 142, 9; 188, 8; II, 1, 11<sup>1</sup>; 3, 8; III, 1, 23<sup>1</sup>; 4, 8; 7, 5; 27, 10<sup>2</sup>; V, 4, 4; 5, 8; iḍāyāb padé, III, 23, 4<sup>3</sup>; 29, 4; iḍā, inst., III, 24, 2; iḍāyāb putráb, III, 29, 3<sup>3</sup>.  
 iḍā-vat, rich in nourishment, IV, 2, 5.  
 itāb-ūti, who from here distributes his blessings, I, 146, 2.  
 iti, thus: iti krātvā, with this intention, IV, 1, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 itthā, truly, I, 36, 7; 141, 1; V, 17, 1; itthā dhiyā, with right thought, III, 27, 6.  
 itthā-dhī, thus minded, IV, 11, 3.  
 idām, this: asmai (after the plural yé), I, 67, 8<sup>1</sup>; asmai (verb to be supplied), I, 70, 4<sup>1</sup>; yádi idām, when here (all this happened), I, 79, 2<sup>3</sup>; yádi idām, as I am here, IV, 5, 11<sup>2</sup>;

- there, II, 5, 5; *eshâm* (conj. *eshâm*), IV, 2, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
*idâ kit-idâ kit*, now-now, IV, 10, 5.  
*idhmâ*, fuel, I, 94, 4; III, 18, 3.  
*in*: *inôshi*, thou drivest away, IV, 10, 7,—*prâ aino*t, he has driven forward, I, 66, 10.  
*iná*, strong, I, 149, 1.  
*îndu*, Soma, V, 18, 2.  
*Îndra*, I, 13, 12; 142, 4; 5; 12; 13; II, 1, 3; 3, 3; 8, 6; III, 4, 6; 11; 22, 1; 25, 4; IV, 2, 17; V, 2, 8; 3, 1; 5, 3; 11; 11, 2; *îndram agnîm*, III, 12, 3.  
*Îndrâgnî*, du., III, 12, 1; 2; 4-9; V, 27, 6.  
*Îndrâvîshnû*, du., Indra and Vishnu, IV, 2, 4.  
*inv*, to stir up, to further: *învati*, I, 128, 5; *învatab*, I, 141, 4; *învasi*, I, 94, 10; 141, 10; V, 28, 2; *învatab*, III, 4, 5; *învire*, V, 6, 6.  
*îbha*, elephant, IV, 4, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*îbhya*, rich, I, 65, 7.  
*iva*: *svéna-iva*, read *svéna evâ*? I, 145, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
*ish*, to long, seek: *ikkhânta*, I, 68, 8; *ikkhântab*, I, 72, 2; *îshub*, III, 1, 2.  
*ish*, to incite: *ishé*, infin., I, 71, 8<sup>2</sup>; *isháyanta mánma*, they have stirred up our prayers, I, 77, 4<sup>3</sup>; *isháni*, II, 2, 9<sup>2</sup>; *ishitá*, III, 3, 2; 4, 3; 12, 1.  
*îsh*, food, I, 12, 11; 27, 7; 36, 11, &c.; V, 6, 1-10; *îshâm netá*, III, 23, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
*ishá*, food-giving, I, 189, 8<sup>2</sup>.  
*îshá*, N. p., V, 7, 10.  
*ishany*: *ishanyanti*, they speed it hither, V, 6, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*ishay*, to seek nourishment: *isháyanta*, II, 2, 11<sup>1</sup>.  
*ishrá*, vigorous, quick, I, 128, 5; III, 2, 13; 5, 4.  
*ishudhyát*, supplicant: *ishudhyaté*, I, 128, 6<sup>4</sup>.  
*ishuy*, to fly like an arrow, to shoot arrows (?): *ishûyate*, I, 128, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
*ishu-yát*, desiring food (?), I, 128, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
*ishráni*? I, 127, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*ishrí*, wish, search, I, 143, 8<sup>2</sup>; 145, 1; 148, 3; IV, 4, 7.  
*ishrí*, sacrifice, II, 1, 9<sup>1</sup>.  
*ishrí*, incitement (?), IV, 6, 7<sup>2</sup>.  
*î*: *prâ îmahe vab*, we entreat for you, I, 36, 1<sup>1</sup>;—*â îmahe*, we implore, III, 26, 5.  
*îd*, to magnify: *île*, I, 1, 1<sup>2</sup>; 44, 4; III, 1, 15; 27, 2; 12; IV, 3, 3; 9<sup>1</sup>; *îlate*, I, 36, 1; 128, 8; III, 6, 3; 10, 2, 13, 2; 27, 14; V, 1, 7; 8, 3; 9, 1; 14, 2; 3; 21, 3; *îlata*, I, 96, 3<sup>1</sup>; *îlre*, V, 12, 6; *îlita*, V, 17, 1; 21, 4; *îlâna*, II, 6, 6; 28, 1; *îltá*, I, 13, 4<sup>1</sup>; 142, 4<sup>1</sup>; II, 3, 3; V, 5, 3; 7.  
*îlénya*, to be magnified, I, 79, 5; 146, 5; III, 27, 13; V, 1, 9; 14, 5.  
*îdya*, worthy of being magnified: *îdyab*, I, 1, 2; 12, 3<sup>2</sup>; 75, 4; 188, 3; II, 1, 4; III, 2, 2; 5, 6; 9; 9, 8; 17, 4; 27, 4; 29, 2; 7; IV, 7, 1; 2; V, 22, 1.  
*îr*: *îratâm*, may they arise, IV, 8, 7; *îrayádhyai*, he shall rise up, IV, 2, 1<sup>1</sup>;—*â-îrré*, they have raised, set to work, I, 143, 4; III, 11, 9; 29, 15;—*nî erire*, they have roused, I, 128, 8; II, 2, 3; IV, 1, 1.  
*îvat*, like this, IV, 4, 6; 15, 5.  
*îr*, to rule: *îrata*, I, 36, 16; II, 7, 2; *vásvab îre*, I, 71, 9; *yávat îre*, as far as I have power, III, 18, 3.  
*îâná*, master, lord, I, 73, 9; 79, 4; 141, 3.  
*îsh*: *îshate*, they flee, I, 141, 8;—*â îshate*, he advances, I, 149, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
*ukthá*, hymn, litany, I, 27, 12; 71, 2; 140, 13; II, 8, 5; III, 5, 2; 13, 6; 20, 1; IV, 3, 4; 16, 6, 11; 11, 3; V, 4, 7; 6, 9; 18, 4.  
*ukthávâhas*, (I, 127, 8<sup>1</sup>).  
*uktha-sâs*, chanting litanies, IV, 2, 16.  
*ukthín*, rich in hymns, III, 12, 5.  
*ukthyâ*, praiseworthy, I, 79, 12; III, 2, 13; 15; 10, 6; 26, 2; V, 26, 6.  
*uksh*, to sprinkle: *âukshan*, III, 9, 9; *satyâm ukshan*, IV, 1, 10.  
*uksh*, to grow. See *vaksh*.  
*ukshân*, bull, I, 146, 2; II, 7, 5; III, 7, 6; 7<sup>2</sup>; V, 27, 5.  
*ugrá*, strong, mighty, I, 127, 11; III, 26, 5; IV, 2, 18<sup>3</sup>.  
*Ugrá-deva*: *ugrá-devam*, I, 36, 18<sup>1</sup>.

- ukātha, hymn, I, 73, 10; 143, 6; IV, 2, 20; V, 12, 3.
- uttānā: uttānā, lying extended on her back, II, 10, 3<sup>1</sup>; III, 29, 3<sup>2</sup>; V, 1, 3<sup>4</sup>;—nyāh uttānāb, spread out downwards-turned, IV, 13, 5.
- uttānā-hasta, with outstretched hand, III, 14, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- ut-vāt: ut-vātab ni-vātab, to the heights and to the depths, III, 2, 10.
- útsa, spring, III, 26, 9.
- udanyā, of water, II, 7, 3.
- údyata-sruk, the sacrificer who raises the spoon, I, 31, 5.
- und, to moisten: havyám undán, II, 3, 2.
- upa-ābhrt, the bringing ūrgām upa-ābhrti, I, 128, 2.
- úpa-iti, approaching, supplication, I, 76, 1<sup>1</sup>; III, 18, 1.
- upa-kshetrī, follower, III, 1, 16.
- upabdi, noise produced by going, I, 74, 7<sup>1</sup>.
- upa-mā, high up, I, 31, 15<sup>1</sup>.
- upamā, likeness, (I, 31, 15<sup>1</sup>).
- upa-māda, enjoyment, III, 5, 5.
- upa-mít, supporting, I, 59, 1<sup>8</sup>; pillar, IV, 5, 1.
- úpāra, lower, I, 79, 3<sup>8</sup>; 128, 3; úparāsu, in our neighbourhood, I, 127, 5<sup>2</sup>; úparasya, nearer, IV, 2, 18<sup>6</sup>; úparān, getting behind, II, 4, 9<sup>1</sup>.
- upa-vaktrī, the U. priest, IV, 9, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- upás, lap: upási (conj. for apási), (III, 1, 3<sup>3</sup>; 11<sup>4</sup>).
- upa-sád, sitting down (reverentially), II, 6, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- Upa-stutá, I, 36, 10<sup>1</sup>; 17<sup>1</sup>.
- úpa-stuti, praise, I, 148, 2.
- upá-stha, lap, I, 95, 4; 5; pitrób upá-sthe, I, 31, 9; 146, 1; III, 5, 8; 26, 9; apām upá-sthe, I, 144, 2; mātúb upá-sthe, III, 8, 1; 29, 14; V, 1, 6; 19, 1.
- upa-sthāyam āarati, he goes to greet them, I, 145, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- úpāka, neighbouring, I, 142, 7; III, 4, 6.
- upāké, near at hand, I, 27, 6; IV, 10, 5; 11, 1.
- úpeti, see úpa-iti.
- ubh: ubdhám, closed, IV, 1, 15;—sám-ubdham, confined, V, 2, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- ubhá, both: ubhá for ubhé, I, 140, 3<sup>1</sup>; ubhé ítí toké ítí tánaye, I, 147, 1<sup>3</sup>.
- ubháya, both, I, 26, 9<sup>1</sup>; 31, 7; ubháyan, both (kinds of men, the pious and the impious), I, 189, 7<sup>2</sup>; of both kinds (wealth), II, 9, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- urú, wide: urú ksháyāya āakr.re, I, 36, 8; urví, the wide (Earth), I, 146, 2; II, 4, 7; urú, wide space, III, 1, 11<sup>1</sup>.
- uru-gāyá, wide-ruling, II, 1, 3; III, 6, 4<sup>8</sup>; IV, 3, 7; 14, 1.
- uru-grāyas, extending over wide spaces, V, 8, 6.
- uru-vyāñk, far-reaching, V, 1, 12.
- uru-sāmsa, widely-renowned: uru-sāmsāya, I, 31, 14.
- urushy, to guard, deliver: urushya, I, 58, 8; 9; IV, 2, 6; to keep off: áditim urushya, IV, 2, 11<sup>8</sup>; urushyát, he has escaped into wide space, III, 5, 8.
- urvárā, field, I, 127, 6.
- Urvári: urvária, IV, 2, 18<sup>1</sup>.
- urviyā, far and wide, I, 141, 5; II, 3, 5; III, 1, 18; V, 28, 1.
- ulká, firebrand, IV, 4, 2.
- us, see var.
- usádhak, eagerly burning, III, 6, 7<sup>4</sup>.
- Usig, (Agni) the Usig (or willing one), III, 3, 7; 8; 11, 2<sup>1</sup>; 27, 10<sup>3</sup>;—pl., the Usigs, mythical priests, I, 60, 2<sup>1</sup>; 4; 128, 1<sup>2</sup>; 189, 7; II, 4, 5<sup>3</sup>; III, 2, 4<sup>2</sup>; 9; 15, 3<sup>2</sup>; IV, 1, 15<sup>1</sup>; V, 3, 4.
- ush, to burn down: ushán, II, 4, 7;—ní oshatât, burn down, IV, 4, 4.
- ush, to shine. See vas.
- ushab-búdh, awakening with the dawn, I, 44, 1; 9; 65, 9; 127, 10; III, 2, 14; IV, 6, 8.
- ushár, dawn: usráb, gen. sing., I, 71, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- ushás, dawn, I, 71, 1; 94, 5; ushásab návedâb, I, 79, 1<sup>3</sup>; vástob ushásab, I, 79, 6; doshá ushási, II, 8, 3; IV, 2, 8; piátu doshám ushásam, IV, 12, 2; ushásab vi-roké, III, 5, 2; ushásab ví-ushrau, III, 15, 2; IV, 1, 5; 14, 4;—Dawn, the goddess, I, 44, 1<sup>1</sup>; 2; 8; 14; III, 17, 3<sup>1</sup>; 20, 1; IV, 2, 15; 3, 11<sup>2</sup>; V, 1,

- 1; 28, 1; *ushāb gārāb*, lover of the Dawn, I, 69, 1<sup>1</sup>; 9; *devī ushāb*, III, 20, 5; IV, 1, 17; 14, 3; *doshām ushāsam*, Night and Morning, V, 5, 6;—*du.*, *nāktā ka ushāsā*, I, 73, 7; *ushāsau*, the two Dawns, Night and Dawn, I, 188, 6<sup>2</sup>; III, 4, 6<sup>1</sup>; 14, 3; V, 1, 4;—*ushāsab*, the Dawns, I, 44, 10, II, 2, 2; 7; 8; III, 5, 1; IV, 1, 13<sup>3</sup>; 2, 19; 5, 13; 14, 1; *u-hāb vi-bhātīb*, III, 6, 7; *ushāsab ūshub*, III, 7, 10; *ushāsām āgram*, IV, 13, 1.
- ushāsānāktā*, Dawn and Night, II, 3, 6.
- usrā*, bright, I, 69, 9.
- usrā*, milch-cow, IV, 1, 13; see also *ushar*.
- usr,yā*, ruddy cow, III, 1, 12<sup>4</sup>; IV, 5, 8<sup>2</sup>; 9.
- ūtī*, blessing, protection, I, 36, 13, &c.
- ūdhan*, udder, I, 69, 3<sup>1</sup>; 146, 2; III, 29, 14; IV, 1, 19; 3, 10; *pitūb ūdhab*, III, 1, 9<sup>1</sup>; *sāsmīn ūdhan*, IV, 7, 7<sup>2</sup>; 10, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- ūma*, helpful, III, 6, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- ūrg*: *māhi ūrgāyantīb*, giving mighty vigour, III, 7, 4.
- ūrg*, vigour: *ūrgām pate*, I, 26, 1; *ūrgab napāt*, I, 58, 8; II, 6, 2; III, 27, 12; V, 7, 1; 17, 5; *ūrgāb putrām*, I, 96, 3; *ūrgā pinvasva*, III, 3, 7.
- ūrna-mradas*, soft like wool, V, 5, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- ūrnu*: *vī ūrnot*, he has revealed, I, 68, 1; *vī aurnot*, he has opened, I, 68, 10.
- ūrdhvā*, straight, standing erect, I, 36, 13; 14; 95, 5, &c.
- ūrmī*, wave, I, 27, 6; 44, 12; 95, 10.
- ūrmyā*, night, II, 4, 3.
- ūrvā*, stable, stall, prison, I, 72, 8; III, 1, 14; IV, 2, 17; 12, 5.
- ūh*: *ūhé*, he is considered, V, 3, 9<sup>1</sup>.
- ri*, to go, &c.: *rinvati*, he procures, I, 128, 6; he hastens, I, 144, 5; *arta tmānā divāb*, arose, V, 25, 8<sup>2</sup>;—*abhī ārub*, they ran up to, III, 1, 4;—*ut-āritha*, thou hast sprung, II, 9, 3; *ūt iyarti vākam*, he raises his voice, III, 8, 5<sup>3</sup>; *ūt arta*, it rose up, IV, 1, 17; *ūt aram*, IV, 15, 7;—*prā ārub*, they have risen, III, 7, 1; *prā iyarmi*, I stretch forth, III, 19, 2; *prā ārta*, it came forth, IV, 1, 12;—*vī rinvati*, he discloses, I, 58, 3; *vī rinvan*, they opened, I, 69, 10; *vī rinvati*, he opens, I, 128, 6; V, 16, 2;—*sam-ārata*, he has come together, I, 145, 4<sup>1</sup>; *sām rinvati*, it accomplishes, III, 2, 1; he sets himself in motion, III, 11, 2<sup>2</sup>; *sām-ritab*, erected, IV, 13, 5.
- rikvan*, singer, III, 13, 5.
- rigmīya*, praiseworthy, III, 2, 4.
- rik*, see *ark*.
- rik*, hymn, (sacrificial) verse, I, 36, 11; II, 3, 7; V, 6, 5; 27, 4.
- rig*, *rinig*, to press on, strive forward: *rinigasānā*, I, 58, 3; 96, 3; *rinigān*, I, 95, 7; *rinigate*, I, 141, 6; 143, 7; II, 1, 8; 2, 5; *rinigase*, I press on, IV, 8, 1;—*abhī rigyate*, I, 140, 2;—*ā rinigase*, V, 13, 6<sup>1</sup>;—*nī rinigate*, he throws down, I, 143, 5; *nī rinige*, I catch hold, III, 4, 7.
- rigīka*, (I, 44, 3<sup>1</sup>).
- rigū*, rightly, II, 3, 7; right deeds, IV, 1, 17.
- rigu-ānik*, going straight forward, IV, 6, 9.
- rigu-mushkā*, puissant, IV, 2, 2; 6, 9.
- rigu-yāt*, righteous, V, 12, 5.
- rmā*, debt, IV, 3, 13<sup>2</sup>.
- rtā*, the *Rta*, Right, I, 1, 8; 75, 5<sup>1</sup>; 79, 3; 141, 1; 11; III, 4, 7; 6, 6; IV, 1, 13<sup>2</sup>; 2, 3<sup>1</sup>; 14<sup>3</sup>; 16; 19<sup>1</sup>; 3, 4<sup>2</sup>; 9-12; 5, 11; V, 1, 7; 12, 1<sup>1</sup>; 6<sup>1</sup>; 15, 2; 20, 4; *rtāt ādhi*, on behalf of *Rta*, I, 36, 11<sup>1</sup>; *rtāsya vratā*, I, 65, 3; *rtāsya yōni*, I, 65, 4; III, 1, 11; IV, 1, 12; V, 21, 4; *dhārām rtāsya*, I, 67, 7; V, 12, 2; *rtā sāpantāb*, I, 67, 8; 68, 4; *rtāsya prēshāb rtāsya dhītīb*, I, 68, 5<sup>1</sup>; *dādhan ritām*, I, 71, 3<sup>1</sup>; *rtāsya dhenāvāb*, I, 73, 6; *rtāsya pathā*, I, 128, 2; *yahvī ūti rtāsya*, *mātārā*, I, 142, 7; V, 5, 6; *rtāsya dhūb-sādam*, I, 143, 7; *rtāsya dohānāb*, streams of *Rta*, I, 144, 2<sup>1</sup>; *rathīb rtāsya*, III, 2, 8; IV, 10, 2; *rtāsya sāman*, I, 147,

- <sup>14</sup>; *ritám yaté*, I, 188, 2; *pūr-vib* *ritásya sam-drīśab*, III, 5, 2; *ritásya sādasi*, III, 7, 2; *gopāb* *ritásya*, III, 10, 2; *ritásya pathyāb ānu*, III, 12, 7; *ritásya* *oge vanúshab*, eager to set to work the *Rita*, III, 27, 11<sup>1</sup>; *riténa ritám ní-yatam*, IV, 3, 9<sup>2</sup>; *ritásya padé*, IV, 5, 9; *ritásya dhāman*, IV, 7, 7<sup>3</sup>; *ritásya rasmím*, V, 7, 3; *riténa*, in the right way, III, 4, 5; 5, 3;—adj., righteous, IV, 3, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
*rita-ñit*, intent upon *Rita* (Right), I, 145, 5; IV, 3, 4; V, 3, 9.  
*ritā-gāta*, born in or from the *Rita*: *ritā-gātab*, I, 36, 19; 144, 7; 189, 6; III, 6, 10; 20, 2.  
*rita-gñā*, knowing the right way, I, 72, 8.  
*rita-pā*, protecting the *Rita*, (III, 20, 4<sup>1</sup>; V, 12, 3<sup>2</sup>).  
*ritā-pragāta*, born from *Rita*, I, 65, 10.  
*ritā-pravīta*, penetrated by *Rita*, I, 70, 7.  
*ritay*, to perform the *Rita*: *ritāyan riténa*, V, 12, 3.  
*rita-yāt*, righteous, II, 1, 2; IV, 8, 3; V, 27, 4.  
*rita-yū*, loving *Rita*, V, 8, 1.  
*ritā-van*, righteous, I, 77, 1; 2; 5; III, 2, 13; 6, 10; 13, 2; 14, 2; 20, 4; IV, 1, 2; 2, 1; 6, 5; 7, 3; 7; 10, 7; V, 1, 6; 25, 1.  
*rita-vrīdh*, increaser of *Rita*, I, 13, 6; 44, 14; 142, 6; III, 2, 1.  
*ritú*, season, I, 95, 3<sup>3</sup>; V, 12, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
*ritu-thā*, observing the right time, II, 3, 7.  
*ritu-pā*, guardian of the seasons, III, 20, 4<sup>1</sup>; V, 12, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
*ritvīg*, ministrant, priest, I, 1, 1; 44, 11; 45, 7; 60, 3; II, 5, 7<sup>1</sup>; III, 10, 2; V, 22, 2; 26, 7.  
*ritviya*, at the appointed season, I, 143, 1; II, 1, 2; III, 29, 10.  
*ridh*, to accomplish: *ridhyāma*, I, 31, 8; IV, 10, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*ridhak*, in one's peculiar way, III, 25, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*Rībhū*, II, 1, 10<sup>1</sup>; III, 5, 6<sup>1</sup>; V, 7, 7.  
*rīshi*, a *Rishi*, I, 1, 2; 31, 1; 66, 4; III, 21, 3; *śahāsram rīshibhūb*, I, 189, 8.  
*rīshi-kṛt*, making (one) a *Rishi*, I, 31, 16<sup>1</sup>.  
*rīshū*, pl., dawns (?), I, 127, 10<sup>5</sup>; V, 25, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
*rīshvā*, tall, I, 146, 2; III, 5, 5; 7; 10; IV, 2, 2.  
*ēka*: *ēkab-ekab*, every one, III, 29, 15.  
*ēka-āyu*, of unique vigour, I, 31, 5.  
*ēna*, variegated: *ēnī itū*, I, 144, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*ēnas*, sin, I, 189, 1; III, 7, 10<sup>3</sup>; IV, 12, 4; 5; V, 3, 7.  
*ēman*, course, path, I, 58, 4<sup>4</sup>; IV, 7, 9.  
*ēva*, way: *ēvaib*, in due way, I, 68, 4; 95, 6; *ēvena*, in his way, I, 128, 3; *aryāb ēvaib*, IV, 2, 12<sup>3</sup>; —the going, I, 79, 2.  
*evā*, thus, I, 76, 5; 77, 5; 95, 11; III, 17, 2; *evām*, *Samh.*, V, 6, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
*eshā*, rapid, (IV, 2, 4<sup>1</sup>).  
*ōka*, homestead, I, 66, 3.  
*ogāyāmāna*, displaying his power, I, 140, 6.  
*ōgishṭha*, richest: *ōgishṭham mēdab*, III, 21, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
*ōshadhī*, herb, I, 59, 3; 98, 2; II, 1, 1; 4, 4; III, 1, 13; 5, 8<sup>1</sup>; 22, 2; V, 8, 7.  
*ōha*, heedfulness, IV, 10, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
*Kānva*, I, 36, 8; 10<sup>1</sup>; 11; 17; 19; *kānvāśab*, I, 44, 8; *Kānvasya sūnāvāb*, I, 45, 5.  
*katidhā* *ñit*, everywhere, I, 31, 2.  
*kadhā* *kanā*, never, I, 150, 2.  
*kan*: *tāsya kākan*, therewith he is satisfied, I, 148, 2; *kakānāb*, loving, III, 5, 2; *kānīshab*, take joyfully, III, 28, 5; *kakānāb*, delighting, desiring, V, 3, 10; 27, 3<sup>1</sup>;—*ā kake*, he desires, III, 3, 3; *ā kake*, I love, III, 3, 10.  
*kanyā*, maiden, I, 66, 8<sup>1</sup>; *kanīnām*, V, 3, 2.  
*kāya*: *kāyasya* *ñit*, of whomsoever, I, 27, 8; *kāyā*, how, V, 12, 3.  
*kar*, to praise, (I, 45, 4<sup>1</sup>).  
*karāsna*, arm: *śrīprā karāsnā*, III, 18, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
*karmanyā*, able, III, 4, 9.  
*kārman*, work, deed, I, 31, 8; III, 12, 6.  
*kalyāna*, beautiful, I, 31, 9.  
*kavī*, sage, I, 12, 6; 7; 13, 2; 8, &c.; I, 95, 8<sup>2</sup>; *dhīrāsab kavāyab*, I, 146, 4<sup>1</sup>.

kavi-kratu, having the mind of a sage, thoughtful, I, 1, 5; III, 2, 4; 14, 7; 27, 12; V, 11, 4.  
 kavi-kbád, showing himself as a sage, III, 12, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 kavi-tama, the highest sage, III, 14, 1.  
 kavi-prarastá, praised by sages, V, 1, 8.  
 kavi-rastá, praised by the sages, III, 21, 4; 29, 7.  
 kavyátá, wisdom, I, 96, 2.  
 kâ: kâyamânab, finding pleasure, III, 9, 2. See kan.  
 kâmya, of love: dugdhâm ná kâmyam, V, 19, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 kârâ, race: bhâgam ná kârê, I, 141, 10<sup>1</sup>;—triumph: abhî kârâm arkan, IV, 1, 14<sup>2</sup>.  
 kârú, singer, I, 31, 8; 9; 148, 2; II, 2, 9; III, 6, 1.  
 kâvya, quality of a sage, wisdom, I, 72, 1<sup>1</sup>; 96, 1; II, 5, 3; III, 1, 8; 17; 18; IV, 3, 16; 11, 3; V, 3, 5.  
 kâshvâ, pl., the (aerial) arena, I, 59, 6; race-course, I, 146, 5.  
 kíyat, however small, IV, 5, 6.  
 kíri, poor, humble, I, 31, 13<sup>3</sup>; V, 4, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
 Kistá: Kistâsab, the Kistas, I, 127, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
 kúpaya, agitating, I, 140, 3.  
 kumârâ, prince, IV, 15, 7-10; boy, V, 2, 1<sup>1</sup>; 2.  
 kûlisa, axe, III, 2, 1.  
 Kusiká, pl., the Kusikas, III, 26, 1<sup>1</sup>; 3; 29, 15.  
 kûkit-arthin, striving for all that is desired, IV, 7, 6.  
 kri, to make, &c.: yagñâm krmótana, I, 13, 12; krmuhi, I, 31, 8; kridhî nab râyé, help us to wealth, III, 15, 3<sup>3</sup>; krmóti devân mártyesu, he conveys the gods to the mortals, I, 77, 1<sup>1</sup>; kárikratab, displaying, I, 140, 5<sup>1</sup>; krtáñ (read párish-krtab?), adorned, I, 141, 8<sup>1</sup>; dhiyâ kakre, III, 27, 9<sup>1</sup>; krántab, IV, 2, 14; ákarma te, we have done our work for thee, IV, 2, 19;—áram karat, he may readily serve, II, 5, 8; urú kakrire, they have made wide room for, I, 36, 8; satrá kak-rânáb, I, 72, 1;—á krmóshi, thou givest, I, 31, 7; á krmudhvam, bring hither, I, 77, 2;—ápa á

kridhî, drive away, III, 16, 5<sup>2</sup>;—ní kab, he has brought down (i. e. surpassed), I, 72, 1<sup>1</sup>;—pári-krita, made ready, III, 28, 2;—sám akrivan tégase, they have sharpened, III, 2, 10; see kránâ.  
 kridhú, weak, IV, 5, 14.  
 krip: akrípran, they have pined, IV, 2, 18<sup>4</sup>.  
 kríp, body, I, 127, 1; 128, 2.  
 krishrí, human race, I, 36, 19; 59, 5; 74, 2; 189, 3;—tribe, clan, V, 1, 6; 19, 3;—dwelling, II, 2, 10.  
 krishná, black, I, 58, 4<sup>1</sup>; 73, 7; 141, 8<sup>2</sup>; krishnáb vrishabháb, I, 79, 2<sup>2</sup>; darkness, I, 140, 5; krishnási, in the dark nights, III, 15, 3.  
 krishná-adhvan, whose path is black, II, 4, 6.  
 krishná-gamhas, speeding on his black way, I, 141, 7.  
 krishna-prúta, immersed in darkness, I, 140, 3.  
 krishná-vyathî, with a black trail, II, 4, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
 krishná-sita, drawing black furrows, I, 140, 4.  
 krip: kakripánta dhîbhîb, they chanted their prayers, IV, 1, 14.  
 kéta, desire, I, 146, 3.  
 ketú, light, shine, splendour, I, 36, 14; IV, 7, 4; 14, 2; V, 7, 4; ketúm usráb, I, 71, 2<sup>2</sup>;—ketú, beacon, banner, I, 27, 12; III, 1, 17; 2, 14; V, 11, 3; vidá-thasya, I, 60, 1; yagñásya, I, 96, 6; 127, 6; III, 11, 3; 29, 5; V, 11, 2; yagñânâm, III, 3, 3; adhvarásya, III, 8, 8; adh-varânâm, III, 10, 4.  
 kévala, alone, I, 13, 10.  
 kesín, long-haired, I, 140, 8; long-maned, III, 6, 6.  
 krátu, power of mind, wisdom, I, 65, 9; 67, 2; 68, 3; 69, 2; 73, 2; 77, 3<sup>1</sup>; 128, 4; 141, 6; 9; 143, 2; 145, 2; II, 5, 4; III, 2, 3; 6, 5; 9, 6; 11, 6; IV, 5, 7; 10, 1; 2; 12, 1; V, 10, 2; 17, 4;—mind, I, 66, 5<sup>2</sup>; will, I, 68, 9; íti kátvâ, with this intention, IV, 1, 1<sup>1</sup>;—power, I, 127, 9; 128, 5; III, 1, 5<sup>1</sup>.

- krand, to neigh, bellow, roar : krán-dat, I, 36, 8; *akíkradat*, I, 58, 2; *káníkradat*, bellowing, I, 128, 3<sup>1</sup>; *krándan*, III, 26, 3.
- kram : *pári akramít*, he has circumambulated, IV, 15, 3.
- krâná, as soon as, I, 58, 3<sup>1</sup>; V, 7, 8<sup>2</sup>; indeed, V, 10, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- krîd, to sport : *krî/antab*, IV, 4, 9; *krî/án*, V, 19, 5.
- kshatrá, royal power, IV, 4, 8; V, 27, 6.
- kshatriya, royal power, IV, 12, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- ksháp, night : *kshápab* (conj. *kshápáb*), I, 44, 8<sup>2</sup>; *kshápáb* (conj. *kshápáb*), nights and dawns, I, 70, 7<sup>1</sup>; *kshápáb*, by night, I, 79, 6; *kshápab sam-yátab*, II, 2, 2<sup>3</sup>.
- kshápá-vat*, earth-protecting, I, 70, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- kshám, earth, (I, 79, 3<sup>2</sup>); III, 8, 7.
- ksháya, dwelling, I, 36, 8; 74, 4; 144, 7; III, 2, 6; 3, 2; 11, 7<sup>2</sup>; V, 9, 2; 12, 6; 23, 4; *diví ksháyam* (conj. *divíkshayám*), III, 2, 13<sup>1</sup>.
- kshar, to flow : *ksharasi*, I, 27, 6; *ksharanti*, I, 72, 10.
- kshá, earth, I, 67, 3<sup>2</sup>; 95, 10; 96, 7<sup>1</sup>; 189, 3; *vívásu kshásu*, I, 127, 10<sup>2,3</sup>.
- ksháman, earth, IV, 2, 16.
- kshi, to dwell : *ksheti*, I, 94, 2; *ksheshyántab*, going to settle, II, 4, 3<sup>1</sup>; *ksháyab*, III, 8, 1; *kshepayat*, may he give us dwelling, V, 9, 7; —*prthivím upa-kshéti*, he dwells on the earth, I, 73, 3; —*prati-kshuyántam*, who abides turned towards, II, 10, 4; —to rule : *ksháyan*, III, 25, 3; *kshayasi*, IV, 5, 11.
- kshítí, dwelling, human settlement, I, 59, 1; 65, 5; 72, 7; 73, 4; II, 2, 3; III, 3, 9; 13, 4<sup>1</sup>; 14, 4; IV, 5, 15<sup>1</sup>; V, 7, 1; —tribe, III, 18, 1; V, 1, 10; *kshutínám*, *daivínám*, III, 20, 4.
- kshíp, finger : *dáakshípab*, III, 23, 3.
- kshiprá*, a tossing (bow?), IV, 8, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- kshí, to fail : *kshiyate*, II, 9, 5.
- kshu-mát, rich in food, II, 1, 10; 4, 8; 9, 5; IV, 2, 18<sup>2</sup>.
- kshé? IV, 3, 6<sup>1</sup>.
- kshétra, dwelling-place, V, 2, 3<sup>1</sup>; 4.
- kshetra-sádhās*, giving bliss to our fields, III, 8, 7<sup>2</sup>.
- kshéma, safety, peace, I, 66, 3; 67, 2.
- kshema-yát*, living in peace, III, 7, 2.
- kshóda*, stream, I, 65, 5; 6<sup>1</sup>; 10.
- khá, opening, IV, 11, 2.
- khyâ : *pári akhyat*, he has looked on, IV, 13, 1; 14, 1; —*ví akhyan*, they looked around, IV, 1, 18.
- ganá, troop : *ganám-ganam*, III, 26, 6; crowd, V, 1, 3.
- gánya, belonging to the host, III, 7, 5.
- gabhrá, deep, IV, 5, 5<sup>3</sup>; 6.
- gam, to go : *gagamýât*, I, 58, 9; *pari-sádantab agman*, IV, 2, 17<sup>2</sup>; —*ákka gamema*, we may obtain, IV, 5, 13; —*sám-gatáni*, comprised, I, 31, 5<sup>1</sup>; *sám-gagmânāsu krīśhrīshu*, when the human tribes met (in battle), I, 74, 2; *mānasāsám gagmūb*, they agreed in their mind, III, 1, 13.
- gáya, home, I, 74, 2; dominion, V, 10, 3.
- gárbha, womb, I, 65, 4; 148, 5; —fruit of the womb, germ, I, 95, 2; 4; 146, 5; II, 10, 3; III, 1, 6; 10<sup>1</sup>; 2, 10; 29, 2; 11; V, 2, 2; *bhūtānām gárbham*, III, 27, 9; —child, son : *gárbhab apām, vānānām, &c.*, I, 70, 3; III, 1, 12; 13; 5, 3; *gárbhab virúdhām*, II, 1, 14; *dádhate gárbham*, IV, 7, 9<sup>1</sup>.
- garbhírá*, pregnant, III, 29, 2.
- garh, to blame : *garhase*, IV, 3, 5.
- gavishá, see *go-ishá*.
- gávishri*, see *gó-ishri*.
- Gávishtrira*, V, 1, 12.
- gávyā, of the cows, I, 72, 8; IV, 2, 17; —bliss in cows, I, 140, 13.
- gavyát*, longing for the cows, IV, 1, 15.
- gā, to go : *pra-gigatab*, coming forward, I, 150, 2.
- gā, to sing : *ákka agnīm gāsi*, V, 25, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- gātú, path, course, I, 71, 2; 72, 9; 95, 10; 96, 4; III, 1, 2; 4, 4.
- gâyatrā*, *Gâyatra* song, I, 12, 11; 27, 4; 79, 7; 188, 11.
- gâyatrā-vepas*, moved by the *Gâyatra* song, I, 142, 12.
- gāh, to dive : *āti gāhemahi*, II, 7, 3.
- gír, praise, prayer, I, 26, 5; 59, 4<sup>1</sup>; II, 2, 1<sup>2</sup>; &c.

- giri, hill, I, 65, 5.  
 girvanas, loving praises, I, 45, 2; II, 6, 3.  
 gu : gōguve, he has loudly praised, I, 127, 10<sup>2</sup>.  
 gur : gurgurvāmī iti, eager in praising, I, 142, 8;—abhī gurguryāb, approve, I, 140, 13.  
 gurū, heavy: mántrab gurúb, I, 147, 4.  
 guh, to hide : guhámānah, IV, 1, 11.  
 gúh, covert : guhá gúham, I, 67, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
 gúhā, in secret, I, 65, 1; 67, 3; II, 4, 9<sup>1</sup>; III, 1, 9; 14; V, 2, 1; 15, 5; gúhā bhávāntam, sántam, the hidden one, I, 67, 7; 141, 3; III, 5, 10; V, 8, 3; gúhā hitám, hidden, IV, 5, 8<sup>1</sup>; 7, 6; V, 11, 6.  
 gúhya, secret, I, 72, 6; IV, 5, 10; V, 3, 2; 3; 5, 10.  
 grī, to praise, I, 44, 6, &c.; grīmīte, he is praised, I, 79, 12<sup>1</sup>;—desh-nám abhī grīmīhi, hail our gift, II, 9, 4; abhī grīmītāb, they salute, III, 6, 10; girāb abhī grīmīti, he responds to my hymns, V, 27, 3.  
 grī : gāgrī-vāmsab, having awoke, III, 10, 9; āgīgar iti, he has awakened, V, 1, 3<sup>1</sup>. See grī.  
 grītsa, clever, III, 1, 2; 19, 1; IV, 5, 2.  
 Gritsa-madá : gritsa-madáśab, II, 4, 9.  
 grīdhnū, greedy, I, 70, 11<sup>2</sup>.  
 grīdhā-patī, master of the house, I, 12, 6; 36, 5; 60, 4; II, 1, 2<sup>8</sup>; IV, 9, 4; 11, 5; V, 8, 1; 2.  
 gó, cow, I, 31, 12, &c.; 95, 8<sup>1</sup>; V, 1, 3<sup>2</sup>; 3, 2<sup>2</sup>; āstam ná gāvāb, I, 66, 9; ūdhab ná gónām, I, 69, 3; puru-dāmsam sanīm gób, III, 1, 23; ékā gaúb, III, 7, 2<sup>8</sup>; gúhyam náma gónām, V, 3, 3; ávindat gāb, V, 14, 4<sup>1</sup>; ánavantā gāvā, two oxen with a car, V, 27, 1.  
 gó-agra, at the head of which are cows, II, 1, 16<sup>1</sup>.  
 go-ishā, fighting for cows, IV, 13, 2<sup>8</sup>.  
 gó-ishī, 'striving for cows,' battle, I, 36, 8; (45, 7<sup>1</sup>).  
 gó-rigīka, (I, 44, 3<sup>1</sup>).  
 Gótama, I, 79, 10; IV, 4, 11; pl., the Gotamas, I, 60, 5; 77, 5; 78, 1; 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 gopā, shepherd, guardian, protector, I, 96, 7; II, 9, 2; 6; III, 15, 2; V, 2, 5; 11, 1; 12, 4; gopām ritāsya, I, 1, 8; III, 10, 2; viśām gopāb, I, 94, 5<sup>1</sup>; 96, 4.  
 gó-mat, rich in, or consisting in, cows, I, 79, 4; III, 16, 1; IV, 2, 5<sup>1</sup>; V, 4, 11; 24, 2; vragām gó-mantam, full of cows, IV, 1, 15.  
 gaurī, buffalo cow : gauryām, IV, 12, 6.  
 gnā, wife, IV, 9, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 gnāvat, accompanied by the divine wives : gnāvab (conj. gnāvab), II, 1, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 grābhana-vat, a firm hold, I, 127, 5<sup>8</sup>.  
 grāma, hamlet, I, 44, 10.  
 grāvan, pressing-stone (of the Soma), IV, 3, 3<sup>1</sup>; V, 25, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
 ghanā, club, I, 36, 16<sup>1</sup>.  
 gharṁā, offering of hot milk to the Asvins, III, 26, 7<sup>2</sup>; the gharma vessel, V, 19, 4.  
 ghush : ghóshi, it resounded, IV, 4, 8.  
 ghrī, to besprinkle : gīgharmi, II, 10, 4; 5.  
 ghrinā, heat : ghrinā, I, 141, 4<sup>4</sup>.  
 ghrīta, the Ghrīta, or ghee, I, 72, 3; 127, 1, &c.; II, 3, 11<sup>2</sup>; 5, 6<sup>1</sup>; ghrītāni aksharan, I, 188, 5; ghrītām ná pūtām, III, 2, 1; ghrītébhih ā-hutab, worshipped by offerings of ghrīta, II, 7, 4<sup>1</sup>; súki ghrītām ná taptām, IV, 1, 6.  
 ghrīta-āhavana, to whom ghrīta oblations are poured out, I, 12, 5; 45, 5.  
 ghrītā-nirñig, whose stately robe is ghee, III, 17, 1; 27, 5.  
 ghrītā-prishtha, whose back is covered with ghee, I, 13, 5; V, 4, 3; 14, 5.  
 ghrītā-pratīka, whose face shines with ghee, I, 143, 7; III, 1, 18; V, 11, 1.  
 ghrītā-prasatta, taking his seat in ghee, V, 15, 1.  
 ghrīta-prūsh, ghrīta-sprinkling, I, 45, 1; II, 3, 2.  
 ghrītā-yoni, having his abode in ghee, (I, 140, 1<sup>2</sup>); III, 4, 2<sup>1</sup>; V, 8, 6.  
 ghrītā-vat, rich in ghee, I, 142, 2; III, 5, 6; 7; 21, 2.



*ghṛta-skút*, dripping with ghee, III, 21, 3; V, 14, 3.

*ghṛta-srī*, adorned with ghee, I, 128, 4; V, 8, 3.

*ghṛta-snā*, swimming in ghee, IV, 6, 9.

*ghṛta-snú*, swimming in ghee, III, 6, 6<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 3<sup>1</sup>; V, 26, 2.

*ghṛtākī*, (the ladle) full of ghee, III, 6, 1; 19, 2; 27, 1; IV, 6, 3; V, 28, 1.

*ghṛśhvi*, brisk, IV, 2, 13.

*ghorā*, terrible, IV, 6, 6.

*ghósha*, noise, III, 7, 6.

*ka*, and: *ka rátham* for *karátham*, I, 70, 7<sup>2</sup>; (in the first member), I, 77, 2<sup>2</sup>.

*kákri*, maker, III, 16, 4.

*kaksh*, to look: *satám kákshânab akshábhī*, I, 128, 3;—*ánu ka-káksha*, V, 2, 8;—*abhi kakshase*, V, 3, 9;—*ví kashre*, I, 98, 1; V, 19, 1<sup>2</sup>;—*nab krīdhi sam-káksh*, make us behold, I, 127, 11.

*kákshana*, appearance, I, 13, 5.

*kákshas*, look, sight, I, 96, 2<sup>4</sup>; V, 15, 4.

*kat*, to hide: *kátantam*, I, 65, 1;—*prá kátáyasva*, drive away, V, 4, 6.

*katub-akshá*, four-eyed: *katub-aksháb*, I, 31, 13<sup>2</sup>.

*kátub-pad*, four-footed, I, 94, 5.

*kánab-hita*, with satisfied mind, III, 2, 2; 7; 11, 2.

*kánas*: *kánab dhâb*, accept, I, 26, 10.

*kandrá*, gold, II, 2, 4<sup>2</sup>.

*kandrá-ratha*, with a shining chariot, I, 141, 12; III, 3, 5.

*kar*, to move, walk: *karáthâya gî-vâse*, that we may walk and live, I, 36, 14; *karáthâ* (conj. *karáthâ*), I, 66, 9<sup>1</sup>; *karatab dhruvâsya*, of whatever moves or is firm, I, 146, 1; *gúhâ ká-rantam*, III, 1, 9<sup>3</sup>;—*nib karati*, he comes forward, I, 95, 4;—*te pâri karanti*, they walk around thee, I, 127, 9<sup>2</sup>;—*ví karanti*, spread around, I, 36, 3;—*abhi ví karanta*, they have come hither and thither, III, 4, 5.

*karátha*, all that moves, (I, 66, 9<sup>1</sup>); *sthâtúb karátham*, I, 58, 5<sup>2</sup>;

68, 1; 70, 7<sup>2</sup>; *sthâtám karátham*, I, 70, 3; *sthâtín karátham ka*, I, 72, 6<sup>2</sup>.

*karishnú*, speedy, IV, 7, 9.

*kárman*, skin: *sasâsya kárma*, III, 5, 6<sup>2</sup>; 7<sup>1</sup>;—*kárma-iva*, like a hide, IV, 13, 4.

*karshaní*, human tribe, I, 127, 2; III, 6, 5; 10, 1; IV, 7, 4; 8, 8; V, 23, 1.

*karsham-dhrit*, supporting the human tribes, IV, 1, 2.

*karshazi-prâ*, filling the dwellings of people, IV, 2, 13.

*kashâla-vat*, with head-pieces, III, 8, 10<sup>1</sup>.

*kâyú*, respectful, III, 24, 4.

*kâru*, beautiful, I, 58, 6, &c.; *kâru*, loc, I, 72, 2<sup>3</sup>.

*kâru-pratika*, cheerful-faced, II, 8, 2.

*kî*: *ni-kâyya*, revering, III, 26, 1;—*ví kinavat*, may he distinguish, IV, 2, 11.

*kikivít-manas*, attentive-minded, V, 22, 3.

*kî*, to shine, light up: *kítáyantam*, II, 2, 4; *kítayat*, II, 2, 5; *kítayema*, II, 2, 10; *kitréna kíkite bhâsâ*, II, 4, 5; *kíketa*, II, 4, 6; *kékítánab*, resplendent, III, 29, 7; *kíketa*, he has distinguished himself, V, 27, 1;—*prâ kíketa*, he has shone forth, V, 19, 1;—*ví kíkite*, it shines, I, 71, 7<sup>3</sup>.

*kî*, to see, watch, be intent on: *kíkéta*, I, 67, 7; *kíketa* *asmai*, may he pay attention to this (sacrificer), I, 69, 9; *kítáyantab*, awaking attention, I, 94, 4; *kétati*, I, 128, 4; III, 11, 3<sup>1</sup>; *kétate*, III, 14, 2; *kíkítánab akítân*, seeing the unseen ones, III, 18, 2; *kétatab*, attentive, IV, 5, 4; *kíkiddhi*, V, 22, 4<sup>1</sup>; *kétayat*, he has enlightened, IV, 1, 9<sup>1</sup>; *kítáyan*, enlightening, V, 15, 5<sup>3</sup>; *kíkítván*, knowing, I, 68, 6, &c.;—*â kíketa*, he has understood, I, 95, 4;—*kéti prá*, it has been known, III, 12, 9;—*ví kítáyantab*, causing to discern, V, 19, 2;—*sam-kíkítván*, looking over, IV, 7, 8.

*kîti*, pile, (I, 67, 10<sup>1</sup>).

*kîttâ*, mind, V, 7, 9.

- ḱitti*, splendour (?), I, 67, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
*ḱitti*, thought, III, 2, 3; 3, 3;  
 wisdom, IV, 2, 11.  
*ḱitrā*, bright, excellent, I, 66, 1;  
 6, &c.  
*ḱitrā-bhānu*, with bright splendour,  
 I, 27, 6; II, 10, 2; V, 26, 2.  
*ḱitrā-yāma*, whose way is bright,  
 III, 2, 13.  
*ḱitrā-śokis*, of bright splendour, V,  
 17, 2.  
*ḱitrā-ravab-tama*, whose glory is  
 brightest, I, 1, 5; 45, 6.  
*ḱud*, to quicken, promote: *ḱodáyāsi*,  
 I, 94, 15; *ḱodayata*, I, 188, 8.  
*ḱrit*: *vi ḱritānti*, they get off, I, 67, 8.  
*ḱétana*, brilliant, II, 5, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 12,  
 2,—n., splendour, light, I, 13,  
 11; III, 3, 8; IV, 7, 2.  
*ḱétishṭha*, most famous, I, 65, 9;  
 most shining, I, 128, 8; most  
 brilliant, V, 27, 1.  
*ḱodá*, driver, I, 143, 6.  
*ḱodayát-mati*, stirring thoughts, V,  
 8, 6.  
*ḱyu*: *ā tvā akūyavub*, they have  
 made thee speed hither, I, 45, 8.  
  
*ḱbad*, to show oneself: *ḱbadayati*,  
 III, 9, 7.  
*ḱbâyā*, shadow, I, 73, 8.  
  
*gathāra*, belly, I, 95, 10; III, 2, 11;  
 22, 1; 29, 14<sup>1</sup>.  
*gan*, to be born: *gagñānāb*, I, 12, 3;  
*gâtāb* and *gāni-tvab*, I, 66, 8<sup>1</sup>;  
*ganayat*, he caused to be born,  
 I, 71, 8<sup>5</sup>; *gâtāsya ka gāyamā-*  
*nasya ka kshām*, the earth (i.e.  
 the support) of what is born  
 and what will be born, I, 96,  
 7<sup>1</sup>; *gāyemahi*, we may multiply  
 with offspring, I, 97, 4; *ganā-*  
*masi*, III, 2, 1<sup>1</sup>; *gâtāb gāyate*,  
 III, 8, 5<sup>1</sup>; *ganata*, they have  
 generated, IV, 1, 1; *gâtān*  
*ubhāyān*, the two races (of men  
 and gods), IV, 2, 2; *gānitos*,  
 from giving birth, IV, 6, 7;—  
*ā gāyamānam* (conj. *gāya-*  
*mānā*), I, 60, 3<sup>1</sup>;—*pragagñi-vān*,  
 generator, III, 2, 11.  
*gāna*, man, people, I, 36, 2, &c;  
*daīvyam gānam*, the divine host,  
 I, 31, 17; 44, 6; 45, 1<sup>1,2</sup>; 9;  
 10; V, 13, 3; *gānāya śasvate*,  
 I, 36, 19.  
*gānas*, tribe: *gānasī iti ubhé iti*, both  
 tribes (of gods and of men), II,  
 2, 4.  
*gāni*, wife, I, 66, 8; *gānayab sā-*  
*nī/āb*, I, 71, 1;—woman, III, 26,  
 3<sup>1</sup>; IV, 5, 5.  
*ganitrī*, begetter, I, 76, 4<sup>1</sup>; *ganitā*,  
*ródasyob*, I, 96, 4; *pitúb ka*  
*gārbham ganitúb ka*, III, 1, 10<sup>1</sup>;  
*dyaúb pitā ganitā*, IV, 1, 10.  
*gāni-tva*, who will be born: *gāni-*  
*tvam* (conj. *gāni-tvab*), I, 66, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
*gāniman*, birth, III, 1, 4; 20; *trib*  
*gānimāni*, IV, 1, 7;—*devānām*  
*gānimāni*, III, 4, 10; IV, 2, 17;  
 18;—offspring, V, 3, 3.  
*ganús*, birth: *ganúshā*, by birth, by  
 nature, I, 94, 6; III, 1, 3; 9;  
 2, 2; *ganúsham*, I, 141, 4.  
*gantú*, people, human creature, I,  
 45, 6, &c.; *mánushab gantú-*  
*bhub*, III, 3, 6.  
*gánman*, birth: *mánushasya gánasya*  
*gánma*, I, 70, 2; *devānām gánma*,  
 I, 70, 6; *gánma-iva nityam*  
*tānayam*, III, 15, 2<sup>1</sup>;—birth-  
 place: *paramé gánman*, II, 9,  
 3;—race: *ubhāyāya gánmane*,  
 I, 31, 7; *divyāya gánmane*, I, 58,  
 6; *devān* (i.e. *devām*) *gánma*,  
 I, 67, 3<sup>5,6</sup>; *gánmani iti ubhé*  
*iti*, I, 141, 11<sup>5</sup>; *gánma ubhāyā*,  
 II, 6, 7; *gánman-ganman*, gener-  
 ation by generation, III, 1,  
 20; 21.  
*gánya*, belonging to one's own  
 people: *gányā-iva* (conj. *gán-*  
*yab-iva*), II, 6, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*gábāru*? IV, 5, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*gāmbha*, jaw, I, 143, 5; 148, 4;  
 IV, 7, 10.  
*gar*, see *grī*.  
*garāna*, sound (?), I, 141, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*garat-visha*, busy among the de-  
 cayed (wood), V, 8, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
*Garā-bodha*, N. pr.: *Gārā-bodha*, I,  
 27, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
*garitrī*, praiser, I, 189, 4; II, 9, 5;  
 III, 7, 6<sup>1</sup>; 12, 2; 5; 15, 5; V,  
 3, 11.  
*garimán*, old age, I, 71, 10.  
*gāvishṭha*, most swift, IV, 2, 3.  
*gā*, people: *nab gāb*, I, 143, 8.  
*gāb-patyā*, householdership, V, 28, 3<sup>1</sup>.

*gāgrivi*, watchful: *gāgrivib*, I, 31, 9; III, 2, 12; 3, 7; 24, 3; 26, 3; 28, 5; 29, 2; V, 11, 1.

*Gātā-vedas*, I, 44, 1; 5; 45, 3, &c.; 127, 1<sup>2</sup>.

*gāna*, birth: *trīṇi gānā*, I, 95, 3.

*gāmarya*?, IV, 3, 9<sup>4</sup>.

*gāmī*, kinsman, I, 31, 10; 65, 7; 71, 7<sup>3</sup>; 75, 3; 4; IV, 4, 5; V, 19, 4; *gāmīnām svāsrīnām*, uterine sisters, III, 1, 11; *lokām gāmīm*, the sister world, III, 2, 9<sup>4</sup>.

*gâyā*, wife, I, 66, 5; IV, 3, 2<sup>1</sup>.

*gâyū*, victorious, I, 67, 1<sup>1</sup>.

*gārā*, lover, I, 66, 8; 69, 1<sup>1</sup>; 9.

*gī*, to conquer, to gam: *gayati*, I, 36, 4;—*sam-ggīvān*, III, 15, 4.

*ginv*, to stir: *ginvate*, III, 2, 11; *ginva*, III, 3, 7; 15, 6;—*ūpa prā ginvan*, they have excited, I, 71, 1<sup>1</sup>.

*gīvri*, aged, I, 70, 10.

*gīhmā*, down-streaming, I, 95, 5.

*gīhvā*, tongue, I, 140, 2; II, 1, 13; 4, 4; III, 20, 2; IV, 5, 10; 7, 10; V, 26, 1.

*gīrā*, quick, I, 44, 11; III, 3, 6.

*gīrā-sva*, with quick horses, I, 141, 12; II, 4, 2.

*gīrā-dānu*, rich in quickening rain, I, 189, 8.

*gīv*, to live: *gīvāse*, I, 36, 14; 72, 7; 79, 9; *gīvātave*, I, 94, 4.

*gīvā*, living, I, 68, 3;—*life*, I, 140, 8.

*gīvā-dhanya*, the prize (of contests) which living beings have gained, (I, 149, 2<sup>1</sup>).

*gīvāpita-sarga*, whose stream is drunk by living beings, I, 149, 2<sup>1</sup>.

*gīva-yāgā*, a sacrifice of living (victims), I, 31, 15.

*gur*, see *gr*.

*gush*, to be pleased, accept gladly: *gushasva*, I, 12, 12; 75, 1; 144, 7; *gushanta*, I, 68, 3; 9; *gushran*, I, 71, 1, &c.; *gushanta pānthām*, they followed gladly his path, I, 127, 6; *tanvām gushasva*, III, 1, 1<sup>6</sup>; *goshi*, find pleasure, IV, 9, 7<sup>1</sup>;—*prāti goshayete iti*, they caress, I, 95, 5; 6.

*gúshra*, welcome, I, 44, 2; 4;—*grateful*, I, 73, 10.

*guhū-āśya*, whose mouth is the sacrificial spoon, I, 12, 6.

*guhurānā*, leading astray, I, 189, 1.

*guhū*, sacrificial ladle, I, 58, 4<sup>2</sup>; 76, 5<sup>2</sup>; 145, 3; II, 10, 6; IV, 4, 2<sup>1</sup>; V, 1, 3; *saptā guhvāb*, I, 58, 7<sup>2</sup>.

*gū*, to speed, incite: *gunāb*, I, 27, 7; *gunāsi*, I, 71, 6; *gūgu-vat*, impetuous, IV, 11, 4.

*gū*, speedy: *gūvab*, I, 140, 4<sup>1</sup>.

*gūtī*, speeding, I, 127, 2;—*solicitation*, III, 3, 8;—*yagñāśya gūtīā*, stirring, III, 12, 3.

*gūrmi*, flaming (?), I, 127, 10.

*gūrv*, to consume: *ni-gūrvan*, IV, 7, 11.

*grī*, to grow old: *gūryati*, I, 128, 2; *gugurvān*, II, 4, 5; *gūryat-su*, III, 23, 1; *garāyan*, making decay, II, 8, 2<sup>1</sup>; *garase*, V, 15, 4<sup>1</sup>.

*gr*, to praise: *garate*, he is praised (?), I, 59, 7;—*cām te gareta*, may it resound to thee, IV, 3, 15<sup>1</sup>.

*grī*, to be awake: *garate*, I, 59, 7; 127, 10<sup>4</sup>; *gārase*, I, 94, 14<sup>1</sup>; *gārasva*, III, 3, 7<sup>1</sup>;—*sām garatām*, may it awaken, IV, 4, 8<sup>1</sup>.

*gétrī*, conqueror, I, 66, 3; V, 25, 6.

*génya*, noble, I, 71, 4; 128, 7; 140, 2; 146, 5; II, 5, 1; V, 1, 5.

*gósha*, desire: *gósham ā*, I, 77, 5.

*gobhūtra*, to be invoked, II, 10, 1.

*gñā*, to know: *ā gñāta*, accept, I, 94, 8;—*pra-gñān*, prescient, II, 3, 10; *ānu pra-gñān*, III, 26, 8;—*vi-gñān*, discriminating, I, 69, 3<sup>1</sup>;—*sām gñāta*, they were concordant, I, 68, 8<sup>1</sup>; *sam-gñānāb*, being like-minded, I, 72, 5.

*gyāyas*, better, I, 27, 13.

*gyéshtha*, the first, I, 127, 2; eldest, IV, 1, 2.

*gyotīb-ratha*, whose chariot is light, I, 140, 1.

*gyótis*, light, I, 36, 19; 59, 2; III, 26, 8; *divāb gyótīb*, I, 69, 1; *vipām gyótīmshī*, III, 10, 5<sup>1</sup>; *vidánta gyótīb*, IV, 1, 14; *svāb ná gyótīb*, IV, 10, 3<sup>1</sup>.

*grāyas*, space, I, 95, 9; 140, 9; V, 8, 7.

*tákvan*, N. of an animal, I, 66, 2<sup>1</sup>.

*taksh*, to fashion: *hrdā tashān māntrān*, I, 67, 4; *tatāksha*, III, 8, 6; *ataksham*, V, 2, 11.

- talít, lightning, I, 94, 7.  
 tát-ogas, having the strength of such a one, V, 1, 8.  
 tan, to spin out, stretch out: *tántum* tanushva, I, 142, 1; *tántum* tatám, II, 3, 6; *tanvânâb* yag-ñâm, III, 3, 6;—*âva* tanuhi, unbend, IV, 4, 5;—*â-tatántha*, thou hast spread, III, 22, 2;—*âtî níb* tatanyub, may they spread out, I, 141, 13<sup>2</sup>;—*ví* tanvate, V, 13, 4; 15, 3<sup>8</sup>.  
 tán, continuation: *sárvatâ tánâ*, constantly, I, 26, 6<sup>1</sup>; *tánâ*, for ever, I, 77, 4; II, 2, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 25, 1; 27, 9;—*tokâsya naâ* táne tanûnâm, II, 9, 2.  
 tánaya, offspring, I, 96, 4; III, 15, 2<sup>1</sup>;—*tokâsya tánaye*, of kith and kin, I, 31, 12<sup>1</sup>; *toké ítî* tánaye, I, 147, 1<sup>8</sup>; *tokâya tánayâya*, I, 189, 2; IV, 12, 5.  
 tanayitnú, thunderbolt, IV, 3, 1.  
 tánâ, see tán.  
 tanû, body: *tanvâb*, I, 31, 12; 72, 3; 5<sup>3</sup>; *ikkbânta rétab* mithâb tanûshu, I, 68, 8<sup>1</sup>; *tâne* tanûnâm, II, 9, 2; *tanvâm* gushasva, III, 1, 1<sup>8</sup>; *tanvâ su-gâta*, III, 15, 2; *tanû-bhiâb*, IV, 2, 14; *tanvâb* tanvate ví, V, 15, 3<sup>8</sup>.  
 tanû-kṛít, the body's creator: *tanû-kṛít*, I, 31, 9.  
 Tánû-napât, 'son of the body,' I, 13, 2<sup>1</sup>; 142, 2; 188, 2; III, 4, 2; 29, 11.  
 tanû-rûk, shining with his body, II, 1, 9.  
 tántu, thread (of sacrifice), I, 142, 1;—*tántum* tatám, warp, II, 3, 6;—web (of light), IV, 13, 4.  
 tand, to grow tired: *tandate* (by conjecture), I, 58, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 tanyatú, thunder, V, 25, 8.  
 tap, to burn, heat: *tápo ítî*, *tápa*, III, 18, 2; *tatápate*, IV, 2, 6.  
 tápishâba, hottest, IV, 4, 1; 5, 4.  
 tápu, hot, II, 4, 6.  
 tápub-gambha, with fiery jaws, I, 36, 16; 58, 5.  
 tápus, heat: *tápûmshi*, IV, 4, 2.  
 tamaâb-hân, destroyer of darkness, I, 140, 1.  
 támas, darkness: *dvârâ támasaâb*, III, 5, 1; *tiráb* *támâmsi* *dar-satâb*, III, 27, 13.  
 taráni, strongly advancing, triumphant, I, 128, 6; III, 11, 3<sup>2</sup>; 29, 13; IV, 4, 12.  
 táras, advancing power, III, 18, 3.  
 tárutṛ, a winner, I, 27, 9.  
 tárus: *dákshasya tárushaâb*, of superior strength, III, 2, 3.  
 tavás, strong, III, 1, 1<sup>1</sup>; 2; 13.  
 tavishâ, powerful, III, 12, 8.  
 távishî, strength, I, 128, 5; III, 3, 5; 26, 4.  
 távyams, most powerful, I, 143, 1; V, 17, 1.  
 tâyú, thief, I, 65, 1; V, 15, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 tâvakâ, thy, I, 94, 11.  
 tigitâ, sharp, I, 143, 5.  
 tigmâ, sharp, IV, 6, 8; 7, 10; V, 19, 5.  
 tigmâ-anika, sharp-faced, I, 95, 2.  
 tigmâ-âyudha, with sharp weapons, V, 2, 10.  
 tigmâ-gambha, with sharp teeth, I, 79, 6; IV, 5, 4; 15, 5.  
 tigmâ-bhr̥shṭi, sharp-pointed, IV, 5, 3.  
 tignâ-soâs, sharp-flaming, I, 79, 10.  
 tigmâ-heti, with the sharp weapon, IV, 4, 4.  
 tig, to sharpen. *tégamânaâb*, sharpened, III, 8, 11.  
 titvishânâ, rushing forward impetuously, V, 8, 5.  
 tir, see tr̥.  
 tirâb-ahnya, kept over night, I, 45, 10<sup>1</sup>; III, 28, 3; 6.  
 tirâb-hita, dwelling in concealment, III, 9, 5.  
 tiras-kâ, throughout, II, 10, 4.  
 tirás, through, III, 27, 13.  
 tu: *tûtâva*, he is strong, I, 94, 2.  
 tug, to stir, press onward: *tutugyât*, I, 143, 6; *tûgāmânâb*, III, 1, 16; *tugé*, IV, 1, 3.  
 tûg, impetuous: *tugâ girâ*, V, 17, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 tûturi, conqueror, I, 145, 3.  
 tud, to strike: *ní* *tundate* (conj. nú *tandate*), I, 58, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 turá, quick, I, 68, 9; 96, 8; III, 4, 11; IV, 3, 8.  
 turîpa, seed, I, 142, 10; III, 4, 9.  
 Turvâra, I, 36, 18<sup>1</sup>.  
 Turvîti, I, 36, 18<sup>1</sup>.  
 tuvi-grâ, mightily devouring, I, 140, 9.  
 tuvi-grîva, with mighty neck, V, 2, 12.  
 tuvi-gâtâ, strong-born, IV, 11, 2; V, 2, 11; 27, 3.

- túvi-dyumna, highly glorious, III, 16, 3; 6.  
 tuvi-brahman, knower of mighty spells, V, 25, 5.  
 tuviravab-tama, most mightily renowned, III, 11, 6; V, 25, 5.  
 túvishmat, mighty, IV, 5, 3.  
 tuvi-sván, loudly roaring, V, 16, 3.  
 tuvi-svanás, roaring mightily, IV, 6, 10; V, 8, 3.  
 tuvi-sváni, loudly roaring, I, 58, 4; 127, 6.  
 túrmi, swift, III, 3, 5; 11, 5.  
 túrmi-tama, quickest, IV, 4, 3.  
 tri, to get through, to overcome: ataran, I, 36, 8; táran, III, 24, 1; turyáma, V, 9, 6; tarisháni, may they pass across, V, 10, 6<sup>1</sup>; tuturyât, may he traverse, V, 15, 3;—titurvâmsab âti sridhab, I, 36, 7; âti tarema, III, 27, 3;—with prá, to prolong, promote: pra-tirân, I, 44, 6; prá tira, I, 94, 16; III, 17, 2; prá tirasi, IV, 6, 1; prá târi pra-tarâm, IV, 12, 6;—ví târit, he has crossed, I, 69, 5<sup>2</sup>; 73, 1; vitâritratâ, progressing, I, 144, 3.  
 trîna, grass, III, 29, 6.  
 trid, to perforate: atrinat, IV, 1, 19;—ânu trindhi, V, 12, 2.  
 trip, to satiate oneself: sômasya trimpatâm, III, 12, 3.  
 trish, to be thirsty: tatrishânâb, I, 31, 7<sup>2</sup>; âtrishyantib, free from thirst, I, 71, 3<sup>2</sup>, 4; tatrishânâb, II, 4, 6.  
 trishû, thirsty, greedy, I, 58, 2; 4; IV, 4, 1; 7, 11.  
 trishu-kyût, moving about thirstily, I, 140, 3.  
 trishâ, pungent sharpness, III, 9, 3.  
 tégas, sharp splendour, I, 71, 8<sup>2</sup>; sharpness sám akrivan tégase, III, 2, 10.  
 tégishâ, hottest, I, 127, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 tégiyas, sharpest, III, 19, 3.  
 tokâ, children: tokâ tânaya, kith and kin, I, 31, 12<sup>1</sup>; 147, 1<sup>3</sup>; 189, 2; IV, 12, 5; nitye toké, II, 2, 11, tokâsya tâne tanûnâm, II, 9, 2; tokâya tugé, IV, 1, 3.  
 tokâ-vat, with offspring, III, 13, 7.  
 todâ, an or the impeller, I, 150, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 torâ, bounteous, III, 12, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 tmânâ, by oneself, by one's own power, I, 69, 10; 79, 6, &c.  
 tmányâ, thyself, I, 188, 10.  
 trâyab-trimsat, thirty-three (gods), I, 45, 2.  
 Trasâdasu, V, 27, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 trâ: trâsate, may he protect, I, 128, 5; 7.  
 trâ, protector, (I, 72, 5<sup>3</sup>).  
 trâtrî, protector, I, 31, 12; V, 24, 1.  
 trí, three, I, 13, 9, &c.; trí roka-nâni, the threefold light, I, 149, 4; tistrî-bhyab â vâram, II, 5, 5<sup>2</sup>; tistrâb devîb, II, 3, 8; III, 4, 8; V, 5, 8; trîmi jatâ trí sahâsram trimsât ka devâb nâva ka, III, 9, 9; trîmi âyûmshi, tistrâb â-gânib, III, 17, 3<sup>1</sup>; trí, tistrâb, III, 20, 2.  
 trimsât, thirty: trimsâtam trîn ka devân, III, 6, 9.  
 Trî-aruna, V, 27, 1-3.  
 trí-ânir, with threefold admixture (Soma), V, 27, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 Tritâ, V, 9, 5.  
 tri-dhātu, threefold: arkâb tri-dhâtub, III, 26, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
 tri-mûrdhân, having three heads, I, 146, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 tri-vârûtha, thrice-protecting, V, 4, 8.  
 tri-vishî, thrice, IV, 6, 4; 15, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 tri-vrît, threefold: tri-vrît ânnam I, 140, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 tris, thrice. trîb saptâ, I, 72, 6<sup>1</sup>; trîb âban, III, 4, 2; trîb (read trî?), IV, 1, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
 tri-sadhassthâ, dwelling in three abodes, V, 4, 8;—threefold abode, V, 11, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 Traivṛshná, the son of Trivṛshan, V, 27, 1.  
 tvák, skin, III, 21, 5;—leather-bag (cloud), I, 79, 3<sup>3</sup>;—tvakî upamâsyâm, I, 145, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 tvád, pers. pron.: tvé iti, in thee, I, 26, 6; 36, 5<sup>1</sup>; 6; te, acc., I, 127, 9<sup>2</sup>; V, 6, 4<sup>1</sup>; te túbhyam, V, 6, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 tvadrik, directed towards thee, V, 3, 12.  
 Tváshtri, N. of a god, I, 13, 10; 95, 2<sup>3</sup>, 5<sup>2</sup>; 142, 10; 188, 9; 11, 1, 5; 3, 9; III, 4, 9; V, 5, 9.  
 tvâ-ûta, guarded by thee, I, 73, 9; 74, 8; III, 19, 3; IV, 4, 14; V, 3, 6.

tvā-dāta, given by thee, V, 7, 10.  
 tvā-dūta, with thee as messenger,  
 II, 10, 6; V, 6, 8.  
 tvā-yā, desire of worshipping thee,  
 IV, 2, 6; 14.  
 tvā-vat, like thee: tvā-vān, I, 189, 6.  
 Tvāshtrā, son of Tvashtr, III, 7, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 tvish, see titvishānā.  
 tvīshi, impetuous power, I, 71, 5;  
 V, 8, 5.  
 tveshā, impetuous, fierce, I, 36, 20;  
 66, 6; 70, 11; 95, 8; 143, 3;  
 II, 9, 1; III, 22, 2; 26, 5;  
 IV, 6, 10; V, 8, 6.  
 tveshātha, fierceness, I, 141, 8.  
 tveshā-pratika, with sharp point, I,  
 66, 7.  
 tsar: tatsāra, he steals upon (his  
 prey), I, 145, 4;—āva tsarat, he  
 stealthily approached, I, 71, 5.  
 dams, to bite: dārate, I, 189, 5.  
 dāmsānā, wonderful deed, III, 3,  
 11; wonderful power, III, 9, 7.  
 dāmsas, wonderful deed, I, 69, 8.  
 dāksha, mind, I, 68, 8;—power,  
 ability, skill, I, 76, 1; 95, 6<sup>1</sup>;  
 141, 11<sup>2</sup>; III, 2, 3; 13, 2; IV,  
 10, 2; V, 10, 2; 18, 2; 20, 3;  
 dāksham (conj. yakshām), IV,  
 3, 13<sup>1</sup>; Dāksha personified,  
 III, 27, 9<sup>3</sup>; 10; V, 16, 2;—  
 skilful, I, 59, 4; III, 14, 7.  
 dāksha-pati, lord of power, I, 95, 6.  
 dākshas, ability, II, 1, 11.  
 dakshāyya, to be treated kindly, II,  
 4, 3.  
 dakshmatās, from the right side, I,  
 95, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
 dākshmat, the sacrificial gift, V, 1, 3<sup>3</sup>.  
 dakshmatā-āvrīt, turned to the right,  
 I, 144, 1<sup>3</sup>.  
 dakshmatā-vāh, carrying from left to  
 right, III, 6, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 dāgdhr, burner, V, 9, 4.  
 datvāt, having teeth, I, 189, 5.  
 Dadhī-krā, III, 20, 1<sup>2</sup>; 5.  
 dán, house pátib dán, lord of the  
 house, I, 149, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 dánta, tooth: atharyāb ná dántam,  
 IV, 6, 8<sup>2</sup>.  
 dabh, to deceive: dipsanta<sup>b</sup> ná de-  
 bhuh, I, 147, 3; dadabhanta, I,  
 148, 2; dabhan, I, 148, 5;—  
 átrum ā-dabhūb, III, 16, 2.  
 dābha, deceiver, V, 19, 4<sup>3</sup>.

dabhrā, few, I, 31, 6.  
 dām, house: dām-su, I, 141, 4.  
 dáma, house, I, 1, 8, &c.; II, 1, 7<sup>2</sup>;  
 8; kittib apām dáme, I, 67,  
 10<sup>1</sup>; dáme-dame, house by  
 house, I, 128, 4; IV, 7, 3; V,  
 1, 5; 6, 8.  
 dāmūnas, domestic, friend of the  
 house, I, 60, 4<sup>2</sup>; 68, 9; 140,  
 10; 141, 11; III, 1, 11; 17;  
 2, 15; 3, 6; 5, 4; IV, 4, 11;  
 11, 5; V, 1, 8<sup>1</sup>; 4, 5; 8, 1.  
 dām-pati, master of the house, I,  
 127, 8; V, 22, 4;—dām-patī,  
 husband and wife, V, 3, 2.  
 dámya, domestic, III, 1, 15; 2, 8.  
 day, to bestow: dayasva, I, 68, 6;—  
 ví dāyamānab, distributing, III,  
 2, 11; ví dayate, he tears to  
 pieces, IV, 7, 10.  
 dārvī, sacrificial ladle, V, 6, 9.  
 darvatā, conspicuous, beautiful, I,  
 36, 9; 141, 1; 144, 7; III, 1,  
 3; 10, 6; 27, 13.  
 dāra-pramati: dāra-pramatim, read:  
 dāra prāmatim, I, 141, 2<sup>4</sup>.  
 dasasy: sám dasasya, forgive, III, 7,  
 10.  
 das: sam-dadasvān, being ex-  
 hausted (?), II, 2, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 dasmā, wonderful, I, 77, 3; 148, 4;  
 II, 1, 4; 9, 5; III, 1, 7, 3, 2;  
 IV, 1, 3; 6, 9; V, 6, 5; 17, 4.  
 dasmāt, possessed of wonderful  
 power, I, 74, 4.  
 Dāsyu, I, 36, 18; 59, 6; V, 4, 6;  
 pl., the Dasyus, I, 78, 4; III,  
 29, 9; V, 7, 10; 14, 4.  
 dah, to burn: daha, I, 12, 5, &c.;  
 dhákshat, burning, II, 4, 7;—  
 ánu dhakshi, II, 1, 10;—prá  
 dhakshi, I, 76, 3;—prāti dahatāt,  
 burn against, III, 18, 1;—sám  
 daha, I, 36, 14; 20.  
 dā, to give: ánu dūb, they give way,  
 I, 127, 4;—ná páiā dāt, he will  
 not surrender, V, 3, 12.  
 dā, to bind: ní-dadub, (V, 2, 6<sup>2</sup>);  
 ní-ditam, V, 2, 7.  
 dā (do), to cut, to shear: dāti, I, 65,  
 8; V, 7, 7.  
 dātṛ, giver, I, 13, 11.  
 dātṛ, mower, V, 7, 7.  
 dāna, gift, V, 27, 5.  
 dāvān: dāvāne, for the sake of giving,  
 II, 1, 10.

- dâs, to offer, worship: dadâsa, I, 36, 4, &c.; vâb tûbhyam dâsât, I, 68, 6; dâsat, IV, 2, 9; dâsat yâb asmai âram, who satisfies him, I, 70, 5; nâmaḥ dâsât, I, 71, 6; agnâye dâshai âvase, I, 127, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- dâs, worship, I, 127, 7.
- dâśû-adhvara, performing worship, I, 75, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- dâśvâms, worshipper, liberal giver, I, 1, 6; 27, 6, &c.
- dâs: abhi-dâsati, he tries to harm, I, 79, 11.
- dâsâ-patnî, (strongholds) of which the Dâsas are the lords, III, 12, 6.
- dâśvat, munificent, I, 127, 1; II, 4, 3; IV, 2, 7; V, 9, 2.
- Dîti, IV, 2, 11<sup>3</sup>.
- didrikshênya, worthy to be looked for, I, 146, 5.
- didrikshêya, visible, III, 1, 12.
- didyû, arrow, I, 71, 5.
- didyût, shaft, I, 66, 7.
- didhishâya, worthy to be searched for, desirable, I, 73, 2<sup>4</sup>, II, 4, 1.
- didhishû, seeking to obtain, I, 71, 3<sup>2</sup>.
- dîv, see dyû.
- divab-rûk, shining from heaven, III, 7, 5.
- divâkshas, dwelling in heaven, III, 7, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- divâ-tarât, more than by day, I, 127, 5<sup>3</sup>.
- divi-kshayâ, dweller in heaven: divi-kshayâm (conj. for divi kshâyam), III, 2, 13<sup>1</sup>.
- divîmat, going to heaven, I, 26, 2.
- divishai, the striving for day, I, 45, 7<sup>1</sup>; 141, 6: — heaven-aspiring sacrifice, IV, 9, 3.
- divi-sprîś, attaining to Heaven, I, 142, 8; V, 11, 1; 13, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- divyâ, heavenly, I, 143, 5; 144, 6; III, 2, 4: — divine: divyâya gâṇmane, I, 58, 6.
- dîś, quarter of the world: dîśab, I, 31, 14<sup>3</sup>; prâ dîśam (for prâ-dîśam), I, 95, 3<sup>2</sup>.
- dî, dîdî, to shine, I, 36, 11, &c.; rayim asmâsu didihi, shine upon us with thy wealth, II, 2, 6; dîdayet, may he illuminate, II, 4, 3; dîdyat (conj. dîdhyat), III, 1, 1<sup>3</sup>; devân âkkha dîdy-
- ânaḥ, brightly shining towards the gods, III, 15, 5<sup>1</sup>; dîdyatam brîhât, III, 27, 15.
- dîdi-vâms, resplendent, I, 12, 5; 10, &c.
- dîdivi, shining, I, 1, 8.
- dîdhitî, (adoring) thought, devotion, III, 4, 3; IV, 2, 16<sup>2</sup>; V, 18, 4.
- dîrghâ, long-lasting: dîrghâb rayîb, IV, 2, 5.
- dîrghâ-âyus, long living, IV, 15, 9; 10.
- dîrghâyu-rokis, flaming through long life, V, 18, 3.
- dub-itâ, trouble, misfortune, danger, I, 99, 1; 128, 5; III, 20, 4; V, 3, 11; 4, 9; 9, 6.
- dub-uktâ, evil word, I, 147, 4.
- dub-êva, of evil conduct, IV, 5, 5; V, 2, 9.
- dub-gâ, trouble, I, 99, 1; 189, 2.
- dub-gâha, difficulty, V, 4, 9.
- dub-grîbhi, difficult to seize, I, 140, 6.
- dub-grîbhîy: dub-grîbhîyase, thou showest thyself hard to seize, V, 9, 4.
- dub-dâbha, undeceivable, III, 2, 2; IV, 9, 2; 8.
- dúb-dhita, badly-composed (prayer), I, 140, 11.
- dub-dhî, malicious, I, 94, 8; 9; III, 16, 2.
- dub-matî, hatred, ill-will, III, 15, 6; IV, 11, 6.
- dub-sâmsa, one who curses, I, 94, 9.
- dugdhâ, milk, V, 19, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- dukkhûnâ, misfortune, I, 189, 5.
- dúdhita, confused, IV, 1, 17<sup>1</sup>.
- dúr, gate, door, I, 68, 10; II, 2, 7<sup>1</sup>; IV, 4, 6; dúrah, the doors (of heaven), I, 69, 10; 188, 5<sup>1</sup>; râyâb dúrah, I, 72, 8.
- durtâ, see dub-itâ.
- durôka-rokis, he to whose flame men do not get accustomed, I, 66, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- duroṇâ, house, I, 69, 4; 5; 70, 4<sup>1</sup>, &c.
- durgâ, see dub-gâ.
- dúryâ, pl., dwelling, IV, 1, 9; 18; 2, 12.
- dúvas, worship, I, 36, 14<sup>2</sup>; III, 2, 6; 16, 4; IV, 2, 9; 8, 6.
- duvasanâ, hastening, IV, 6, 10<sup>2</sup>.
- duvasy, to exalt: duvasyati, I, 78, 2; III, 3, 1; duvasyan, III, 1, 2; 13; duvasyâta, III, 2, 8; V, 28, 6.

- dush, to violate: *dūdushat*, III, 3, 1.  
*dustāra*, invincible, I, 79, 8<sup>1</sup>; II, 2, 10; III, 24, 1; V, 15, 3.  
*duh*, to milk: *dohāse*, I, 141, 2; *amṛitam dūhānāb*, III, 1, 14.  
*duhitṛī*, daughter, I, 71, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
*dūtā*, messenger (*Agni*), I, 12, 1; 8; 36, 3-5; 44, 2; 3; 9; 11; 58, 1; 60, 1; 72, 7; 74, 4; 188, 1; II, 6, 6; 7; 9, 2; III, 3, 2; 5, 2; 9; 6, 5; 9, 8; 11, 2; 17, 4; IV, 1, 8; 2, 2; 7, 4; 9; 11; 8, 1; 9, 2; V, 3, 8; 8, 6; 11, 4; 21, 3; 26, 6.  
*dūtyā*, the work of a messenger: *dūtyām* (*yāsi*), I, 12, 4; 44, 12; 74, 7; messengership, I, 71, 4<sup>8</sup>; IV, 7, 8; 8, 4; 9, 6.  
*dūrē-bhā*, far-shining, I, 65, 10.  
*dra*, to rend: *dadri-vāmsab*, IV, 1, 14.  
*drilbā*, strong, I, 71, 2; 72, 8.  
*drīśika*, beautiful, I, 27, 10;—sight, I, 66, 10; 69, 10.  
— *drīśya*, visible, IV, 2, 12.  
*drīśāt-vatī*, N. of a river, III, 23, 4.  
*devā*, god, I, 1, 2, &c.; *devāb devēbhīb*, *devānām*, &c., I, 1, 5; 13, 11; 31, 1; 9; 68, 2<sup>1</sup>; 94, 13; 142, 11; II, 3, 1; IV, 15, 1; *devām-devam*, this or that god, I, 26, 6; *bhūvāb devānām* *pitṛā putrāb sām*, I, 69, 2; *devānām gānma*, I, 70, 6; *devān* (i.e. *devām*) *gānma*, I, 71, 3<sup>8</sup>; IV, 1, 2<sup>2</sup>; 2, 17<sup>2</sup>; *pāthāb devēbhyaḥ*, I, 188, 10<sup>1</sup>; *devānām gānimāni*, III, 4, 10; *devānām gūhṃ nāmāni*, V, 5, 10; *devānsab sārvaṃ viśā*, V, 26, 9;—*vīrve devāb*, II, 3, 4<sup>1</sup>; V, 3, 1; 26, 4;—divine, I, 1, 1; III, 20, 4; *dvārāb devīb*, I, 13, 6; II, 3, 5; V, 5, 5; *dēva barhīb*, II, 3, 4; *dhiyam devīm*, III, 18, 3; *devīb pātnīb*, IV, 5, 13.  
*deva-avi*, eagerly longing for the gods, III, 29, 8.  
*devā-kāma*, loving the gods, II, 3, 9; III, 4, 9.  
*devā-gushṭa*, agreeable to the god, I, 77, 1.  
*devā-gūta*, sent by the gods, IV, 11, 4.  
*devā-tāt*, the divine world, host of the gods, I, 127, 9; 141, 10; III, 19, 2; 4; 26, 2; IV, 6, 3; 9; *devā-tātā*, among the gods, I, 58, 1; 95, 8<sup>2</sup>; 128, 2; III, 19, 1; IV, 6, 1.  
*deva-trā*, to the gods, I, 128, 6<sup>5</sup>; III, 1, 22;—among the gods, III, 8, 7; V, 20, 1.  
*deva-tvā*, divinity, I, 68, 4; 69, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*devadryāñk*, turned towards the gods: *devadrīñm*, III, 6, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
*devāpsarab-tama*, most agreeable to the gods, I, 75, 1.  
*devā-bhakta*, god-given, IV, 1, 10.  
*deva-yagyā*, worship as is due to the gods, V, 21, 4.  
*deva-yāt*, worshipping, or longing for, the gods, pious, I, 36, 1<sup>4</sup>; 77, 3; III, 5, 1; 6, 1; 3; 8, 1; 4; 6; 10, 7; 29, 12; IV, 2, 17; 11, 5; V, 1, 4; 21, 1.  
*deva-yā*, approaching the gods, III, 8, 5<sup>8</sup>.  
*deva-yāna*, (the ways) which the gods go: *ādhvanāb deva-yānān*, I, 72, 7<sup>8</sup>.  
*deva-yū*, godly, IV, 2, 7; 9, 1.  
*devā-vāta*, beloved by the gods, III, 20, 2; IV, 3, 15;—*Devavāta*, N. p., III, 23, 2.  
*deva-vāhana*, drawing hither the gods, III, 27, 14.  
*deva-vītama*, most excellently reparing to the gods, I, 36, 9.  
*devā-vīti*, feast of the gods, I, 12, 9; III, 17, 5; 21, 2.  
*devāvyaḥab-tama*, which best receives the gods with its wide extent, I, 142, 5; IV, 26, 8; V, 22, 2.  
*devā-vyakas*, receiving the gods, III, 4, 4.  
*deva-rās*, for each of the gods, III, 21, 5.  
*Devā-jravas*, N. p., III, 23, 2; 3.  
*deva-hūta*, best invoker of the gods, III, 13, 6.  
*devāhūti*, invocation of the gods, I, 12, 12.  
*devāñk*, turned towards the gods, I, 127, 1.  
*devī*, goddess, I, 13, 9; III, 7, 2<sup>2</sup>; 25, 3; IV, 14, 3; *tisrāb devīb*, II, 3, 8; III, 4, 8; V, 5, 8.  
*devyā*, godhead, I, 140, 7.  
*deshnā*, gift, II, 9, 4.  
*Daiva-vātā*, (*Agni*) of *Devavāta*, III, 23, 3;—son of *Devavāta*, IV, 15, 4.  
*daīvya*, divine, I, 27, 12; II, 5, 2;



- III, 20, 4; *daivya hôtârâ*, I, 13, 8<sup>1</sup>; 142, 8; 188, 7; II, 3, 7; III, 4, 7; V, 5, 7; *daivyam gânam*, host of the gods, I, 31, 17; 44, 6; 45, 1<sup>1</sup>, 2; 9; 10; V, 13, 3; *daivyañi vratâ*, I, 70, 2; *daivyaśamitâ*, II, 3, 10; *mādhunâ daivyaena*, III, 8, 1<sup>2</sup>; *vākṣasâ daivyaena*, IV, 1, 15; *daivyañi*, divine powers, IV, 4, 5.
- do, see *dā*.
- dōgha*, milkstream, V, 15, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- doshā*, evening: *doshā ushāsi*, II, 8, 3; IV, 2, 8; *prātī doshām ushāsam*, IV, 12, 2; V, 5, 6; *doshā*, at evening, IV, 11, 6.
- dōshā-vastar*, shining in the darkness, I, 1, 7<sup>1</sup>; IV, 4, 9<sup>1</sup>.
- dohāna*, stream (?), I, 144, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- dyāvākshāmā*, du., Heaven and Earth, I, 96, 5; 140, 13; III, 8, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- dyāvāprithivī*, du., Heaven and Earth, I, 31, 8; II, 1, 15; 2, 3; 7; III, 3, 11; 25, 3; 26, 8; IV, 14, 2.
- dyū*, sky, heaven, Heaven, I, 31, 4<sup>1</sup>, &c.; 67, 5<sup>2</sup>; *upa-mā divāb*, I, 31, 15<sup>1</sup>; *divāb nā sānu*, I, 58, 2; *mūrdhā divāb*, I, 59, 2; III, 2, 14; *divāb brhātāb*, I, 59, 5; 71, 2; *dyaūb nā bhūma*, I, 65, 3<sup>1</sup>; *divāb gyōtib*, I, 69, 1; *mahé pitré divé*, I, 71, 5<sup>1</sup>; IV, 1, 10; *dyaūb* (conj. *dyōb*), I, 71, 8<sup>4</sup>; *divāb akshī iti*, I, 72, 10<sup>1</sup>; *pārigmānam-iva dyām*, I, 127, 2<sup>3</sup>; *dyāvā prithivī iti*, Heaven and Earth, I, 143, 2; *vīsvā divāb rokānā*, I, 146, 1; III, 6, 8; 12, 9; *dyū-bhīb tvām* (conj. *dyū-bhyaḥ*), II, 1, 1<sup>2</sup>; *āsuraḥ mahāb divāb*, II, 1, 6; *divāb-iva aratīb*, II, 2, 2; *dyaūb nā strī-bhīb*, II, 2, 5; IV, 7, 3; *tisrāb divāb*, II, 3, 2; *divāb kavīnām*, III, 1, 2; *divāb prithivyāb*, III, 1, 3; 6, 2<sup>3</sup>; 3; 25, 1; IV, 5, 11; *divāb yahvīb*, III, 1, 6; 9<sup>1</sup>; *divāb prishṭbām*, III, 2, 12; *divī kshāyam* (conj. *divīkshayām*) III, 2, 13<sup>1</sup>; *ketūm divāb*, III, 2, 14; *divāb nābhā*, III, 4, 4; *vārshman divāb*, III, 5, 9; *dyāvā*, III, 6, 4<sup>2</sup>; *divāb ārzam*, III, 22, 3; *divāb putrāb*, IV, 2, 15; *divāb kṛitvām*, IV, 3, 8; *divāb ā-rōdhanān*, IV, 7, 8; 8, 2; 4; *divāb skambhāb*, IV, 13, 5; *divāb sīsum*, IV, 15, 6<sup>2</sup>; *divāb kṛit brhāt*, more mightily than even the sky, V, 10, 4<sup>2</sup>; *divāb dhārman*, V, 15, 2<sup>2</sup>; *divāb nā rétasā*, V, 17, 3<sup>3</sup>.
- dyū*, day: *divé-dive*, day by day, I, 1, 3; 7, &c.; *divāb pūrvab*, before daybreak, I, 60, 2; *ānu dyūn*, day by day, I, 71, 6; 148, 4; III, 23, 2; IV, 4, 8; 9; *divā nāktam*, I, 98, 2; 144, 4<sup>2</sup>; *trīb ā divāb*, I, 142, 3; *dyū-bhīb*, day by day, III, 3, 2; V, 16, 2.
- dyukshā*, heavenly, II, 2, 1.
- dyut*, to shine. *vī abhīdyaut*, mayest thou beam forth, IV, 4, 6;—*vī didyutab*, make shine, II, 2, 7; *vī adyaut*, thou hast shone forth, III, 1, 8; 18; *vī didyutānāb*, flashing, III, 7, 4;—*sām adyaut*, III, 5, 2.
- dyū-bhakta*, assigned by Heaven, I, 73, 6; IV, 1, 18.
- dyu-māt*, brilliant, I, 74, 9; II, 7, 1; 9, 6; III, 10, 8; 13, 7; V, 23, 4.
- dyumāt-tama*, most brilliant, V, 24, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- dyumnā*, splendour, I, 73, 4, &c.; *dyumnāib*, with (songs full of) splendour, I, 78, 1-5; *dyumnāśya jāvasā*, V, 7, 3.
- dyumnā-vat*, brilliant, III, 29, 15.
- dyumnīn*, brilliant, I, 36, 8.
- dyumnīn-tama*, most brilliant, I, 127, 9.
- drapsā*, spark, I, 94, 11;—*banner*, IV, 13, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- dravāt*, see *dru*.
- dravinab-dās*, giver of wealth, II, 6, 3.
- dravinab-dā*, giver of wealth, I, 96, 1-8; II, 1, 7.
- drāvinas*, wealth, I, 96, 8;—*wealth-giver*, III, 7, 10.
- dravinasyū*, aspiring after wealth, II, 6, 3; V, 13, 2.
- dru*, to run: *dravāt*, speedily, I, 44, 7; *dravatām*, III, 14, 3; *drū-nānāb*? IV, 4, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- drū-anna*, feeding on wood, II, 7, 6.
- drūh*, guile, IV, 4, 15.
- dru-hāntara*, a mighty woodcutter, (I, 127, 3<sup>2</sup>).
- druham-tarā*, conqueror of deceitful foes, I, 127, 3<sup>2</sup>.

- dvayá, falsehood, I, 147, 4; 5; V, 3, 7; 12, 2.  
 dvār, door: dvārab devīb, the divine doors, I, 13, 6; 142, 6; II, 3, 5; V, 5, 5; dvārā, the two folds of the door, I, 128, 6; dvārā tāmasab, III, 5, 1.  
 dvīb páñka, twice five, IV, 6, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
 dvi-gánman, of double birth (Agni), I, 60, 1<sup>1</sup>; 140, 2<sup>1</sup>; 149, 4; 5.  
 Dvitá, V, 18, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 dvitá, forsooth, verily, I, 127, 7; II, 4, 2<sup>2</sup>; III, 2, 1<sup>2</sup>; 17, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 dvi-pád, two-footed, I, 94, 5.  
 dvi-bárhas, twofold, I, 71, 6;—doubly-powerful, IV, 5, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 dvi-mâtrí, having two mothers, I, 31, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 dvísh, hostile power, I, 97, 7; II, 7, 2, 3; III, 15, 1.  
 dveshab-yút, driving away malice, IV, 11, 5; V, 9, 6.  
 dvéshas, hatred, malice, II, 6, 4; IV, 1, 4; 10, 7; V, 20, 2;—hostile power, III, 16, 5<sup>1</sup>; 27, 3.  
 dhakshi (Samhitâ: dakshi), voc. (?), O burning one (?), I, 141, 8<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhákshu, burning, II, 4, 4.  
 dhakshús, burning, I, 141, 7.  
 dhan: dhanáyan, they set into motion, I, 71, 3;—dadhanyub (read dadhanub?), IV, 3, 12<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhána, prize, I, 31, 6; 8; 36, 4.  
 dhanam-gayá, winning the prize, I, 74, 3.  
 dhana-sâ, gaining wealth, II, 10, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 dhana-sprít, winner of prizes, I, 36, 10; V, 8, 2.  
 dhanín, rich, I, 150, 2;—containing the prize of the contest, IV, 2, 15<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhánus, dry land: dhánob ádhi, I, 144, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhánva, precious, III, 1, 16.  
 dhanv, to run along: dadhanvé, II, 5, 3; dadhanub, (IV, 3, 12<sup>2</sup>).  
 dbánvan, dry ground, I, 95, 10;—desert, V, 7, 7.  
 dhanva-sâh, a conquering bowman, I, 127, 3<sup>6</sup>.  
 dham, to melt: dhámanta, IV, 2, 17<sup>1</sup>;—úpa dhámatí dhmâtári, V, 9, 5<sup>3</sup>.  
 dháriman, firm law, I, 128, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 dharúna, supporter: dharúnab rayí-nâm, I, 73, 4<sup>2</sup>; supporting, V, 15, 1; 2; 5<sup>1</sup>;—firm ground, III, 3, 1.  
 dharvasi, firm, I, 141, 11;—supporter, V, 8, 4.  
 dharní, supporter, I, 127, 7.  
 dhartri, supporter, V, 1, 6; 9, 3.  
 dhárman, law, ordinance, III, 3, 1; V, 26, 6; prathamá ánu dhárma, III, 17, 1; ánu dhárma, III, 17, 5;—support, V, 15, 2.  
 dhâ, to put, place, give: dadhiré, I, 26, 8, &c.; kánab dhâb, accept, I, 26, 10; dadhire, have been laid down, I, 59, 3<sup>1</sup>; dádhanâb, obtaining, I, 73, 5<sup>2</sup>; mákib nab dub-itáya dhâyíb, do not deliver us to distress, I, 147, 5; dádhat, 3rd pers. or part., I, 188, 2<sup>1</sup>; dadhire puráb, they have placed in front (as Purohita), III, 2, 5; dhishva, III, 6, 6; didhishantu, may they bestow, III, 8, 6; dhâmahe, may we acquire, V, 16, 5;—â dadhe, I have established, III, 27, 9<sup>2</sup>;—ní dadhe, he has established, I, 36, 19; ní dadhe, I have laid down, III, 23, 4<sup>1</sup>; 27, 10<sup>1</sup>; ní dadhub (conj. ní dadub?), V, 2, 6<sup>2</sup>; ní dhatte puráb, V, 28, 2<sup>1</sup>;—vi-dhâti, he worships (conj. for vi-bhâti), I, 71, 6<sup>1</sup>; vi dhâb, distribute, I, 72, 7; IV, 6, 11; vi dadhau, he determines, I, 95, 3.  
 dhâ, to suckle. dhâpáyete iti, I, 96, 5; adhayat, I, 144, 2; III, 1, 10; V, 1, 3<sup>2</sup>;—úpa dhâpayete iti, I, 95, 1.  
 dhâtrí, establisher, IV, 7, 1.  
 dhâna: pári dhânam aktób, about nightfall (?), III, 7, 6.  
 dhâman, foundation, I, 95, 9<sup>1</sup>; 144, 1<sup>4</sup>; III, 3, 4; IV, 7, 7;—abode, II, 3, 2; 11;—statute, law, III, 2, 10; 7, 6; IV, 5, 4;—form: saptá dhâma-bhi, IV, 7, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 dhâyas, prospering, I, 31, 13;—refreshment, refreshing drink, I, 72, 9; 94, 12; 141, 6; II, 5, 7; V, 7, 6; 9, 15, 4.  
 dhārā, stream: dhārām ritāsya, I, 67, 7<sup>1</sup>; V, 12, 2; dhārāb udan-yāb-iva, II, 7, 3; dhārāb, III, 1, 8; 9.

dhāv : ní dhāvate, he runs down, I, 141, 5.  
 dhāsi, drink, I, 140, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 7, 1<sup>1</sup>; 3<sup>2</sup>; IV, 3, 9; V, 12, 4  
 dhītā-van, in whom (wealth) has been laid down, III, 27, 2.  
 dhiyam-dhā, thoughtful, I, 67, 4; 72, 2  
 dhiyā-vasu, giving wealth for prayer, I, 58, 9; 60, 5; III, 3, 2; 28, 1.  
 Dhishānā, N. of a goddess, I, 96, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 2, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhishnya, liberal (?), III, 22, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 dhishnyā, the Dhishnya altar, IV, 3, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 dhī, to think : devān ākkba dīdyat (conj. for dīdyat), III, 1, 1<sup>8</sup>;—ānu vratām dīdyānāb, contemplating the law, III, 4, 7.  
 dhī, (pious) thought, prayer, I, 1, 7; 27, 11, &c.; 95, 8<sup>2</sup>; III, 11, 2; 3, 12, 1; yantāram dhīnām, III, 3, 8; dhiyā kakra, III, 27, 9<sup>1</sup>; kakra-pānta dhībhiś, IV, 1, 14.  
 dhītī, thought, I, 68, 5<sup>1</sup>; 71, 3<sup>1</sup>; III, 12, 7; 13, 5; V, 25, 3; devotion, I, 77, 4; pious thought, i. e. hymn, or prayer, I, 143, 1; 144, 5; IV, 5, 7.  
 dhīra, wise, I, 65, 2<sup>1</sup>, &c.  
 dhūni, roaring, I, 79, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhur, to harm : ādhūrshata, V, 12, 5.  
 dhūr, pole, III, 6, 6.  
 dhū, to shake : ādhūnot, I, 59, 6; davidhāva, I, 140, 6; dodhavitī, he waves, II, 4, 4<sup>2</sup>; adhūnutam, you have hurled down, III, 12, 6; dāvidhvat, shaking, IV, 13, 2; dāvidhvatab, having shaken, IV, 13, 4<sup>2</sup>,—ava-dhūnushē, thou hurlest away, I, 78, 4.  
 dhūb-sād, charioteer, I, 143, 7; II, 2, 1<sup>8</sup>.  
 dhūmā, smoke, I, 36, 9; III, 29, 9; IV, 6, 2; V, 11, 3.  
 dhūmā-ketu, whose banner is smoke, I, 27, 11; 44, 3.  
 dhūma-ketu, banner of smoke, I, 94, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
 dhūmīn, smoky, V, 9, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhūrtī, mischief, I, 36, 15; 128, 7.  
 dhvr, to hold : gādāra, I, 66, 3, &c.;—ni-dhārāyanta, settling down, IV, 2, 12.  
 dhritā-vrata, whose laws are firm, I, 44, 14; 141, 9; II, 1, 4.

dhvrsh · ā dadhaishīt, may he defy, IV, 4, 3; ná ā-dhvrīshe, not to be defied, V, 8, 5.  
 dhvrshāg? V, 19, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 dhvrshatā, fiercely, I, 71, 5; IV, 4, 2; 5, 6  
 dhvrshzu-yā, fiercely, V, 10, 5.  
 dhénā, stream, I, 141, 1; shower, III, 1, 9<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhenú, milch cow, I, 66, 2; 73, 6; II, 2, 2; 9<sup>1</sup>; 5, 5<sup>1</sup>; III, 1, 7; 6, 4; IV, 1, 6; 16; dhenú ítī, I, 146, 3<sup>2</sup>; divákshasab dhenāvab, III, 7, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 dhmā, see dham.  
 dhmātrī, smelter, V, 9, 5.  
 dhrag : ūpa dhrāgantam, speeding forward, I, 149, 1.  
 dhrāgmat, hasting, I, 79, 1.  
 dhruvā, firm, I, 36, 5<sup>1</sup>, &c.; kāratab dhruvāsa, I, 146, 1; dhruvé (for Pada : dhruvāb), III, 6, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 dhruvā-kshema, dwelling in firm peace, IV, 13, 3.  
 dhvams . dhvasāyantam, sparkling, I, 140, 3; dhvasāyanta, I, 140, 5.  
 dhvasmán, bespatterer, IV, 6, 6.  
 dhvrz, see dhur.  
 ná, 'like,' and ná, 'not,' I, 127, 3<sup>0</sup>.  
 nákis, not, I, 27, 8; 69, 7.  
 náкта, Night : náktā ka ushásā, I, 73, 7; náktam, by night, I, 98, 2; 127, 5; 144, 4<sup>2</sup>; V, 7, 4.  
 nakta-yā, by night, IV, 11, 1.  
 nákti, Night : náktib ushásāb, II, 2, 2.  
 Náktoshásā, du., Night and Dawn, I, 13, 7; 96, 5; 142, 7.  
 naksh, to reach : nákschante, I, 66, 9;—abhī nakshati, I, 95, 10.  
 nad : nānadat, roaring, I, 140, 5; III, 2, 11.  
 nāpāt, offspring : ūrgāb nāpāt, I, 58, 8; II, 6, 2; III, 27, 12; V, 17, 5;—apām nāpāt, the child of the Waters, I, 143, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 9, 1.  
 nāptri, offspring : ūrgāb nāptre, V, 7, 1.  
 nabhanyā? I, 149, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 nábhas, cloud, I, 71, 10; II, 4, 6; III, 12, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 nam : ā-nāmam, to direct, IV, 8, 3.  
 nāma-ukti, praise, I, 189, 1; III, 14, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 nāmas, adoration, reverence, I, 1, 7,

- &c ; námasâ, adoringly, III, 14, 5.  
 namasy, to worship, adore : namasy-  
 ânti, I, 36, 19 ; namasyâ, I, 44, 61 ; namasyan, I, 72, 5 ; nama-  
 syâta, III, 2, 8 ; namasyâma<sup>b</sup>,  
 III, 17, 4 ; namasyânta<sup>b</sup>, adoring,  
 IV, 6, 11.  
 namasyâ, to be adored, venerable,  
 I, 72, 5<sup>2</sup> ; II, 1, 3 ; 10 ; III, 5,  
 2 ; 27, 13.  
 namasvîn, adorer, I, 36, 7.  
 Nârâmsa, 'song of men' or 'praised  
 by men,' I, 13, 3<sup>1</sup> ; 142, 3 ; II,  
 3, 1 ; III, 29, 11 ; V, 5, 2.  
 nârâya, manly power, I, 72, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 nâva, new, young, I, 31, 8, &c. ;—  
 nâvyams, nâvasî, I, 27, 4 ; 60,  
 3 ; 141, 5 ; 143, 1 ; III, 2, 13 ;  
 nâviyasâ, I, 12, 11 ;—nâvyab,  
 gen., V, 12, 3<sup>1</sup> ;—nâvishîba,  
 youngest, V, 27, 3.  
 nava-gâ, new-born, IV, 6, 3.  
 nâva-gâta, new-born, V, 15, 3.  
 navat, ninety. navatîm pûia<sup>b</sup>, III,  
 12, 6.  
 navamâm, for the ninth time, V,  
 27, 3<sup>3</sup>.  
 Nâva-vâstva, I, 36, 18<sup>1</sup>.  
 nâvedas, watcher : ushâsab nâvedâb,  
 I, 79, 1<sup>3</sup> ;—witness, V, 12, 3.  
 nâvya, young, I, 141, 10 ; 189, 2.  
 nar, to attain. narate, V, 4, 11 ;—â  
 ânat, I, 71, 8.  
 nar : nêrat, it disappeared, IV, 1, 17.  
 Nâhusha, N. of a clan, I, 31, 11<sup>2</sup> ;  
 V, 12, 6.  
 Nahus, (I, 31, 11<sup>2</sup>).  
 nâka, sky, firmament : pipêsa nâkam  
 strîbhîb, I, 68, 10 ;—III, 2, 12 ;  
 5, 10 ; IV, 13, 5 ; V, 1, 1 ; 17, 2.  
 nânâ-rathâm, on many chariots, III,  
 6, 9.  
 nândî, delight : nândyê, I, 145, 4.  
 Nâbhânedishîba, (I, 142, 10<sup>1</sup>).  
 nâbhî, navel, centre, I, 59, 1<sup>2</sup> ; 142,  
 10<sup>1</sup> ; III, 5, 5 ; IV, 10, 8 ;  
 nabhîb prthivyâb, I, 59, 2 ;  
 143, 4 ; II, 3, 7 ; III, 5, 9 ;  
 29, 4 ; pra-gâm nâbhim, II, 3,  
 9 ; divâb nâbhî, III, 4, 4 ;  
 amritasya nâbhim, III, 17, 4.  
 nâman, name : deva-tvâm nâma,  
 amritam nâma, I, 68, 4<sup>1</sup> ; nâ-  
 mânî dadhire yagñîyâni, I, 72,  
 3 ; prathamâm nâma dhenôb,  
 IV, 1, 16 ; gúhyam nâma, V, 3,  
 2 ; 3 ; 5, 10 ; bhûri nâma da-  
 dhâti, V, 3, 10.  
 nârî, wife, I, 73, 3.  
 nârminî<sup>?</sup> I, 149, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 nâvâ, boat : nâvâya, I, 97, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
 Nâsatya, IV, 3, 6<sup>3</sup> ;—du., the Asvins,  
 IV, 14, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 nims, to kiss : nîmsate, I, 144, 1<sup>4</sup>.  
 nî-kâma, desirous of, III, 1, 15.  
 niksh · vi-nikshe, to pierce, V, 2, 9.  
 ni-kîrâ, watchful, III, 9, 4.  
 nîzik, secretly, IV, 5, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
 nîzyâ, hidden, I, 95, 4<sup>1</sup> ; inmost, IV,  
 3, 16.  
 nîtya, one's own, I, 66, 1<sup>1</sup> ; 5 ; 71,  
 1 ; 140, 7 ; 148, 3 ; 5 ; II, 2,  
 11 ;—true (friend of men), I,  
 141, 2<sup>2</sup> ;—nîtyam, constantly, I,  
 73, 4.  
 nîtya-aritra, with its own rudders,  
 I, 140, 12<sup>1</sup>.  
 nid : nidânâb, scolding, IV, 5, 12.  
 nîd, scoffer, III, 16, 5 ;—revilement,  
 IV, 4, 15.  
 nîmitsû, who tries to revile, I, 189, 6.  
 nînditrî, reproacher, V, 2, 6.  
 nîndya, reproachable, V, 2, 6.  
 ni-mîsh, closing of the eyes, I, 72, 5<sup>4</sup>.  
 ni-vâkâna, invocation, I, 189, 8 ;  
 —recitation, IV, 3, 16.  
 ni-vât, depth : ut-vâtâb ni-vâtâb, III,  
 2, 10.  
 ni-vârtana, return, III, 9, 2.  
 ni-vîd, the Nivid formula, I, 96, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 nîshkâ-grîva, with a golden ornament  
 at his neck, V, 19, 3.  
 nî-hita, laid down, I, 72, 6.  
 nî, to lead : padâm nayanti, they  
 follow his track, I, 146, 4<sup>2</sup> ;—  
 pâri nayanti, they carry around,  
 I, 95, 2<sup>4</sup> ; pâri nîyate, he is led  
 around, IV, 15, 1.  
 nîâ, nest, IV, 1, 11 ; 12.  
 nîthâ, song, IV, 3, 16.  
 nîtha-vîd, knowing all the ways, III,  
 12, 5.  
 nîla-prîshîba, with the dark blue  
 back, III, 7, 3.  
 nu, to low, roar : nâvanta, I, 66, 10 ;  
 nonâva, I, 79, 2 ;—to shout  
 (hymns of praise) : nâvanta, I,  
 69, 10 ;—abhî prâ nonuma<sup>b</sup>, I,  
 78, 1-5 ; abhî anûshata, they  
 have greeted with shouts, I, 144,  
 2 ; IV, 1, 16 ; abhî anûshata,

- (the hymns) have been sung, V, 5, 4;—*sām navanta*, IV, 3, 11.
- nú*, now: *nú kṛt nú*, I, 58, 1<sup>1</sup>; *nú ka purā ka*, I, 96, 7.
- nūtana*, present, recent, I, 1, 2; III, 1, 20.
- nūnām*, now: *adyā nūnām ka*, I, 13, 6; *nūnām aparām*, now and in future, I, 189, 4.
- nrī*, man: *nrīn* (for various cases), I, 146, 4<sup>8</sup>; III, 14, 4<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 15<sup>2</sup>; V, 15, 2<sup>2</sup>; *naraḥ marutaḥ*, III, 16, 2<sup>1</sup>; *sāmse nrmān*, III, 16, 4.
- nri-kākshas*, beholding men, III, 15, 3; 22, 2; IV, 3, 3.
- nrī-tama*, manliest, I, 59, 4; 77, 4; III, 1, 12; 19, 3; IV, 5, 2; V, 4, 6.
- nri-pāti*, lord of men, I, 71, 8<sup>3</sup>; II, 1, 1; 7.
- nri-pēśas*, (the divine doors) with men as their ornaments, III, 4, 5<sup>3</sup>, 4.
- nrmnā*, manly power, I, 67, 3; V, 19, 2.
- nri-vāt*, with men, V, 18, 5.
- nrivāt-sakhi*, rich in manly friends, IV, 2, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- nri-sādana*, seat of men, V, 7, 2.
- nrī-hān*, man-killer, IV, 3, 6.
- netrī*, leader, III, 15, 4; 20, 4; *ishām netā*, III, 23, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- nédishṭba*, near, nearest, I, 127, 11; IV, 1, 5.
- nemā-dhiti*, discord, I, 72, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- nemī*, felly, I, 141, 9; II, 5, 3; V, 13, 6.
- nēsha-tama*, best leading, I, 141, 12.
- nēshtri*, the N. priest, II, 5, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- neshtrā*, office of the *Neshtri* (priest), II, 1, 2.
- nāú*, boat: *nāvā-iva*, I, 97, 7; 99, 1; V, 25, 9; *sindhūm ná nāvā*, V, 4, 9; *nāvam nitya-aritrām pat-vātim*, I, 140, 12<sup>1</sup>.
- nyāñk*, directed downwards: *nīñib*, I, 66, 10<sup>2</sup>; 72, 10<sup>4</sup>.
- pakvá*, ripe, I, 66, 3; IV, 3, 9.
- pakatá*, baked, III, 28, 2.
- pāñkan*, five: *ādhī pāñka kṛshṭishu*, over the fivefold dwellings (of the five peoples), II, 2, 10.
- paññājat*, fifty, V, 18, 5.
- pat*: *patyate*, he rules, I, 128, 7; *patyase*, thou possessest, II, 1, 8.
- pat*, to fly: *pātanti mīhab*, I, 79, 2.
- patangá*, winged (flames), IV, 4, 2.
- patatrín*, winged, I, 58, 5<sup>2</sup>; 94, 11.
- patará*, winged: *prisnyāb patarām*, II, 2, 4.
- pāti*, lord, I, 26, 1, &c.; *pātiḥ dán*, I, 149, 1<sup>2</sup>;—husband, I, 66, 8; 71, 1; IV, 3, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- pátigushṭā* (*nāri*), (a wife) beloved by her husband, I, 73, 3.
- pati-ríp*, deceiving her husband, IV, 5, 5.
- pātnī*, consort: *devīḥ pātnīḥ*, IV, 5, 13.
- pātnī-vat*, together with the wife, I, 72, 5; III, 6, 9.
- pátman*, flight, I, 141, 7; V, 5, 7.
- pat-vát*, having feet, I, 140, 9; *pat-vātim nāvam*, I, 140, 12<sup>1</sup>.
- pátvan*, flight, V, 6, 7.
- pathyā*, path, III, 14, 3.
- pad*, to fall: *padīshṭā*, I, 79, 11;—*áva padyate*, IV, 13, 5.
- pád*, foot: *padāḥ ní dadhāti*, I, 146, 2; *pad-bhīḥ* (conj. for *pat-bhīḥ*), IV, 2, 14<sup>2</sup>.
- padá*, footstep, footmark, track, I, 65, 2; 67, 6<sup>2</sup>; IV, 5, 3; *padām nayanti*, they follow his track, I, 146, 4<sup>2</sup>; *padām véb*, III, 5, 5<sup>1</sup>; 6; IV, 5, 8<sup>4</sup>; *padām Vish-nob upa-mān*, V, 3, 3;—standing-place, abode: *padé paramé*, I, 72, 2; 4; *trīb saptá gúhyāni padā*, steps or places, I, 72, 6<sup>1</sup>; *īñb padé*, I, 128, 1; *ritāsya padé*, IV, 5, 9; *mātūḥ padé paramé*, IV, 5, 10.
- pada-vī*, following the footsteps, I, 72, 2<sup>2</sup>; III, 5, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- pan*, to praise: *pánanta*, II, 4, 5<sup>1</sup>; *panáyanta*, III, 6, 7; *panaya*, V, 20, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- pānishṭba*, most wonderful, III, 1, 13.
- pāñyams*, highly miraculous, V, 6, 4.
- pañtū*, praise, I, 65, 4.
- pāyas*, milk, I, 66, 2; 79, 3; IV, 3, 9; 10.
- pāyasvat*, rich in milk, II, 3, 6.
- par*, see *pri*.
- pára*, distant, III, 18, 2.
- paraḥ-pā*, a protector far and wide, II, 9, 2; 6.
- paraśú*, axe, I, 127, 3; IV, 6, 8.

- parás, beyond: paráb manisháyā, V, 17, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 paśtāt, on high, III, 22, 3.  
 parā-vātāb, from afar, I, 36, 18; 73, 6; III, 9, 5.  
 pári, prep., from, I, 31, 4;—for the sake of, III, 5, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
 pari-kshit, encompassing, III, 7, 1.  
 pári-gman, walking round the earth, I, 79, 3<sup>2</sup>; 127, 2<sup>3</sup>; III, 2, 9<sup>3</sup>; IV, 3, 6<sup>4</sup>; V, 10, 5.  
 pári-takmya, the decisive moment, I, 31, 6<sup>3</sup>.  
 pari-bādh, hindrance, V, 2, 10.  
 pari-bhū, encompassing, I, 1, 4; 97, 6; 141, 9; III, 3, 10.  
 pári-vīta, enveloped, I, 128, 1<sup>3</sup>; III, 8, 4<sup>1</sup>; IV, 1, 7.  
 párishri, encompassing, I, 65, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 párinās, abundance, III, 24, 5; V, 10, 1.  
 parishri, searching, (I, 65, 3<sup>1</sup>).  
 parushā, speckled, V, 27, 5.  
 páryan, joint (of the month): párvanā-parvanā, I, 94, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 palitā, grey, I, 144, 4; fem. páliknī, V, 2, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 pavitra, purification, III, 1, 5;—purifying strainer, III, 26, 8.  
 par, to see: áti paryasi, I, 94, 7;—pári apasyanta, they have searched, I, 146, 4;—ví parya, look forth, III, 23, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 pás, eye: par-bhīb, IV, 2, 12<sup>2</sup>; par-bhīb (conj. pad-bhīb), IV, 2, 14<sup>2</sup>.  
 parú, animal, beast: parvā ná tàyúm, I, 65, 1<sup>1</sup>, 2; parúb ná sísvā, I, 65, 10; (Agni), II, 4, 7; V, 7, 7; cattle, I, 67, 6<sup>2</sup>; 72, 6; III, 9, 7; IV, 2, 18<sup>1</sup>; V, 2, 5; victim, IV, 6, 3.  
 paru-pá, shepherd, I, 144, 6; IV, 6, 4.  
 paru-sā, winner of cattle, I, 127, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
 parvā-yantra, taking... as an instrument (?), IV, 1, 14.  
 pastyā, dwelling, IV, 1, 11.  
 pā: sáb pātu (conj. sápati), V, 12, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 páka, simple, I, 31, 14; III, 9, 7; IV, 5, 2.  
 págas, stream of light, I, 58, 5; III, 14, 1; 15, 1; 29, 3; IV, 4, 1; V, 1, 2.  
 páthas, abode, I, 188, 10<sup>1</sup>; II, 3, 9; III, 8, 9; páthāb (conj. páthāb?), II, 2, 4<sup>4</sup>.  
 pâyú, guardian, I, 31, 12; 13; 95, 9; 143, 8; 147, 3; 189, 4; II, 1, 7; 2, 4; III, 15, 4<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 6; 4, 3; 12; V, 12, 4.  
 pārthiva, dweller on earth, I, 95, 3;—the terrestrial (space), I, 128, 3; 144, 6; gráyāmsi pārthivā, V, 8, 7.  
 pāvaka, purifier, I, 12, 9; 10; 13, 1; 60, 4; 95, 11; 142, 3, 6; II, 3, 1; 7, 4; III, 5, 7; 10, 8; 17, 1; 21, 2; 27, 4; IV, 5, 6; 6, 7; V, 4, 3; 7; 7, 4; 26, 1.  
 pāvaka-sokā, whose flame is purifying, III, 2, 6.  
 pāvaka-sokas, purifying with his flames, III, 9, 8<sup>1</sup>; 11, 7; IV, 7, 5; V, 22, 1.  
 pása, fetter, V, 2, 7.  
 pitú, food, I, 69, 3; V, 7, 6.  
 pitu-mát, rich in food, I, 141, 2<sup>2</sup>; 144, 7; IV, 1, 8.  
 pitrī, father: mahé pitré divé, I, 71, 5; pitúb paramāt (Heaven), I, 141, 4<sup>1</sup>; pitúb ka ganitúb ka, III, 1, 10<sup>1</sup>; pitā yagñānām, III, 3, 4;—V, 3, 6<sup>2</sup>; 10<sup>1</sup>;—du-, parents, I, 140, 7<sup>2</sup>; III, 7, 1<sup>1</sup>; 18, 1<sup>1</sup>; pitrób upā-sthe, I, 146, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 26, 9; mātārā pitārā, IV, 6, 7;—pitārāb Angirasāb, I, 71, 2<sup>1</sup>; pitā pitrī-bhyāb útāye, II, 5, 1<sup>3</sup>; pitārāb manushyāb, IV, 1, 13<sup>1</sup>; pitārāb párasāb prasnāsāb, IV, 2, 16.  
 pitrī-vittā, acquired by the fathers, I, 73, 1<sup>1</sup>; 9.  
 píttrya, paternal: sakhyā píttryāni, I, 71, 10.  
 pinv, to swell: pínvamānāb, III, 1, 7; pinvasva, III, 3, 7.  
 pis, to adorn: pipésa, I, 68, 10.  
 pisānga-rūpa, tawny-coloured, II, 3, 9.  
 pīy, to abuse: pīyati, I, 147, 2.  
 putrín, with sons, V, 4, 11.  
 púnar: púnab astu sáb asmai, may it (the spell) recoil on him, I, 147, 4; púnab, give us back, I, 189, 3.  
 púr, stronghold: púb-bhīb āyasibhīb, I, 58, 8;—I, 149, 3; 189, 2; III, 12, 6; 15, 4; V, 19, 2.  
 purab-etrī, leader, I, 76, 2<sup>1</sup>; III, 11, 5.  
 purab-gā, going in front, I, 188, 11.  
 purab-sád, sitting in front, I, 73, 3.  
 puráb-hita, the Purohita, I, 1, 1;

- 44, 10<sup>1</sup>; 12; 58, 3; 94, 6<sup>1</sup>, 2;  
128, 4; III, 2, 8; 3, 2; II, 1;  
V, 11, 2.  
Púram-dhi, Liberality of the gods,  
II, 1, 3<sup>3</sup>.  
purás, in front: dadhiré puráb, III,  
2, 5; V, 16, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
purá, before (with gen.), I, 71, 10;  
—formerly, I, 96, 7.  
purishyā, of the soil: purishyāśab  
agnāyab, III, 22, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
purú, many, I, 36, 1<sup>3</sup>, &c.; III, 4,  
5<sup>3</sup>; purú vā áram (conj. puru-  
vāram), I, 142, 10<sup>2</sup>; ánu pūrvāb,  
III, 15, 3<sup>1</sup>;—mightily, I, 127, 3.  
puru-anika, with many faces, I, 79, 5.  
puru-kshú, rich in food, I, 68, 10;  
III, 25, 2.  
puru-kandrá, rich in splendour, I,  
27, 11; II, 2, 12; III, 25, 3;  
V, 8, 1.  
puru-trā, in many places, I, 70, 10,  
146, 5.  
puru-dámśa, wonderful, III, 1, 23.  
puru-drúh, full of deceit, III,  
18, 1.  
purudhá-pratika, with many faces,  
III, 7, 3.  
purudhá, manifoldly, IV, 2, 19.  
puruñb-sthá, growing up in many  
places, V, 1, 6.  
Puru-nithá, N. pr., I, 59, 7.  
puru-péśa, manifoldly-adorned, II,  
10, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
puru-péśas, manifold-adorned, III,  
3, 6.  
puru-prasastá, praised by many, I,  
73, 2.  
puru-priyá, beloved of many, I, 12,  
2; 44, 3; 45, 6; III, 3, 4; V,  
18, 1.  
puru-praishá, he who pronounces  
many Praises, I, 145, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
\*puru-rúpa, of all kinds, manifold-  
shaped, II, 2, 9; V, 8, 2; 5.  
puru-vásu, rich in wealth, II, 1, 5.  
puru-vāra, with many treasures,  
bountiful. puru-vāram (conj.  
for purú vā áram), I, 142, 10<sup>2</sup>;  
—II, 2, 2; IV, 2, 20; 5, 15.  
puru-vāra-pushi, lord of bountiful  
prosperity, I, 96, 4.  
purusha-trā: conj. purusha-tā, men  
as we are, IV, 12, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
puru-stutá, praised by many, I, 141,  
6; V, 8, 5.  
puru-sprīh, much desired, I, 142, 6;  
II, 7, 1; IV, 8, 7, V, 7, 6.  
puru-hútá, much-invoked, I, 44, 7.  
Purúrāvas, I, 31, 4.  
purohā, sacrificial cake, III, 28, 1-6.  
puróhita, see puráb-hita.  
push, to make prosper pushyasi, I,  
94, 6; V, 26, 6; pushyata, I,  
94, 8; pushyati, III, 10, 3;  
púshyantaś, causing to thrive,  
IV, 8, 5.  
pushi, prosperity, I, 65, 5; 77, 5;  
II, 4, 4, V, 10, 3.  
pushi-mát, with prosperity, III,  
13, 7.  
pushim-bhará, bringing prosperity,  
IV, 3, 7.  
pushi-várdhana, augments of pros-  
perity, I, 31, 5.  
pū, to purify: punānāb, II, 3, 5;  
krátum punānāb, III, 1, 5<sup>1</sup>;  
punánti, III, 8, 5; ápupot, III,  
26, 8;—abhi punatí, IV, 5, 7.  
pūtá, purified, I, 79, 10.  
pūtá-daksha, of pure powers, III,  
1, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
Púrú, the Púrus, I, 59, 6; V, 17, 1.  
pūrva, former, ancient, I, 1, 2, &c;  
pūrva-vát, as for the ancients,  
I, 31, 17;—diváb pūrvab, before  
daybreak, I, 60, 2; to the front,  
I, 94, 8<sup>1</sup>; mánushāt pūrvab, II,  
3, 3<sup>2</sup>; tvát hotā pūrvab, III,  
17, 5;—eastern: pūrvām ánu  
pra-dīśam, I, 95, 3.  
pūrvá-thā, in the old way, III, 29, 1.  
pūrvyá, ancient, I, 26, 5; 94, 6;  
III, 14, 3<sup>2</sup>; 23, 3; V, 15, 3<sup>2</sup>;—  
foremost, I, 74, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
Pūshán, II, 1, 6; IV, 3, 7.  
pūshan-vát, accompanied by Pūshan,  
I, 142, 12.  
pri or par, to bring across: piparshi,  
thou ledest forward, I, 31, 6<sup>4</sup>;  
pārshi, II, 7, 2; pārshat, III,  
20, 4; piprītam, III, 26, 9;  
parshati dvisháb, may he help  
us across our enemies, V, 25, 1;  
9;—átī pāraya, I, 97, 7; átī  
parsha, I, 97, 8; átī parshat, I,  
99, 1.  
pri, to fill: pūrdhi, I, 36, 12; paprá,  
I, 69, 1;—āpapri-vān, I, 73, 8;  
146, 1; ā aprīnat, III, 2, 7; ā  
aprīnab, III, 3, 10; ā aprāb,  
IV, 14, 2;—prá-pa prīmitāna,

- fill (with bliss) further and further, V, 5. 5.
- prīksh*, nourishment, I, 71, 7<sup>1</sup>; 73, 5; II, 1, 6.
- prīkshā*, power, I, 127, 5<sup>1</sup>; II, 1, 15<sup>2</sup>; —powerful, I, 141, 2<sup>1</sup>; *saptā prīkshāsab*, III, 4, 7<sup>1</sup>.
- prīkshā-prayag*, mighty sacrificer, III, 7, 10<sup>1</sup>.
- prīkshūdḥ* : *prīkshūdhab*? I, 141, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- prīk*, *prīkanti*, they fill, I, 79, 3; *prīkâte*, they grow, I, 128, 5; *paprikānāsab*, swelling, I, 141, 6<sup>3</sup>; *paprikāsi*, make swell, I, 141, 11<sup>2</sup>; —*tāmase vi-prīke*, for dispersing the darkness, IV, 13, 3; *vi-prīkvat*, cleared from admixture, V, 2, 3<sup>2</sup>; —*sam-prīkânāb*, being united, I, 95, 8.
- prīt*, battle, I, 27, 7; 79, 8; V, 9, 7; 10, 7; 16, 5; 17, 5.
- prītana*, battle, III, 16, 2; 24, 1.
- pritanāgṛya*, racing of battle, III, 8, 10.
- pritanā-yū*, seeking to combat, III, 1, 16.
- pritanā-sāh*, powerful in battles, III, 29, 9; V, 23, 2.
- pritanyāt*, foe, II, 8, 6.
- pritsutī*, hostility, V, 4, 1.
- prithivī*, earth, Earth: *nābhīb prithivyāb*, I, 59, 2; III, 29, 4; *agnīb dātī rōma prithivyāb*, I, 65, 8; *kshām* and *prithivīm*, I, 67, 5; *dṛāvā prithivī iti*, Heaven and Earth, I, 143, 2; *divāb prithivyāb*, III, 1, 3; *mahinā prithivyāb*, III, 7, 10<sup>3</sup>; *várshman prithivyāb*, III, 8, 3; *vāre ā prithivyāb*, III, 23, 4<sup>8</sup>; *divāb sūnūb prithivyāb*, III, 25, 1; —Earth, I, 72, 9; 94, 16; 95, 11; 98, 3; III, 8, 8<sup>1</sup>; 17, 2; IV, 3, 5.
- prithū*, broad, I, 65, 5; II, 1, 12.
- prithu-pūgas*, with broad stream of light, III, 2, 11; 3, 1; 5, 1; 27, 5.
- prithū-pragāna*, with broad passages, III, 5, 7.
- prithū-pragāman*, proceeding on his broad way, I, 27, 2.
- prithu-budhnā*, broad-based, IV, 2, 5.
- prisanī*, the speckled (cow), I, 71, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- prīsnī*, speckled, IV, 3, 10<sup>2</sup>; —*Prīsnī*, the mother of the Maruts, II, 2, 4<sup>3</sup>; IV, 5, 7<sup>1</sup>; 10.
- prīshat-asva*, with the spotted deer as horses, III, 26, 6<sup>2</sup>.
- prīshatī*, the spotted deer, III, 26, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- prīshā-bandhu*, after whose relations men ask, III, 20, 3<sup>3</sup>.
- prīshṭbā*, back, I, 58, 2<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 11<sup>2</sup>; ridge, V, 7, 5; —a certain Stotra? IV, 5, 6<sup>1</sup>.
- prīshṭbā*, of the back: *pāyasā prīshṭbāyēna*, IV, 3, 10<sup>1</sup>.
- pēras*, the ornamented form: *yagñā-sya pēras*, II, 3, 6<sup>2</sup>.
- Pēshi*, V, 2, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- pōtri*, the Potri priest, I, 94, 6; II, 5, 2; IV, 9, 3.
- potrā*, service of a Potri, I, 76, 4<sup>3</sup>; II, 1, 2.
- pōsha*, welfare, I, 1, 3; V, 5, 9.
- poshayitnū*, which is to thrive, III, 4, 9.
- pyai*, to swell: *pīpāyanta*, they were exuberant, I, 73, 6; *pīpayat*, may he augment, I, 77, 5; *pīyānab* (conj. *pīyānam*), I, 79, 3<sup>1</sup>; *pīpāya*, it has prospered, II, 2, 9; *pīpyānāb*, rich in milk, III, 1, 10<sup>2</sup>; —*prā pīpaya*, increase, III, 15, 6.
- pra-avitri*, protector, I, 12, 8; furtherer, III, 21, 3.
- pra-avis*, zealous, IV, 9, 2.
- pra-ketā*, splendour, I, 94, 5.
- prā-ketas*, provident, wise, I, 44, 7; 11; II, 10, 3; III, 25, 1; 29, 5.
- prākḥ*, to look for: *prīshṭbā*, I, 98, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- pra-gānana*, the creative organ, III, 29, 1<sup>3</sup>.
- pra-gā*, children: *pra-gāb utā* (conj. *pra-gāsu*), I, 67, 9<sup>1</sup>; *pra-gām vī syatu*, may he deliver a son, II, 3, 9.
- pragā-vat*, procuring offspring, I, 76, 4; *pragā-vat rādhas*, abundance of progeny, I, 94, 15; accompanied by offspring, II, 2, 12; III, 8, 6; 16, 6; rich in offspring, III, 16, 3; IV, 2, 5.
- pra-tārana*, carrying forward, II, 1, 12.
- prā-tavas*, strong, IV, 3, 6.
- prāti*, equal to, II, 1, 8; 15; 3, 2.
- pratītya*, to be listened to, IV, 5, 14.
- pratnā*, old: *pratnām*, I, 36, 4; II, 7, 6; III, 9, 8.
- pratnā-thā*, in the ancient way, I, 96, 1; III, 2, 12; V, 8, 5.



- pratyāñk, turning back, I, 95, 5;  
 II, 3, 1; III, 18, 1.  
 prath, to spread out: prathāyan  
 nr̥ñ, III, 14, 4; paprathānāb,  
 V, 15, 4;—vi prathantām, may  
 they open wide, II, 3, 5; vi  
 prathasva, spread thyself, V, 5, 4.  
 prathamā: prathamā ānu dhārma,  
 after the primitive ordinances,  
 III, 17, 1.  
 prathama-gā, first-born (son), III,  
 29, 15<sup>1</sup>.  
 pra-dakṣiṇāt, from left to right,  
 III, 19, 2<sup>1</sup>; IV, 6, 3.  
 pra-dīva, ancient, II, 3, 1.  
 pra-dīvas, from of old, I, 141, 3<sup>2</sup>;  
 IV, 6, 4; 7, 8; V, 8, 7.  
 pradīś, commandment: pradīśab,  
 (I, 31, 14<sup>3</sup>).  
 pra-dīś, region: pra-dīśam (conj.  
 for prā dīśam), I, 95, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 prā-nīti, guidance, III, 15, 1; IV, 4, 14.  
 pra-netrī, leader, II, 9, 2; III, 23, 1.  
 pra-pitvā, the time of the advancing  
 day, I, 189, 7<sup>2,3</sup>.  
 prā-bharman, the bringing forward,  
 I, 79, 7.  
 pra-bhū, eminent: pra-bhūvīb (dūrab),  
 I, 188, 5<sup>1</sup>; 9.  
 prā-bhūti, copiousness, III, 19, 3.  
 prā-mati, guardian, I, 31, 9; 10;  
 14; 16; 141, 2<sup>4</sup>,—kindness, I,  
 71, 7; care, I, 94, 1.  
 prā-mahas, highly exalted, V, 28, 4.  
 prā-yagvu, friend of sacrifices, III,  
 6, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 prā-yata, forward-bent, IV, 5, 10.  
 prāyata-dakṣiṇa, giving sacrificial  
 fees, I, 31, 15.  
 pra-yantrī, giver, I, 76, 4<sup>4</sup>.  
 prāyas, joy, delight, feast, I, 31, 7;  
 45, 8; 58, 7<sup>3</sup>; 71, 3; III, 11,  
 7; 12, 8; IV, 5, 6; 15, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 prāyasvat, offering enjoyment, I,  
 60, 3; III, 6, 3; V, 20, 3.  
 pra-yā, onset, III, 29, 15.  
 pravanā, hill-side, III, 22, 4.  
 pra-vāt, dechvity, I, 144, 5<sup>2</sup>;—pre-  
 cipitous: pra-vātā, III, 5, 8.  
 pra-vākya, to be openly uttered, IV,  
 5, 8.  
 pra-vīd, finding out, III, 7, 6.  
 pra-jāmsya, deserving of praise, II,  
 2, 3; 11.  
 pra-jastā, praised, glorious, precious,  
 I, 36, 9; 60, 1; 66, 4.  
 prā-jasti, praise, I, 26, 9; 70, 9;  
 74, 6, 148, 3; V, 9, 6; 16, 1.  
 pra-jāstrī, the Prasāstrī priest, I, 94,  
 6<sup>1</sup>; II, 5, 4.  
 pra-jāstrā, office of the Prasāstrī  
 priest, II, 1, 2.  
 pra-jīśh, command, I, 145, 1.  
 pra-sāh, power, V, 23, 1.  
 prā-siti, onslaught, IV, 4, 1.  
 pra-sū, sprouting grass, I, 67, 9<sup>2</sup>;  
 95, 10<sup>2</sup>; III, 5, 8.  
 Prāskaṇva, I, 44, 6; 45, 3.  
 prā-svanita, roaring, I, 44, 12<sup>1</sup>.  
 pra-hoshā, libation, I, 150, 2.  
 prākā-gihva, stretching forward his  
 tongue, I, 140, 3.  
 prākāṇa, eastward-turned (barhīs),  
 I, 188, 4.  
 prāñk, inclined towards, II, 2, 7;—  
 eastward: prāñkam yagñām  
 kakṛma, III, 1, 2<sup>2</sup>; prāñi iti,  
 III, 6, 10<sup>2</sup>;—turned forwards,  
 III, 7, 7.  
 prānā, breath: āyub prānāb, I, 66, 1.  
 prātab-yāvan, coming early in the  
 morning, I, 44, 13; 45, 9.  
 prātab-sāvā, morning libation, III,  
 28, 1.  
 priyā, beloved, I, 13, 3, &c.; dear=  
 φίλος, I, 67, 6<sup>1</sup>; sapta priyāsab,  
 seven friends, IV, 1, 12; priyām  
 tvā kṛnāvate, he gratifies thee,  
 IV, 2, 8.  
 priyā-dhāma, whose foundations are  
 pleasant, I, 140, 1.  
 Priyā-medha: priyamedha-vāt, I,  
 45, 3<sup>1</sup>; priyā-medhāb, I, 45, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 prī, to please: prīñanāb, I, 73, 1;  
 pīpīśhati, he longs to gladden,  
 IV, 4, 7;—ā piprayab, gladden  
 (the gods), II, 6, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
 prītā, well-cared for, I, 66, 4<sup>1</sup>; 69, 5.  
 prush, to sprinkle, shower: prushitā,  
 I, 58, 2; prushnāvāt, III, 13, 4.  
 pretrī, friend, I, 148, 5.  
 prēsha, instigation, I, 68, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 praishā, sacrificial command of a  
 priest, (I, 145, 3<sup>2</sup>).  
 phalgvā, feeble, IV, 5, 14.  
 bāt, lo! I, 96, 1; 141, 1.  
 bāndhana, fetterer, V, 12, 4.  
 bandhūtā, kinship, IV, 4, 11.  
 babhri, carrying (the prize), III, 1,  
 12.

- babhrú, brown (plants), I, 140. 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 bārhishāmat, most powerfully, III, 13, 1.  
 bārhiśmat, he who has spread the Barhis, V, 2, 12.  
 barhis, the sacrificial grass, I, 12, 4; 13, 5; 7; 9, &c.; prākīnam bārhiś, I, 188, 4; déva bārhiś, II, 3, 4; mādhye ā bārhiś, III, 14, 2.  
 bārhiśād, sitting on the Barhis, II, 3, 3.  
 bālī, tribute, I, 70, 9; V, 1, 10.  
 bahú, many: bahvíś ka bhūyasīś ka yāś dūrāś, I, 188, 5.  
 bahuś, large, I, 189, 2.  
 bādñ, to drive away: bādhamānaś, III, 8, 2; bādhasva, beat away, III, 15, 1.  
 bāhú, arm, III, 29, 6.  
 budñ, to take notice: bodhi, III, 14, 7; V, 24, 3; sās ka bódhātī, may he be attentive, I, 77, 2<sup>1</sup>:—to think: bódhat, IV, 15, 7<sup>1</sup>:—ābodhi, he has been awakened, V, 1, 1; 2; būdhyamānāś, awaking, V, 3, 6; bodhava, awaken, V, 14, 1<sup>1</sup>:—vī bodhaya, awaken, I, 12, 4.  
 budhná, bottom, base, I, 95, 8<sup>2</sup>; 9; 96, 6; II, 2, 3; mahāś budhné rāgasāś, IV, 1, 11<sup>1</sup>:—depth, I, 141, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 brīhāt, great: brīhāt bhāś, I, 45, 8<sup>1</sup>; brīhātī ivēti brī°, I, 59, 4<sup>1</sup>; ā brīhāt vadema, loud, II, 1, 16; mightily, III, 3, 11<sup>1</sup>; V, 25, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
 Brīhāt-uktha, V, 19, 3.  
 brīhat-ūksh, mightily growing, III, 26, 4.  
 brīhāt-ketu, with mighty light, V, 8, 2.  
 brīhāt-diva, dwelling in the great heaven, II, 2, 9.  
 brīhāt-bhānu, with bright light, I, 27, 12; 36, 15.  
 Brīhāt-ratha, I, 36, 18<sup>1</sup>.  
 Brīhaspātī, III, 20, 5; 26, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 bradhná, luddy, III, 7, 5.  
 brahmán, the Brahman (priest), II, 1, 2<sup>3</sup>; 3<sup>2</sup>; IV, 9, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 brāhman, (sacred) spell, I, 31, 18; II, 2, 7; 10: III, 8, 2; 13, 6, 18, 3; V, 2, 6, prathama-gāś brāhmañab III, 29, 15<sup>1</sup>:—sacred word, II, 5, 3<sup>1</sup>; IV, 3, 15; 4, 6;—prayer, hymn: voḷéma brāhma, I, 75, 2; brahmañab pate, Brahmanaspati, II, 1, 3; ākārī brāhma, IV, 6, 11.  
 brū: upa-bruvē, I invoke, I, 188, 8.  
 bhāga, good fortune, I, 141, 6<sup>3</sup>; 11<sup>1</sup>,—love, V, 7, 8<sup>3</sup>:—a winner (in a contest), I, 141, 10<sup>3</sup>; 144, 3<sup>1</sup>:—Bhaga, the god, I, 44, 8; II, 1, 7; III, 20, 4; 5; IV, 3, 5; V, 16, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 bhag, to obtain: bhāganta . . . nāma, I, 68, 4; bhaktām ābhaktam āvaś, blessings enjoyed or not enjoyed (before), I, 127, 5<sup>6</sup>:—ā nāś bhaga, let us partake, I, 27, 5.  
 bhadrá, good, I, 1, 6; fortunate, I, 67, 2; blissful, I, 94, 1, glorious, I, 94, 14. &c.  
 bhadra-soḷi, with glorious light, V, 4, 7.  
 bhand. bhāndamāne iti, of glorious appearance, I, 142, 7; III, 4, 6<sup>2</sup>; bhāndamānaś, glorified, III, 2, 12; bhandate, he is glorified, III, 3, 4.  
 bhāndishāś, most glorious, I, 97, 3; V, 1, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
 Bharatā, Agni the B., I, 96, 3<sup>2</sup>; pl., the Bharatas, V, 11, 1.  
 Bharát-vāga, the Bharadvāgās, I, 59, 7.  
 bhārgas, splendour, I, 141, 1.  
 bhav, to chew bhārvati, I, 143, 5.  
 bhas: prá babhasat, may he consume, IV, 5, 4.  
 bhāsman, ash, V, 19, 5.  
 bhā, to shine: ānu bhāsi, III, 6, 7;—vi-bhāti, he shines (conj. vidhāti), I, 71, 6<sup>1</sup>; vī bhāsi, thou shimest, II, 1, 10<sup>1</sup>; vī bhāhi, I, 95, 11.  
 bhāśb-rīgika, whose rīgika (?) is light, I, 44, 3<sup>1</sup>; III, 1, 12; 14.  
 bhāgá, share, portion, I, 73, 5<sup>2</sup>; II, 10, 6; III, 1, 19.  
 bhāga-dhēya, portion, III, 28, 4.  
 bhāgayú, desirous of distributing (goods), II, 1, 4.  
 bhā-tvakshas, whose power is light, I, 143, 3.  
 bhānū, ray, I, 36, 3; 97, 5; III, 1, 14; flame, I, 143, 3; V, 1, 1; light, splendour, II, 2, 8, &c.

- bhānu-māt, shining, V, 1, 11.  
 bhāma, splendour, III, 26, 6,—flame, V, 2, 10.  
 bhāmīn, luminous, I, 77, 1.  
 bhārā, burthen, I, 31, 3.  
 Bhārata, (Agni) of the Bharata tribe, II, 7, 1<sup>1</sup>; 5;—Bhāratā, the two Bharatas, III, 23, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 Bhārati: Hōtrā Bhārati, I, 142, 9<sup>2</sup>; II, 1, 11<sup>1</sup>;—I, 188, 8; II, 3, 8; bhārati bhāratiḥ, III, 4, 8.  
 bhās, light: brhāt bhāb, I, 45, 8<sup>1</sup>; IV, 5, 1<sup>1</sup>;—II, 4, 5; IV, 7, 9.  
 bhiksh, to implore, I, 73, 6; 7.  
 bhid: āva bhet, he cut down, I, 59, 6.  
 bhug: bhōgate, receives nourishment, I, 72, 8<sup>2</sup>; bhugé, to enjoy, I, 127, 8; 11; bhūgam, for the enjoyment, III, 2, 9;—yāsyā sam-bhūgam, whom I may enjoy, II, 1, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 bhugmān, fertile: bhūgma (conj. bhugmā), I, 65, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 bhur: gāibhurat, hurrying around, II, 2, 5; gārbhurānab, II, 10, 5; bhurānta, they have made tremble, V, 6, 7<sup>1</sup>;—pari-gārbhurānab, hurrying around, I, 140, 10.  
 bhurazyū, quick, I, 68, 1.  
 bhurīg, pole-arm (?), IV, 2, 14<sup>3</sup>.  
 bhūvana, world, I, 31, 2; 73, 8; II, 3, 1; III, 2, 10; 3, 10; IV, 14, 2; bhūvanasya magmānā, I, 143, 4<sup>1</sup>;—being, I, 98, 1; III, 16, 4.  
 bhū: satāb ka bhāvatab ka, of what is and what comes into being, I, 96, 7;—bhavatāt, be, III, 23, 2<sup>2</sup>;—pāri bhūvat, he encompassed, I, 68, 2; pāri babhūtha, thou hast excelled, I, 69, 2.  
 bhūman, earth, I, 65, 3<sup>1</sup>; II, 4, 7;—being: etā bhūma, I, 70, 6;—world: vīsvāni bhūma, II, 4, 2;—V, 7, 5.  
 bhūyams, many, I, 31, 6.  
 bhūri, rich, I, 73, 4;—bhūri krītvab, many times, III, 18, 4.  
 bhūri-poshīn, rich in manifold prosperity, III, 3, 9.  
 bhūri-retas, rich in seed, III, 3, 11.  
 bhūri-varpas, manifold-shaped, III, 3, 4.  
 bhūrzi, quick, I, 66, 2; III, 3, 5.  
 bhūsh, to be busy: bhūshan, I, 140, 6; III, 25, 2;—ūpa bhūshema, may we honour, III, 3, 9;—pāri bhūshasi vratām, thou adminis- terest the law, I, 31, 2; pāri bhūshanti, they celebrate, I, 95, 3; pāri bhūshati, he takes care of, III, 3, 2; pāri bhūsha- thaḥ, you display, III, 12, 9.  
 bhrī, to bring: nāmaḥ bhārantaḥ, I, 1, 7; bhār iti bhāb, I, 128, 2; bibharshi (conj. bibharshi), V, 3, 2<sup>1</sup>;—ūt-bhrīta, taken out, III, 21, 5;—prā gabhrire, I, 72, 4; prā bhara (Sambhitā: bhairā), 2nd or 1st person, I, 140, 1<sup>1</sup>; prā-bhrīta, proffered, I, 147, 2;—vī bharanta, they have brought to different places, I, 70, 10<sup>1</sup>; vī-bhrītab, brought to many places, I, 71, 4<sup>1</sup>; dispersed, I, 144, 2; vī bhāibhrat, quickly shaking, II, 4, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 Bhrīgavāna, Bhrīgu-like, I, 71, 4<sup>2</sup>;—belonging to the Bhrīgu, IV, 7, 4.  
 Bhrīgu, I, 60, 1;—bhrīgavaḥ, the Bhrīgu, I, 58, 5; 127, 7; 143, 4; II, 4, 2; III, 2, 4<sup>1</sup>; 5, 10; IV, 7, 1.  
 bhrīmi, quick, I, 31, 16<sup>2</sup>.  
 bhōgana, food: vīsvasya bhogana, O food on which everything lives, I, 44, 5<sup>1</sup>;—possession, V, 4, 5.  
 bhogyā, bounty, I, 128, 5.  
 bhramā, whirl, IV, 4, 2.  
 bhrāg, to shine: bhrāgante, I, 44, 12; ābhrā, I, 66, 6; IV, 6, 5.  
 bhrāgat-rishni, with brilliant spears, I, 31, 1.  
 bhrātr, brother, I, 65, 7; bhrātaram vārunam, IV, 1, 2; bhrātub rinām, IV, 3, 13<sup>2</sup>.  
 bhrātrā, brotherhood, II, 1, 9; IV, 10, 8.  
 mamhānā, bountifulness, IV, 1, 6; V, 10, 2; mamhānā, instr., V, 16, 4<sup>2</sup>; 18, 2.  
 māmshīstba, most rich in liberal gifts, I, 147, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 makshū, quickly, I, 58, 9, &c.  
 maghā, wealth, III, 13, 3,—liberal boon, III, 19, 1;—liberality, V, 10, 3.  
 maghā-vat, generous, I, 58, 9; 140, 10.

- maghá-van, liberal giver, I, 31, 12; 58, 9; 73, 5; 8: 77, 4; 98, 3; 127, 11; 140, 12; 141, 13; 146, 5; II, 6, 4; V, 16, 3; 18, 3; 5; maghórab (conj. maghó-nām), V, 27, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- magmán, greatness, power, I, 128, 5; 141, 6; 143, 2; 4<sup>1</sup>; II, 1, 15.
- matí, (pious) thought, I, 60, 5; III, 26, 8;—prayer, I, 141, 1; 142, 4; III, 5, 3; IV, 3, 16; *vāṭāb* matím, I, 143, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- math or manth, to produce by attrition: máthit, I, 71, 4; 148, 1; mathnántab, I, 127, 7; máth'āb, I, 127, 11; mathāyāti, I, 141, 3; mathitā, III, 9, 5; āmanthishrām, III, 23, 2; manthāma, III, 29, 1; mánthata, III, 29, 5; mánthanti, III, 29, 6; mathāmānab, V, 11, 6;—*nīb*-mathitab, produced by attrition, III, 23, 1: 29, 12.
- ~ mid or mand, to be pleased, rejoice: mándasva (with gen.), I, 26, 5; mādāyante, I, 59, 1<sup>1</sup>; mādāyasva, II, 3, 11<sup>1</sup>; III, 6, 9; madanti, III, 4, 7; 7, 7; mādāyantām, III, 4, 11; mādantam, III, 26, 9; mādāyethām, IV, 14, 4;—abhí prá mande, I glad-den, V, 4, 1.
- mád, pronoun: me, acc., V, 27, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- máda, delight, I, 127, 9; V, 2, 10.
- mádhu, sweet drink: mádhuab ādhavé, I, 141, 3<sup>3</sup>;—honey, I, 142, 3; 188, 2; III, 1, 7; 8; mádhunā dāvyena, III, 8, 1<sup>2</sup>;—honey-drink, V, 19, 3<sup>2</sup>.
- mádhu-gihva, honey-tongued, I, 13, 3; 44, 6; 60, 3.
- madhu-péya, honey-drink, IV, 14, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- madhu-prík, mixing the honey-drink, II, 10, 6.
- mádhu-mat, rich in honey, I, 13, 2; 142, 2; honey-sweet, I, 78, 5; III, 4, 2; IV, 3, 9; 12;—sweet (food), III, 7, 2.
- mádhumat-tama, sweetest, V, 11, 5.
- mádhu-vākas, sweet-tongued, IV, 6, 5.
- madhu-sút, Madhu-presser, IV, 3, 3.
- mádhu-hastya, with honey in his hand, V, 5, 2.
- madhyatáb, out from the midst, III, 21, 5.
- madhyamá, middle: madhyaméshu, I, 27, 5.
- man: manvata, they have devised, IV, 1, 16; mányase, thou art considered, V, 17, 2<sup>1</sup>, 3.
- mananá, thought, III, 6, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- mánas, thought: mánab ná sadyáb, I, 71, 9; mind: mánasab várāya, I, 76, 1<sup>1</sup>; ghr̥ta-prúshā mánasā, his mind being intent on scattering ghr̥ta, II, 3, 2; mánasā sám gaggmúb, they agreed in their mind, III, 1, 13.
- manishā, (pious) thought: manishā (Pada text for manishāb?), I, 70, 1<sup>2</sup>; 76, 1; III, 8, 5; prayer, IV, 5, 3; 6, 1; V, 11, 5<sup>1</sup>;—thoughtful mind, I, 94, 1;—wise thoughts, IV, 11, 2; 3;—paráb manishāyā, beyond thought, V, 17, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- manishín, thoughtful man, I, 13, 5; III, 10, 1.
- mánu, man, I, 96, 2; 140, 4; V, 2, 12;—mānave, to the man, or to Manu, I, 189, 7<sup>4</sup>;—Manu, N.p, I, 31, 4; 36, 10; 19; 68, 7, 128, 2.
- mánub-hita, instituted by Manu, I, 13, 4<sup>2</sup>; III, 2, 15.
- Mánu-gāta, offspring of Manu, I, 45, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- Manu-vát, like Manu, II, 10, 6.
- mánusha, man, I, 31, 11<sup>2</sup>.
- manushyā, man, I, 59, 4;—belonging to men, III, 1, 10.
- Manushvát, as for Manu, I, 31, 17; II, 5, 2; III, 17, 2; as Manus did, I, 44, 11; V, 21, 1.
- mánus, man, (I, 31, 11<sup>2</sup>); I, 36, 7; III, 26, 2; IV, 1, 9<sup>1</sup>; 6, 11; V, 3, 4; 5, 7; mánushab, (Aryan) men, I, 189, 7<sup>2</sup>;—mánushab, of the man, or, of Manu, II, 2, 6; 8;—Manus, N.p, I, 26, 4; 76, 5<sup>1</sup>; 128, 1; II, 10, 1; IV, 2, 1<sup>1</sup>; mánushab puráb-hitab, III, 3, 2;—Mánushab gantú-bhīb, III, 3, 6; manótri, deviser, II, 9, 4.
- mántra, hymn, I, 31, 13; spell, I, 67, 4; 5; 147, 4; prayer, I, 74, 1.
- mand, see mad.
- mandiá, joy-giving, cheerful, I, 26, 7, &c.; lovely, delightful, V, 17, 2; 26, 1.

- mandrá-gihva, with lovely tongues, I, 142, 8; — with agreeable speech, IV, 11, 5; — with the delightful tongue, V, 25, 2.
- mandrá-tama, most delightful, V, 22, 1.
- mandrá-tara, a great joy-giver, III, 7, 9.
- mánman, thought, I, 26, 2<sup>1</sup>; III, 14, 5; IV, 6, 1; — player, I, 77, 4; 127, 2; 140, 1; 11; 148, 2; II, 4, 8; III, 11, 8; IV, 3, 3; 15; 5, 6; 11, 2; V, 12, 1.
- manma-sādhana, fulfiller of thought, I, 96, 6.
- manyú, spirit, V, 7, 10<sup>1</sup>.
- mámaka, mine, I, 31, 11<sup>3</sup>.
- mayab-bhū, comfort-giving, I, 13, 9; III, 16, 6; IV, 11, 4; V, 5, 8.
- máyas, happiness, I, 31, 7; freshness, III, 1, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- Marút : marútab, the Maruts, I, 31, 1; 44, 14; 94, 12; 128, 5; 142, 9<sup>1</sup>; III, 26, 4-6; 29, 15; IV, 1, 3; 2, 4; V, 3, 3; 5, 11; 26, 9; marútām-iva śvanāb, I, 143, 5; marútām śardhab, II, 3, 3; IV, 3, 8; viśve marútab, III, 14, 4; narab marutab, III, 16, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- mārútvat, accompanied by the Maruts, I, 142, 12; III, 4, 6.
- marút-vrddh, whom the Maruts strengthen, III, 13, 6<sup>1</sup>.
- márta, mortal, man : mártân (for mártâm, gen. plur?), I, 70, 6<sup>1</sup>; IV, 2, 3<sup>2</sup>; 11<sup>1</sup>; máitāya (for mártāya?), I, 77, 2<sup>1</sup>; mártam śamsam, praise of mortals, I, 141, 6<sup>4</sup>.
- mártya, the mortal, I, 26, 9<sup>1</sup>; márt-yeshu devān kṛinóti, I, 77, 1<sup>1</sup>; devāya mártāya ka, II, 7, 2.
- márya, manly, I, 77, 3.
- maryaká, young bull, V, 2, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- márya-srī, like a beautiful youth, II, 10, 5.
- mayāḍā, limit, IV, 5, 13.
- mah : mamahantām, may they grant, I, 94, 16; 95, 11; mamahe me, he has presented me, V, 27, 1; — to exalt : mahayanta, III, 3, 3; mahāyan, III, 3, 11; mahaya, III, 24, 4; mahāyamānab, III, 25, 5; — śām mahema (conj. sám aheṃ), I, 94, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- máh, great : maháb (acc. pl.), I, 31, 3<sup>2</sup>, &c.; IV, 4, 11<sup>1</sup>; mahinām, of the great (waters), III, 1, 12<sup>1</sup>.
- máh, greatness : mahé, III, 7, 10.
- mahá, great : maháb, I, 146, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- mahán, greatness : mahná mahát-bhīb, I, 72, 9.
- máhas, power : máhab-bhīb, II, 10, 3<sup>2</sup>; III, 4, 6<sup>3</sup>; with all their might, IV, 14, 1<sup>1</sup>; — mightily : maháb rāyē kitāvan, V, 15, 5<sup>3</sup>.
- máhi, great, I, 79, 4.
- Máhi-keru : máhi-keravaḥ, I, 45, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- mahi-tvá, greatness, might, I, 59, 5; 6; mahi-tvá, I, 67, 9; 68, 2; growth, III, 1, 4.
- mahiná, greatness, III, 6, 2; 7, 10<sup>2</sup>.
- mahimán, greatness, I, 59, 7.
- mahi-ratna, possessor of great treasures, I, 141, 10.
- mahi-vrata, lord of high laws, I, 45, 3.
- mahishá, buffalo, I, 95, 9<sup>1</sup>; 141, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- māhishi, queen, V, 2, 2<sup>1</sup>; buffalo-cow, V, 25, 7<sup>2</sup>.
- Mahī, 'the Great One,' N. of a goddess, I, 13, 9<sup>1</sup>; 142, 9; V, 5, 8.
- mā, to create, produce : amimita, he produced, II, 4, 5; mimite, III, 1, 5; amimita (mâtári), he has been shaped, III, 29, 11<sup>1</sup>; mīmānam, preparing, V, 2, 3; — úpa māsi, measure out, I, 142, 2; — vi rāgab mame, he passes through the air, I, 58, 1; vi-mānab, traversing, III, 26, 7; — sam-māya, building, I, 67, 10.
- mâkis, not, I, 147, 5.
- Mâtárisvan, I, 31, 3, 60, 1; 71, 4<sup>1</sup>; 96, 4<sup>1</sup>; 128, 2; 141, 3; 143, 2; 148, 1; III, 2, 13; 5, 9; 10; 9, 5; 26, 2<sup>1</sup>; 29, 11<sup>1</sup>.
- mâtrī, mother : mâtā Aditīb, I, 72, 9; mother (Earth), I, 140, 9<sup>1</sup>; mâtúb, II, 5, 6<sup>1</sup>; mâtúb upāsthe, III, 8, 1<sup>3</sup>; 29, 14; V, 1, 6; amimita mâtári, III, 29, 11<sup>1</sup>; trīb sapta mâtúb paramāni, IV, 1, 16<sup>1</sup>; mâtúb uśhásab, IV, 2, 15; mâtúb gób, IV, 5, 10<sup>1</sup>; mâtā yuvatīb, V, 2, 1; 2; mâtā-iva, V, 15, 4; — du., ubhā mâtārā, I, 140, 3<sup>1</sup>; mâtārā samīkī, the parents turned towards each other (Heaven and Earth), III, 1, 7<sup>1</sup>; parents, III, 2, 2; 5, 7<sup>2</sup>, 7, 1<sup>1</sup>; V, 11, 3<sup>1</sup>; mâtārā pitārā,

- IV, 6, 7; yahví iti *rtásya* mâtárā, V, 5, 6;—pl, mothers, I, 95, 7; I 41, 5<sup>1</sup>, vatsāb mâtīrīb ganavata, I, 95, 4<sup>1</sup>, saptā nivasu mātīrīshu, I, 141, 2<sup>2</sup>; mātīrīb apāb, III, 9, 2; sú-gātam mātīrīshu, III, 23, 3; śvasatīshu mātīrīshu, IV, 7, 6.
- mādhyandina, midday: mādhyandine śāvane, III, 28, 4.
- Māna, N p.: mānasya sūnūb, I, 189, 8<sup>1</sup>. mānavasyāt, acting as men do, I, 140, 4.
- mānusha, man, I, 58, 5, &c.;—belonging to men, I, 44, 10<sup>1</sup>; 128, 7; human, I, 59, 5; 60, 3; manushasya gānasya gānma, I, 70, 2; mānushī vīr, I, 72, 8; dhīb mānushā, II, 2, 9; human (sacrificer). mānushāt pūrva, II, 3, 3<sup>2</sup>;—belonging to Manus, III, 9, 6; mānushe (conj. mānushab), III, 23, 4<sup>4</sup>.
- Māmateyā, son of Mamatā, I, 147, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- mâyā, wondrous power, I, 144, 1;—secret power, III, 20, 3<sup>2</sup>, 27, 7<sup>1</sup>;—wile, V, 2, 9.
- mâyān, powerful, III, 20, 3.
- Māruta, of the Maruts: śardhab māutam, I, 127, 6; II, 1, 6; IV, 6, 10.
- mārgāyā, liking to be groomed, V, 1, 8.
- mārā kā, mercy, I, 79, 9<sup>3</sup>.
- mā-vat, like me, I, 142, 2.
- māhina, mighty, III, 6, 4; 7, 5.
- mi, to erect: mīyāmānab, III, 8, 3;—ni-mimiyūb, they have fastened down, III, 8, 6; nī-mita, III, 8, 7.
- miksh, to mix: nī-mikshati, I, 142, 3; ghrītām mimikshe, he is joined with ghrīta, II, 3, 11<sup>2</sup>.
- mitā-dru, measuredly running, IV, 6, 5.
- mitrā, friend, I, (36, 17<sup>1</sup>); 67, 1; 75, 4;—friend or Mitra, the god, I, 96, 1<sup>2</sup>; II, 2, 3; 4, 1; III, 5, 3;—Mitra, the god, I, 26, 4; 36, 4; 44, 13; 58, 6; 77, 3<sup>2</sup>; 79, 3; 94, 12<sup>1</sup>; 13<sup>1</sup>; 16; 95, 11; 98, 3; 141, 9; 143, 7; II, 1, 4; III, 4, 2; 6; 5, 9; 14, 4; IV, 1, 18; 2, 4; 3, 5; 5, 4; 6, 7<sup>3</sup>; 13, 2; V, 3, 1; 2<sup>2</sup>; 9, 6; 10, 2; 16, 1; 26, 9;
- mitrā, the two Mitras i.e. Mitra and Varuna, I, 36, 17<sup>1</sup>; ksheshy-ántab ná mitrām, II, 4, 3<sup>1</sup>; mitrāb agnīb bhavati, III, 5, 4.
- mitra-mahas, great like Mitra, I, 44, 12; 58, 8; II, 1, 5; IV, 4, 15.
- Mitrāvarunau, du., Mitra and Varuna, I, 71, 9<sup>2</sup>; 75, 5; III, 20, 5.
- mītrya, belonging to one's allies, II, 6, 7.
- mithās, mutually, I, 26, 9;—together, I, 68, 8.
- mithunā, twin, I, 144, 4.
- mīyédha, sacrificial meal, III, 19, 1; 5.
- mīyedhya, sacrificial, I, 26, 1;—holy: I, 36, 9; 44, 5.
- mish: nī mishati, he closes his eyes, III, 29, 14.
- mīh, mist, I, 79, 2; 141, 13.
- mī, to break (a law): minanti, I, 69, 7; yāsyā vratām ná mīyate, II, 8, 3;—to impair: mināti, I, 71, 10;—mināt, fading, V, 2, 1<sup>2</sup>;—ā aminanta (*Samhitā* text: °ntañ), they were disparaged, I, 79, 2<sup>1</sup>;—āmémāne ity ā-mémāne, constantly destroying, I, 96, 5;—prā minanti, they diminish, III, 28, 4; pra-minatāb, trespassing, IV, 3, 13; prā mināti, he destroys, V, 7, 4.
- mīdbvāms, bountiful, I, 27, 2; II, 8, 1; III, 16, 3; IV, 3, 5; 5, 1; 15, 5.
- muḥ, to loosen: mūḥyase, I, 31, 4.
- mūd, joy, I, 145, 4.
- mumukshū, striving to break loose, I, 140, 4.
- muhub-gīr, the sudden devourer, I, 128, 3.
- mūrdhān, head: mūrdhā divāb, I, 59, 2; III, 2, 14; mūrdhānam tatāpate, IV, 2, 6;—summit: mūrdhān yagnīśya, II, 3, 2.
- mrī, to die: māmūrūshīb, I, 140, 8.
- mrī: prā mrmīhi, crush, IV, 4, 5.
- mrīktā-vāhas, carrying away injury, V, 18, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- mrigā, animal, I, 145, 5.
- mrīk, to injure: mārāyati, mrīkshīshṭa, I, 147, 4; 5; V, 3, 7.
- mrig, to rub: margāyanta, I, 60, 5; marmrigēnya, to be smoothed down, I, 189, 7; II, 10, 1;—to clean, brighten: marmrigmā, III, 18, 4; marmrigata, IV, 1,

- 14; mármrigatab, IV, 2, 19; margayema, IV, 4, 8; marmrigyante, IV, 15, 6; margayanta, they have cleansed themselves, V, 3, 3<sup>1</sup>;—to groom: mriganti, V, 1, 7; mrigyate, V, 1, 8;—pári marmrigyate, purifies, I, 95, 8<sup>2</sup>.
- mrīd*, to be merciful: *mrīlaya*, I, 12, 9; *mrīla*, I, 36, 12; 94, 12; IV, 9, 1.
- mrīlayāt-tama*, most merciful, I, 94, 14.
- mrīlikā*, mercy, IV, 1, 3; 5.
- mrīś*: abhī *mrīśate*, he strokes, I, 145, 4; ná abhī-*mrīśe*, not to be touched, II, 10, 5.
- mrīśh*, to forgive: *mīmṛśhaś*, I, 31, 16; to forget: mā *prā* *marshiśhāś*, I, 71, 10; ná *tāt* *pramrīśhe*, it should not be slighted, III, 9, 2.
- meś*, roaring (?), III, 26, 9<sup>1</sup>; IV, 7, 11<sup>2</sup>.
- métr*, bulder, IV, 6, 2.
- médas*, fat, III, 21, 1; 2; 4; 5<sup>1</sup>.
- médha*, sacrifice, I, 77, 3.
- medhā*, wisdom, V, 27, 4.
- médhira*, wise, I, 31, 2; 127, 7; 142, 11; III, 1, 3; 21, 4.
- médhya*, holy, V, 1, 12.
- Médhya-atithi*, I, 36, 10<sup>1</sup>; 11; 17<sup>1</sup>.
- ménā*, woman, I, 95, 6.
- yaksh* with *prā*, to aspire after: *pra-yákshan váśu*, II, 5, 1; *prayákśhe*, III, 7, 1.
- yakshā*, a spirit, IV, 3, 13<sup>1, 8</sup> (bis).
- yag*, to sacrifice: *yákshi*, I, 13, 1; 31, 17; 36, 6; *yáshṛave*, I, 13, 6; *yagñam yakshatām*, I, 13, 8; *arvāñkam yákshva*, I, 45, 10; *yágadhya*, III, 4, 3; *áyagab hotṛám*, III, 17, 2; *yát yágāsi*, III, 19, 4<sup>2</sup>; *dhruvám ayāś*, III, 29, 16; *yagáthāya*, see *yagátha*;—*áva yakshva*, cause, by sacrificing, to go away, IV, 1, 5;—*ā yágati*, procures (blessings) by sacrificing, I, 26, 3; *ā-yágase*, I, 94, 2; *ā yaga*, produce by sacrifice, I, 188, 9; *ā yagasva*, obtain by sacrificing, III, 1, 22; *ā-yágante*, they bring hither by sacrifice, III, 4, 2; *ā yakshat*, V, 13, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- yagatá*, to be worshipped, worshipful, I, 59, 7; 128, 8; II, 5, 8; III, 5, 3; IV, 1, 1<sup>2</sup>; 15, 8; V, 1, 11; 8, 1.
- yágatra*, deserving worship, worshipful, I, 65, 2<sup>1</sup>, &c.
- yagátha*, the sacrificing, sacrifice: *yagáthāva*, III, 4, 1; 5, 9; 17, 1; 19, 5; V, 1, 2; 11, 2.
- yágamāna*, sacrificer, I, 127, 2; V, 26, 5.
- yágishtā*, best sacrificer, I, 36, 10; 44, 5; 58, 7; 77, 1; 127, 1; 128, 1; 149, 4; II, 6, 6; III, 10, 7; 13, 1; 14, 5; IV, 1, 4; 19; 2, 1; 7, 1; 5; 8, 1; V, 14, 2.
- yágīyams*, the best, or excellent, sacrificer, II, 9, 4; III, 4, 3; 17, 5; 19, 1; IV, 6, 1; V, 1, 5; 6; 3, 5.
- yagñā*, sacrifice, I, 1, 1; 4<sup>1</sup>, &c.; II, 2, 1<sup>1</sup>; *yagñānām adhvarasriyam*, I, 44, 3<sup>2</sup>; *mūrdhān yagñāsya*, II, 3, 2; *yagñāsya netāi*, II, 5, 2; *rudrām yagñānām*, III, 2, 5<sup>1</sup>; *ketum yagñānām*, III, 3, 3; 11, 3; 29, 5; *pitā yagñānām*, III, 3, 4; *yagñām-yagñam*, III, 6, 10; *yagñāsya netā prathamāsya*, III, 15, 4.
- yagñā-bandhu*, kinsman of sacrifice, IV, 1, 9<sup>1</sup>.
- yagñā-vat*, performing the sacrifice, III, 27, 6.
- yagñā-vanas*, accepting the sacrifice, IV, 1, 2.
- yagñā-vāhas*, fitting out the sacrifice as a vehicle, III, 8, 3<sup>1</sup>; 24, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- yagñā-sādh*, performer or promoter of sacrifices, I, 96, 3; 128, 2.
- yagñā-sādhana*, accomplisher of sacrifices, I, 145, 3.
- yagñīya*, worshipful, I, 27, 10<sup>2</sup>; 72, 3; 4; 6; 73, 7; 148, 3<sup>1</sup>; II, 3, 4; III, 1, 21; 2, 13; 6, 3; IV, 1, 20; V, 10, 2;—sacrificial, V, 12, 1.
- yágyu*, sacrificer, I, 31, 13; III, 19, 4.
- yágvan*, sacrificer, I, 13, 12; III, 14, 1.
- yat*: *yatate*, he ranges (the wings of his army), I, 95, 7<sup>2</sup>; he unites with, I, 98, 1<sup>2</sup>; *yātānāś*, ranging themselves, III, 8, 9;—*yátate*, he stands firm, III, 16, 4;—

yâtayâse, thou wilt requite, V, 3, 9.  
 yâtab, since, I, 128, 4.  
 yâtâ-sruk, holding forth the sacrificial ladle(s), I, 142, 1; 5; III, 2, 5; 27, 6; IV, 2, 9; 12, 1;—to which the sacrificial ladles have been raised, III, 8, 7.  
 yâd, adv. when (repeated twice), I, 141, 4.  
 yâdi, when: yâdi idâm, when here (all this happened), I, 79, 2<sup>3</sup>;—as I am, IV, 5, 11.  
 Yâdu, I, 36, 18.  
 yantûr, governor, III, 27, 11.  
 yantrî, guider: yantâram dhînâm, III, 3, 8;—guide, III, 13, 3.  
 yam, to command: yântâ, I, 27, 7;—to hold: yayantha, I, 59, 1.  
 yâmati, it can hold, I, 141, 11.  
 yemânâm, fast-holding, IV, 1, 15; yemuâ, they have held up, IV, 2, 14;—to bridle: sakéma vâmam, I, 73, 10<sup>1</sup>; II, 5, 14; III, 27, 3; yamate, he holds himself back, I, 127, 3;—âyâmi te, it has been offered to thee, III, 14, 2<sup>1</sup>;—to lead: agur yamuâ, V, 6, 10<sup>2</sup>;—âyemiré, they have turned themselves hither, III, 6, 8;—ût yamyamîti, he raises again and again, I, 95, 7; ût yamsate, may he lift up, I, 143, 7;—ni-yata, ruled, IV, 3, 9;—with prâ, to bestow: prâ yamsi, III, 1, 22; prâ yandhi, bestow, IV, 2, 20; piâ-yatâ, IV, 15, 8;—vî yamsat, may he spread out, I, 189, 6;—sâm ayamsta, he pulls in (the reins), I, 144, 3.  
 yamâ, twin: yamâb ha gâtâb yamâb gâni-tvam, I, 66, 8.  
 Yayâti: yayâtu-vât, I, 31, 17.  
 yâva, barley, I, 66, 3; corn, II, 5, 6.  
 yâvasa, meadow, V, 9, 4.  
 yâvasa-âd, grass-consuming, I, 94, 11.  
 yâvishîba, the youngest (god, Agni), I, 26, 2; 44, 4; 141, 4; 10; 147, 2; 189, 4; II, 6, 6; 7, 1; III, 15, 3; 19, 4; IV, 2, 10; 13; 4, 6; 11; 12, 3; 4; V, 1, 10; 3, 11.  
 yâvishîbha, youngest (Agni), I, 36, 6; 15; 44, 6; III, 9, 6; 28, 2; V, 8, 6; 26, 7.

yâvya, bliss in crops, I, 140, 13.  
 yarâb-tama, most glorious, II, 8, 1.  
 yarâs, bringing glory, glorious, I, 1, 3; 31, 8; 60, 1; II, 3, 5; III, 1, 19; V, 15, 1; yarâsab (fem.), III, 1, 11<sup>2</sup>; yarâsâ gôb, through the brilliant (milk?) of the cow, IV, 1, 16<sup>4</sup>; mârtaśva yarâsâ, through the mortal's brilliant (offering), V, 8, 4.  
 yârasvat, glorious, I, 79, 1<sup>4</sup>; III, 16, 6.  
 yahû, young son: sahasab yaho iti, I, 26, 10<sup>1</sup>; 74, 5<sup>1</sup>; 79, 4.  
 yahvâ, vigorous, I, 36, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 2, 9<sup>1</sup>; 3, 8; 5, 5; 9; 28, 4; IV, 5, 6; V, 16, 4<sup>8</sup>; restless, III, 1, 12<sup>8</sup>; IV, 5, 2; 7, 11;—young, V, 1, 1;—yahvîb, new, I, 59, 4;—saptâ yahvîb, I, 71, 7<sup>2</sup>; 72, 8<sup>1</sup>; III, 1, 4<sup>1</sup>; IV, 13, 3;—divâb yahvîb, young (daughters), III, 1, 6; 9<sup>4</sup>;—yahvî iti mâtârâ, I, 142, 7<sup>2</sup>; V, 5, 6.  
 yâ, to go: yâmi râtnam, I pray for treasure, I, 58, 7<sup>1</sup>; yâsat, may he drive on, I, 71, 6<sup>8</sup>;—âkka yâhi, come hither, I, 31, 17; devân âkka yâtave, I, 44, 4<sup>1</sup>;—ava-yâtâm (conj. ava-yâtâ), I, 94, 12<sup>1</sup>; âva yâsis'shtâb, mayest thou deprecate, IV, 1, 4.  
 Yâtû, a bad demon, V, 12, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 yâtu-gû, inciting demons, IV, 4, 5.  
 yâtu-mâvat, ally of the Yâtus. yâtu-mâvatab, I, 36, 20.  
 yâtri, avenger (?), I, 70, 11<sup>3</sup>.  
 yâma, procession, V, 3, 12.  
 yâman, way, III, 2, 14; 29, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 yu: yûyûshatab, they try to draw towards themselves, I, 144, 3;—yuyodhî, drive away, I, 189, 1; 3; II, 6, 4; yôdhu, V, 3, 9<sup>2</sup>;—â yuvâmânâb, seizing, I, 58, 2; â-yôyuvânâb, drawing towards himself, IV, 1, 11;—vî yoshat, may he be deprived of, IV, 2, 9.  
 yû, going: yôb, I, 74, 7<sup>2</sup>.  
 yuktâ, see yug.  
 yuktâ-grâvan, who sets to work the press-stones, III, 4, 9.  
 yugâ, generation, tube: mânushâ yugâ, I, 144, 4; II, 2, 2;—age: yugé-yuge, III, 26, 3.  
 yug, to harness, yoke: yugânâm, I, 65, 1<sup>3</sup>; âyukthâb, I, 94, 10; ayukshata, III, 26, 4; dâkshinâ



- yugyate, V, 1, 3<sup>3</sup>; yuktá, V, 27, 2; 3<sup>3</sup>;—to join: *nṛí-bhīb* yuktáb, I, 69, 8;—*yuñgé*, I make ready, III, 1, 1<sup>4</sup>.
- yúg, share: *yúgam*, V, 20, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- yúgya, companion: *yúgyebhīb*, I, 145, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- yúdh, the fighting, I, 59, 5; battle, I, 140, 10; V, 25, 6.
- yuvatí, young woman. *dāra yuvatā-yab*, I, 95, 2<sup>2</sup>;—III, 1, 6; V, 2, 1; 2; 4<sup>2</sup>.
- yúvan, young, I, 12, 1; 27, 13; 71, 8; 141, 10; 144, 4; III, 23, 1; IV, 1, 12; V, 1, 6; *yúvā su-vāsāb*, III, 8, 4<sup>1</sup>;—see *yāvishṭbā*, *yāvishṭbā*.
- yushmád, pron. *vab*, dativus ethicus, I, 143, 7<sup>1</sup>; *vām*, III, 4, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- yúthá, herd, I, 58, 5; IV, 2, 18; V, 2, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- yūpa, sacrificial post, (I, 13, 11<sup>1</sup>); V, 2, 7.
- yóga, the yoking, II, 8, 1;—setting to work, III, 27, 11.
- yogyā, the harnessing, III, 6, 6.
- yóni, womb, I, 149, 2; II, 3, 11; 9, 3; *ritásya yónau*, I, 65, 4; III, 1, 11; IV, 1, 12; V, 21, 4<sup>1</sup>; *úparasya yónau*, I, 79, 3<sup>3</sup>; *ghṛitá-sya yónau*, III, 1, 7; *rágasab yónau*, IV, 1, 11;—couch, I, 66, 5;—receptacle, I, 140, 1<sup>2</sup>;—birthplace, I, 144, 2; III, 29, 10;—abode: *samāné yónā*, I, 144, 4; *su-kṛtásya yónau*, III, 29, 8;—place, III, 5, 7<sup>1</sup>; home, IV, 3, 2.
- yóshan, young female. *dāra yóshanab*, I, 141, 2<sup>4</sup>; *abhrátārab ná yóshanab*, IV, 5, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- yós: *sám yób*, with luck and weal, I, 189, 2; III, 17, 3; 18, 4; IV, 12, 5.
- ramh, to hasten. *rarahānáb*, I, 148, 3.
- rámhyā, rapidly, IV, 1, 3.
- rákshas, pl. *rákshāmsi*, the Rakshas (devils), I, 79, 12; IV, 3, 14; V, 2, 9; 10.
- rakshás, sorcerer, I, 36, 15; 76, 3; 79, 6; III, 15, 1; IV, 4, 1; 4, 15.
- rakshasvín, sorcerer, I, 12, 5; 36, 20.
- raghú, swift, IV, 5, 13.
- raghu-drú, quickly running, I, 140, 4; V, 6, 2.
- raghu-yát, quickly moving, IV, 5, 9.
- raghu-syád, swift runner, I, 140, 4; III, 26, 2; IV, 5, 9; V, 25, 6.
- rágas, air, atmosphere, aerial space, I, 58, 1; 5; 79, 1; 141, 7; 149, 4; II, 2, 3; 4; III, 1, 5; 4, 4<sup>3</sup>; 26, 7; *rágasab yónau*, IV, 1, 11<sup>2</sup>.
- rágishṭbā, straightest, I, 79, 3.
- ran, to rejoice, delight: *ranáyanta*, I, 147, 1; *rananti*, III, 7, 5; *ranáyanta*, IV, 7, 7; *havyā rānvati*, V, 18, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- rána, battle: *rāne-rane*, I, 74, 3.
- ranv, to be joyful. *ranvitē iti*, II, 5, 6.
- ranvá, pleasant, lovely, I, 65, 5; 66, 3-5; 128, 8; II, 4, 4; IV, 1, 8;—gay, joyous, cheerful, I, 144, 7; II, 4, 6; III, 26, 1; IV, 7, 5; V, 7, 2.
- rátna, treasure: *yāmi rátnam*, I, 58, 7<sup>3</sup>; *vásu rátnā*, III, 2, 11; *kṛdhí rátnam*, III, 18, 5.
- ratna-dhā, bestower of treasures, II, 1, 7.
- ratna-dhātama, highest bestower of treasures, I, 1, 1; V, 8, 3.
- ratna-dhéya, bestowal of treasures, IV, 13, 1.
- rátna-vat, blessed with treasures, III, 28, 5.
- rátha, chariot. *rátham-iva védyam*, II, 2, 3<sup>2</sup>; *ráthab ná sásniḥ*, like a victorious car, III, 15, 5.
- rathirá, charioteer, III, 1, 17; 26, 1.
- rathí, drawing a chariot: *ásvāsab rathyāb*, I, 148, 3; III, 6, 8;—charioteer, I, 77, 3; III, 3, 6; IV, 15, 2; *rathíḥ adhvarānām*, I, 44, 2; *rathíḥ ritásya*, III, 2, 8; IV, 10, 2.
- ráthya, of a chariot: *átyab ráthyaḥ*, II, 4, 4; *ráthyā-iva* (supply *kakrá?*), II, 4, 6<sup>2</sup>; *kakíām ráthyā-iva* (rather *ráthyam-iva?*), IV, 1, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- rad, to cleave. *rátsi*, V, 10, 1.
- radhrá, *radhrásya* for *ádhṛásya*, (I, 31, 14<sup>2</sup>).
- rápas: *rápāmsi*, Pada text instead of *ápāmsi*, I, 69, 8<sup>2</sup>.
- rabh: *sám rebhire*, they have embraced, I, 140, 8;—*abhí sám rabhante*, they take care of, III, 29, 13.

- rábhas, vigour, I, 145, 3.  
 rabhasá, robust, II, 10, 4<sup>1</sup>; fierce,  
 III, 1, 8.  
 rám-su, joyously, II, 4, 5.  
 rám-s'gihva, with lovely tongue, IV,  
 1, 8.  
 rayí, riches, treasures: kshapā-vān  
 ravīnam, I, 70, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 rayi-pāti, treasure-lord: rayi-pātiḥ  
 rayīnam, I, 60, 4; 72, 1; II,  
 9, 4.  
 rayi-vīd, gainer of wealth, II, 1, 3;  
 III, 7, 3.  
 rayishāh, conqueror of wealth, I,  
 58, 3.  
 rāva, shouting, roaring, I, 71, 2; 94,  
 10; agnē rāvena (Pada: agnēb  
 āvena), I, 128, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 rasanā, rope, (I, 13, 11<sup>1</sup>); IV, 1, 9<sup>2</sup>;  
 V, 1, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 rasmī, ray, I, 59, 3; IV, 13, 4; 14,  
 2; 3; V, 19, 5;—saptā ras-  
 māvāb, seven rays or reins, II,  
 5, 2;—rein, I, 141, 11; III, 7,  
 9<sup>1</sup>; itāsyā rasmīm, V, 7, 3.  
 rāsa, sap, I, 71, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 Rāhūgana, plur, the Rāhūganas, I,  
 78, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 rā, to give: rāsate, I, 96, 8; rarishe,  
 II, 1, 5; rarimā, II, 5, 7;  
 rārānāb, a liberal giver, III, 1,  
 22; IV, 1, 5; 2; 10.  
 rāg, to be king or lord. rāgantam  
 adhvarānām, I, 1, 8; 45, 4;  
 rāgasi, I, 36, 12; 188, 1; rāgan  
 (conj. rāgan), I, 79, 6<sup>1</sup>;—vi-  
 rāgatha, I, 188, 4;—ādhi vi-  
 rāgataḥ, you reign high, I, 188,  
 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 rāgan, king, I, 59, 3; 5, &c.;  
 rāganā mitrāvaruṇā, I, 71, 9<sup>2</sup>;  
 rāgā Vārunab, II, 1, 4; IV, 1,  
 2; rāgā viśām, II, 2, 8; vasām  
 rāganam, V, 2, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 rātā-havya, who has made offerings:  
 rātā-havyab, I, 31, 13<sup>4</sup>;—to  
 whom offerings are made, IV,  
 7, 7.  
 rātī, gift, I, 60, 1; II, 1, 16; III, 2,  
 4; 19, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 rātīnī, full of gifts, III, 19, 2; IV,  
 6, 3.  
 Rātī-sāk, pl., the Rātīsāk or 'boun-  
 teous' gods, II, 1, 13.  
 rātrī, night, I, 94, 7.  
 rādhi, to worship: āirādhi, I, 70, 8<sup>2</sup>;—  
 mā nab rīradhab, give us not up,  
 III, 16, 5.  
 rādhas, abundance, wealth, I, 94, 15;  
 II, 9, 4.  
 rādhyā, beneficent, IV, 11, 3.  
 rāmā, night, II, 2, 8.  
 rāyāb-kāma, desirous of riches, I,  
 78, 2.  
 ri, to let loose: ārināt, III, 3, 11<sup>1</sup>;—  
 svādhitib-iva rīyate, it streams,  
 V, 7, 8<sup>1</sup>;—nīrināti, he destroys,  
 I, 127, 4; 148, 4.  
 rik: ririkvāmsab, abandoning, I, 72,  
 5<sup>3</sup>;—with prá, to exceed: prá  
 rirīke, I, 59, 5; prá rīkyase, II,  
 1, 15; prá rikthāb, III, 6, 2.  
 rīp, deceiver: priyām ripāb āgram,  
 III, 5, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 ripú, impostor, I, 36, 16; 147, 3;  
 148, 5; 189, 5; IV, 3, 13<sup>3</sup>; V,  
 3, 11; ripāve (conj. ripāvab?),  
 V, 12, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 ririkshú, who tries to harm, I, 189, 6.  
 rīśādas, triumphant with riches (?),  
 I, 26, 4<sup>1</sup>; 77, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 rish, to do harm: rīshatab, I, 12, 5;  
 36, 15; mā rishāma, may we  
 suffer no harm, I, 94, 1-14;  
 IV, 12, 5; reshāyanti, I, 148,  
 5; rīshate, I, 189, 5; V, 3, 12.  
 rīsh, harm, I, 98, 2.  
 rishazyú, harmful foe, I, 148, 5.  
 rih, to lick: rēnhat sādā, licking and  
 licking, I, 140, 9; rihānti ūdhab,  
 I, 146, 2;—pāri rihān, licking  
 everywhere, I, 140, 9.  
 rī, see ri.  
 ru: rōruvat, roaring, I, 140, 6.  
 rukmā, gold, I, 96, 5<sup>1</sup>; IV, 10, 5;  
 6; V, 1, 12.  
 rukmīn, with golden ornaments, I,  
 66, 6.  
 ruk, to shine: rokate, I, 58, 2, &c.;  
 rurukvān, I, 149, 3; su-rúkā  
 rukānāb, III, 15, 6; rokata, IV,  
 10, 6<sup>1</sup>;—āti rokase, thou shinest  
 forth, I, 94, 7;—prā arokeyat, it  
 filled with light, I, 143, 2;—vi-  
 rókamānam, I, 95, 2; 9; vi  
 rokase, II, 7, 4; vi-rurukūb,  
 they have made shine, IV, 7, 1.  
 rug, to break: rugan, I, 71, 2; ādrim  
 rugema, IV, 2, 15<sup>3</sup>;—vī ruga,  
 destroy, IV, 3, 14.  
 Rudrá, a name of Agni, I, 27, 10<sup>3</sup>;  
 IV, 3, 1<sup>1</sup>; rudrām yagnānām,

- III, 2, 5<sup>1</sup>;—Rudra, the father of the Maruts, II, 1, 6; IV, 3, 6; 7; V, 3, 3<sup>2</sup>;—pl., the Rudras, I, 45, 1; 58, 3; III, 8, 8; 20, 5.  
 Rudriya, Rudra-like: rudriyâ, I, 72, 4<sup>1</sup>;—pl., the sons of Rudra, III, 26, 5.  
 rudh: vi rôdhat, he grows up, I, 67, 9.  
 rūp: rupâb? IV, 5, 7<sup>1</sup>; 8.  
 rūsat, bright, brilliant, III, 29, 3; IV, 3, 9; 5, 15; 11, 1; V, 1, 2;—red, IV, 7, 9.  
 rūsat-ūrmi, with fiery waves, I, 58, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 ruh: vayāb-iva ānu rohate, he mounts up as on the branches (of a tree), II, 5, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 rūpā, appearance, I, 71, 10; 95, 8; IV, 11, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 réku, empty (?), IV, 5, 12<sup>1</sup>.  
 rékna, property, I, 31, 14.  
 reg, to tremble: āregetām, I, 31, 3; regante, they roll forward, I, 143, 3.  
 rétas, seed, sperm, I, 68, 8<sup>1</sup>; 71, 8; 128, 3; rétab (read répab), IV, 3, 7<sup>2</sup>; divāb nā rétasā, V, 17, 3<sup>3</sup>.  
 répas, sin: répab (conj. for rétab), IV, 3, 7<sup>2</sup>; stain, IV, 6, 6.  
 rebhá, singer, I, 127, 10<sup>5</sup>.  
 revát, rich revân, I, 27, 12;—revát, with riches, I, 79, 5; 95, 11; II, 2, 6; 9, 6; III, 7, 10; 18, 4; 5; 23, 2; 4; V, 23, 4.  
 reshanā, harm-doer, I, 148, 5.  
 raí, wealth. rāyab, gen., I, 68, 10<sup>1</sup>; yāsat rāyā sa-rātham, I, 71, 6<sup>3</sup>; rāyāb dūrah, I, 72, 8; rāyāb su-dhūrah, I, 73, 10<sup>1</sup>; rāyāb sūhi, III, 16, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 rokā, shining light, III, 6, 7.  
 rokanā, light: visvā divāb rokanā, I, 146, 1; III, 12, 9; divāb rokané, III, 6, 8; trí rokanām, I, 149, 4; ut-tamāb rokanānām, III, 5, 10; rokané sūryasya, III, 22, 3.  
 rokana-sthā, dwelling in light, III, 2, 14.  
 rok's, splendour, V, 26, 1.  
 ródasī, du., the two worlds, Heaven and Earth, I, 31, 3, &c.; I, 59, 2; 4<sup>1</sup>; III, 7, 9<sup>2</sup>; V, 16, 4<sup>3</sup>.  
 ródhas, bank, IV, 5, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 róman, hair, I, 65, 8.  
 róhita, red (horses), I, 94, 10; II, 10, 2; III, 6, 6; IV, 2, 3; 6, 9.  
 rohit-asva, lord of red horses, I, 45, 2; IV, 1, 8.  
 lokā, world: lokām gāmim, III, 2, 9<sup>4</sup>;—své u loké, space, III, 29, 8;—surabhaú u loké, in the sweet-smelling place, V, 1, 6: lokām syonām, pleasant freedom, V, 4, 11.  
 vákta, (speech) to be uttered, III, 26, 9.  
 vákvan? I, 141, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
 vákvara, moving crookedly: vákvari íti, I, 144, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 vaksh, to grow: ukshitá, I, 36, 19; II, 3, 6; V, 8, 7; ukshámānam rágasi, II, 2, 4; vavakshe, III, 5, 8; vaváksha, IV, 7, 11;—átu vavakshitha, III, 9, 3<sup>1</sup>;—abhí vavakshe, he has grown up, I, 146, 2.  
 vakshaze-sthā? V, 19, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 vakshátha, growth, IV, 5, 1.  
 vakshí? V, 19, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 vak, to pronounce (a prayer). vokéma, I, 74, 1; 75, 2; vak-yáte, I, 142, 4<sup>2</sup>;—ānu vókat bráhmān, II, 5, 3<sup>1</sup>;—with prá, to announce. prá vokab, I, 27, 4; pra-vókati, V, 27, 4; prá vaváka, he indicates, I, 67, 8.  
 vákas, word: vákab, instr., I, 26, 2<sup>2</sup>; adroghéna vákasā satyām, according to thy guileless word, III, 14, 6;—prayer, I, 26, 10, &c.  
 vakasyā, eloquence, II, 10, 6.  
 vakasyú, eloquent, V, 14, 6.  
 vañk, to stir vakyāmāna, III, 6, 1; vakyántām, may they move along, III, 6, 2.  
 vat. āpi vātavāmasi, we render attentive, I, 128, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 vatsá, calf, I, 72, 2<sup>1</sup>; 95, 1<sup>1</sup>; 4<sup>2</sup>; 146, 3; II, 2, 2.  
 vadhá, weapon, I, 94, 9; V, 4, 6.  
 van, to accept: vanóshi, I, 31, 13<sup>4</sup>; vanishishra, I, 127, 7; vaner íti vaneb, II, 6, 1; vanvānāb, III, 8, 2;—to gain, win: vanóshi, I, 31, 14<sup>4</sup>; vavne, I, 36, 17; vanéma, I, 70, 1<sup>2</sup>; II, 5, 7; vanvántab, attaining (their aim), II, 4, 9; vanate, may he obtain, III, 19, 1; V, 4, 3;—to conquer, overcome: vanuyāma, I, 73, 9<sup>2</sup>;

- vanavat, V, 3, 5; vanuyâma, V, 3, 6;—vanûshab, addicted to, eager, I, 150, 3; III, 27, 11; vanâna, thou wilt hold dear, IV, 11, 2;—to grant. vanate, V, 3, 10;—â vanase, win thou, I, 140, 11;—sâm vanâmahe, we get together, V, 7, 3.
- vâna, forest = fuel, wood, I, 58, 5<sup>1</sup>; II, 4, 6<sup>1</sup>; III, 1, 13<sup>1</sup>: 9, 2; 23, 1<sup>1</sup>; vâne â vitâm, IV, 7, 6<sup>1</sup>;—tree: gârbhab vanânâm, I, 7c, 3; 9;—forest: vâna-iva yât sthîrâm, I, 127, 3<sup>5</sup>;—I, 128, 3<sup>2</sup>, &c.
- vanâd, eater of the forests, II, 4, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- vanargû, walking in the forest, I, 145, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- vânaspâti, lord of the forest, tree (i.e. sacrificial post), I, 13, 11<sup>1</sup>; 142, 11<sup>1</sup>; 188, 10; II, 3, 10; III, 4, 10<sup>1</sup>; 8, 1<sup>1</sup>: 3; 6; 11; V, 5, 10;—vânaspâtîm prâ munâti, V, 7, 4.
- vânîtr, winner, III, 13, 3.
- vanin, wooden stick, I, 58, 4;—tree, I, 94, 10; 140, 2.
- vand, to worship, salute: vandâdhyai, I, 27, 1; III, 4, 3.
- vandârû, reverer, I, 147, 2; V, 1, 12.
- vândya, venerable, I, 31, 12; 79, 7; II, 7, 4.
- vandhûra, chariot-seat: vandhûre-iva (conj. for vandhûrâ-iva), III, 14, 3<sup>4</sup>.
- vap: â ūpîshe, thou pourest forth, I, 31, 9.
- vapûb-tara, very marvellous, II, 3, 7.
- vâpusha: vâpushâya darśatâm, wonderful to behold, III, 2, 15.
- vapushy, to wonder: vapushyan, III, 1, 4.
- vapushyâ, of marvellous appearance, IV, 1, 8; 12; V, 1, 9.
- vâpus, a wondrous sight, wonder, I, 141, 1; IV, 7, 9; wondrous body, wonderful shape, I, 141, 2<sup>2</sup>; 144, 3; 148, 1; III, 1, 8; 18, 5.
- vayab-kṛt, giver of strength. vayab-kṛt, I, 31, 10.
- vayab-dhâ, giving vigour, I, 73, 1; II, 3, 9; IV, 3, 10.
- vayab-vṛdh, increaser of vital strength, V, 5, 6.
- vâyas, vigour, strength, vital power, I, 66, 4, &c.; vâyaab-vayab, life after life, V, 15, 4.
- vayâ, branch, I, 59, 1; II, 5, 4<sup>1</sup>; V, 1, 1.
- vayî, weaver (?): vayyâ-iva, (II, 3, 6<sup>1</sup>).
- vayûna, established order, rule: vid-vân vayûnâni, I, 72, 7<sup>1</sup>; 189, 1; III, 5, 6; vayûnâ nâvâ adhita, I, 144, 5<sup>2</sup>; 145, 5; vayûnam vâghâtâm, III, 3, 4<sup>2</sup>; vayûne, in the due way, III, 29, 3<sup>1</sup>;—kâ vayûnâ, what are the objects, IV, 5, 13.
- vâra, wish: mânasab vâraya, to thy mind's taste, I, 76, 1<sup>1</sup>; a choice boon, I, 140, 13; tisṛ-bhyab â vâram, according to the wish of the three (sisters), II, 5, 5; desire, II, 10, 6.
- vâra, the holding back: nâ vâraya, he is not to be kept back, I, 143, 5.
- vâriyas, wide space, I, 59, 5.
- Vârûna, I, 26, 4; 36, 4; 44, 14; 79, 3; 94, 12<sup>1</sup>; 16; 95, 11; 98, 3; 128, 7, 141, 9; 143, 4; II, 1, 4; III, 4, 2; 6; 5, 4, 14, 4; IV, 1, 2-5; 18; 2, 4; 3, 5; 13, 2; V, 3, 1; 5, 11; 26, 9.
- vârûtha, shelter, I, 58, 9; 148, 2; 189, 6.
- varûthyâ, protecting, V, 24, 1.
- vârenya, elect, desirable, excellent, I, 26, 2; 3; 7, &c.
- vârâs, splendour, III, 8, 3; 22, 2; 24, 1.
- vârâna, colour, I, 73, 7; II, 1, 12; 4, 5;—(bright) colour, splendour, II, 5, 5; IV, 5, 13;—appearance, I, 96, 5;—race, II, 3, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- vartanî, way: vartanîb (Pada: vartanîb), I, 140, 9<sup>8</sup>;—III, 7, 2.
- vârdhana, increaser: vârdhanam pitûb, I, 140, 3<sup>2</sup>.
- vârpas, sight, shape, I, 140, 5<sup>1</sup>; 7; 141, 3.
- vârman, armour, I, 31, 15; 140, 10.
- varshâ-nirmig, clothed in rain, III, 26, 5.
- vârshishîbâ, most powerful, III, 13, 7; 16, 3; 26, 8; V, 7, 1.
- vârshman, summit: vârsman divâb, III, 5, 9; vârsman prathivyâb, III, 8, 3.
- vavâtâ, a favourite wife, IV, 4, 8.
- vavrâ, prison, IV, 1, 13.

- vavri, cover, V, 19, 1.  
 vas, to be willing, long for, love :  
*usatāb*, I, 12, 4; *usatīb* *usāntam*,  
 I, 71, 1; *usatāb* (read *usatē*?),  
 I, 71, 6<sup>1</sup>; *usmāsi*, I, 94, 3;  
*usatīb*, I, 145, 4<sup>2</sup>; II, 4, 3;  
*vākshi*, III, 1, 1<sup>1</sup>; *usāntam*  
*usānāb*, III, 5, 7; *vāvasānāb*,  
 III, 20, 1; *vāvasāna*, III, 22, 1;  
*usatī*, loving, IV, 3, 2;—*ānu*  
*vashri*, I, 127, 1;—*abhī vashri*,  
 IV, 1, 8.  
*vasā*, heifer, II, 7, 5.  
*vasin*, lord, III, 23, 3.  
*vāshat-kṛti*, the word *Vashat*, I, 31, 5.  
 vas, to shine : *ukkhāntim*, I, 71, 1;  
*ūshub*, III, 7, 10; *rtām* *avasan*,  
 IV, 2, 19<sup>1</sup>.  
 vas, to clothe : *vāsishva*, I, 26, 1;  
*vāsaya* (*Samhitā* : *vāsaya*),  
 clothe, or I clothe, I, 140, 1<sup>1</sup>,  
*sriyam vāsānab*, II, 10, 1; *sukrā*  
*vāsānāb*, arraying themselves in  
 brightness, III 8, 9; *rūjat*  
*vāsānab*, clothed in brilliancy,  
 IV, 5, 15;—*pāri vāsānab*, III,  
 1, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 vas, to dwell : *avāsayat*, he has  
 made depart, III, 7, 3;—*prāti*  
*avāsāb*, thou hast harboured,  
 III, 1, 17;—*sam-vāsānāb*, dwell-  
 ing together, IV, 6, 8.  
*vās*, dwelling (?) : *vasām rāgānam*,  
 V, 2, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*vasatī*, dwelling, I, 31, 15; 66, 9<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāsana*, garment, I, 95, 7.  
*vasavyā*, wealth, II, 9, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāsishṭha*, the highest *Vasu*, II, 9, 1.  
*vāsu*, excellent : *vāsvibhiḥ dhīti-bhiḥ*,  
 III, 13, 5<sup>1</sup>;—wealth, treasure,  
 goods, I, 27, 5, &c.; *vīsvab vāsub*  
 (conj. *vīsvā vāsū*), I, 128, 6<sup>3</sup>;  
*vāsvab rāgati*, I, 143, 4; *vāsu*  
*īatnā*, III, 2, 11; goods, or  
*Vasus*, III, 19, 2<sup>2</sup>;—see *āsyas*.  
*Vāsu*, ep. of *Agni*, I, 31, 3; 44, 3;  
 45, 9; 60, 4; 79, 5; 127, 1<sup>1</sup>;  
 II, 7, 1; III, 4, 1<sup>2</sup>; 15, 3, 18,  
 2; 19, 3, 21, 5, IV, 5, 15; V,  
 3, 10; 12; 6, 1; 2; 24, 2; 25,  
 1; *vāsub vāsūnām asi*, I, 94, 13;  
*vāsub vāsu-bhiḥ*, I, 143, 6;—  
 pl, the *Vasus*, a class of gods, I,  
 45, 1; 58, 3; 143, 1; II, 3, 4<sup>1</sup>,  
 III, 8, 8; 19, 2<sup>1</sup>; 20, 5; IV,  
 12, 6; V, 3, 8.  
*vāsu-dāvan*, giver of goods, II, 6, 4.  
*vāsu-dhiti*, dispenser of goods, I,  
 128, 8.  
*vāsu-dhiti*, place of wealth, IV, 8, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāsu-pati*, lord of wealth, II, 1, 11; 6,  
 4; V, 4, 1.  
*vasu-yā*, desire for wealth, I, 97, 2.  
*vasu-yū*, desirous of goods, I, 128,  
 8, III, 26, 1; V, 3, 6; 25, 9.  
*vasuvit-tam*, the greatest acquirer  
 of wealth, I, 45, 7.  
*vāsu-ravas*, renowned as *Vasu* (or,  
 as goods), V, 24, 2.  
*vāstu*, daybreak : *vāstob* *ushāsab*, I,  
 79, 6.  
*vastri*, illuminator : *kshapām vastā*,  
 (I, 1, 7<sup>1</sup>).  
*vāstra*, clothing, I, 26, 1.  
*vāsman*, cloth, IV, 13, 4.  
*vāsyas*, better things, I, 31, 18;—  
 bliss, I, 141, 12; welfare, II, 1,  
 16;—greater wealth, II, 9, 2;—  
 wealthier, IV, 2, 20.  
 vah, to carry : *vākshi*, (III, 1, 1<sup>1</sup>),  
*havyāya vólhave*, I, 45, 6; III,  
 29, 4;—*abhī vakshi vāgam*, III,  
 15, 5<sup>2</sup>;—*ā vakshati*, may he  
 conduct, I, 1, 2; *ā vakshat*, may  
 he carry hither, III, 5, 9; *ā*  
*vakshi*, bring, III, 14, 2; *ā-*  
*vāhantī*, carrying (bliss), IV,  
 14, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
*vahāt*, stream, III, 7, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
*vāhishṭha*, (horses) most ready to  
 drive, IV, 13, 4; 14, 4.  
*vāhni*, driven (on a chariot) : *vāhni-*  
*bhiḥ devaib*, I, 44, 13<sup>1</sup>;—carrier  
 (of the gods), I, 60, 1; 128, 4<sup>2</sup>;  
 III, 1, 1; 5, 1, 11, 4<sup>1</sup>; 20, 1<sup>1</sup>;  
 carrying : *vāhniḥ āsū*, I, 76, 4<sup>1</sup>;  
 —horse : *vāhniyab*, III, 6, 2<sup>2</sup>;—  
*vāhni* and *vāhas*, (I, 127, 8<sup>1</sup>).  
*vāhni-tama*, best carrier (of the gods),  
 IV, 1, 4.  
*vā*, to blow : *vātab ānu vāti*, I, 148,  
 4;—*āva vāti*, he blazes down, I,  
 58, 5.  
*vā* : *vivāsasi*, thou winnest, I, 74, 9;  
 —*ā-vivāsati*, (who) invites, I, 12,  
 9; 58, 1; *ā-vivāsasi*, thou in-  
 vites, I, 31, 5<sup>2</sup>;—*ā vivāsanti*,  
 they seek to win, IV, 11, 5.  
*vā*, to weave : *samvāyanti itī sam-*  
*vāyanti*, II, 3, 6.  
*vāghāt*, worshipper, I, 31, 14; 36,  
 13<sup>2</sup>; 58, 7; IV, 2, 13; invoking,

- III, 2, 1; 3, 8; 8, 10; sacrificer, III, 3, 4.  
*vāk*, word, I, 79, 10.  
*vāga*, strength, I, 27, 8<sup>1, 2</sup>, 11; 77, 5; II, 1, 10<sup>1</sup>; 12; 2, 7; 4, 8; 6, 5; III, 10, 6; 11, 9; 19, 1; 22, 1; 25, 2; 3; 27, 1; 11; 29, 9; *vāgasya pātib*, I, 145, 1;—deed of strength, III, 12, 9;—booty, I, 27, 5, &c.;—prize, gam, III, 2, 3<sup>1</sup>; 4, &c.; *abhi vakshi vagam*, III, 15, 5<sup>2</sup>;—race (striving for gam, contest for booty), I, 27, 7<sup>1</sup>; 9<sup>1</sup>; 36, 2; III, 27, 7; V, 23, 1.  
*Vāga*, pl., the *Vāgas*, III, 26, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāga-gaṭhara*, with booty in its belly, V, 19, 4.  
*vāga-pati*, lord of booty, IV, 15, 3.  
*vāga-prasūta*, bent on the prize, I, 77, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
*vāgam-bharā*, winning the prize, I, 60, 5; winning booty, IV, 11, 4.  
*vāgay*, to run a race. *vāgayān-iva*, II, 8, 1<sup>1</sup>;—to further strength. *vāgayānti* iti, III, 14, 3<sup>1</sup>;—to drive forward: *vāgayate*, IV, 7, 11;—to strive for gain: *vāgayānti*, V, 1, 3; *vāga-yāntab*, V, 4, 1.  
*vāga-yū*, bent on victory, V, 10, 5;—eager for the race, V, 19, 3.  
*vāga-vat*, bestowing strength, I, 31, 18.  
*vāga-ravas*, renowned for strength, III, 2, 5.  
*vāga-sātama*, highest winner of booty, I, 78, 3; III, 12, 4; V, 13, 5; 20, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāga-sāti*, winning of the prize, III, 2, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāgrīn*, strong, II, 2, 11; III, 6, 1;—the strong horse, racer, I, 66, 4<sup>1</sup>, &c.; II, 5, 1<sup>4</sup>; III, 27, 3<sup>1</sup>; *ārvab nā vāgrī*, III, 29, 6.  
*vāgīna*, strength, III, 20, 2.  
*vāmī*, sound: *saptā vāmīb*, III, 1, 6<sup>1</sup>; 7, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāta*, wind, I, 79, 1; 148, 4; IV, 7, 10; 11; *vātān aruṇāb*, II, 1, 6; *vātasya pathyābhīb*, III, 14, 3; *vātasya sārgab*, III, 29, 11<sup>2</sup>; *vātasya pātman*, V, 5, 7, *Vāta*, the god, IV, 3, 6.  
*vāta-kodita*, stirred by the wind, I, 58, 4; 141, 7.  
*vāta-gūta*, stirred or driven by the wind, I, 58, 4; 65, 8; 94, 10; 140, 4.  
*vāmā*, happy, I, 141, 12;—pleasant (wealth), IV, 5, 13.  
*Vāyū*, the god, I, 142, 12<sup>1</sup>;—*vāyū*, wind, V, 19, 5.  
*vār*, water, II, 4, 6; *usrīyānām vāb-iva*, IV, 5, 8.  
*vāra*, treasure, I, 128, 6; V, 16, 2.  
*vāra*, tail, II, 4, 4.  
*vāranā*, stubborn, I, 140, 2.  
*vāra-vat*, long-tailed, I, 27, 1.  
*vārya*, excellent wealth, treasure, I, 26, 8; III, 8, 7; V, 16, 5<sup>1</sup>; 17, 5; desirable boon, I, 58, 3; III, 21, 2; V, 23, 3; best gifts, I, 149, 5; III, 11, 9.  
*vār*, to roar, low: *avāsayab*, I, 31, 4<sup>1</sup>; *vāvasānāb*, I, 73, 6; *vavāsure*, II, 2, 2.  
*vāsrā*, lowing, I, 95, 6.  
*vāhas*, vehicle, (I, 127, 8<sup>1</sup>), III, 11, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*vāhishṭha*, which may best bring, V, 25, 7.  
*vi*, to weave. See *vā*.  
*vī*, bird: *vér* iti *vēb*, I, 72, 9<sup>1</sup>; 96, 6<sup>2</sup>; III, 5, 5<sup>1</sup>; 6; III, 7, 7<sup>1</sup>; IV, 5, 8<sup>4</sup>; *vāyah*, I, 141, 8; *vayyā-iva*? II, 3, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*vī*, away from, I, 150, 2.  
*vī-adhvan*, straying everywhere, I, 141, 7.  
*vi-ūsh*, the break of dawn, V, 3, 8.  
*vī-ushzi*, dawning: *vī-ushshishu*, I, 44, 3; 4; 8; III, 20, 1; *ushāsab* *vi-ushsau*, at the break of dawn, III, 15, 2; IV, 1, 5; 14, 4.  
*vī-oman*, heaven: *paramē vī-omani*, I, 143, 2; V, 15, 2.  
*vi-gāhā*, diver, III, 3, 5.  
*vi-kakshana*, far-seeing, III, 3, 10.  
*vī-karshani*, dwelling among all tribes, I, 31, 6<sup>4</sup>; 78, 1; 79, 12; III, 2, 8; 11, 1.  
*vī-ketas*, wise, I, 45, 2; II, 10, 1; 2; IV, 5, 2; 7, 3.  
*vig*: *vevigé* iti, they are affrighted, I, 140, 3.  
*vigā-van*, continuing our race: *sūnūb tānayah vigā-vā*, II, 1, 23.  
*vid*, to find: *vēvidānāb*, acquiring (or, exploring?), I, 72, 4; *avidan* (conj. *āvidan*), I, 72, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*vid*, to know: *yāthā vidé*, as it is

- known, I, 127, 4; vidván, knowing (with gen. and acc.), V, 1, 11<sup>1</sup>;—pári véda, I, 31, 5<sup>1</sup>;—ví vidván, distinguishing, I, 189, 7.
- vid, knowledge: vidā, I, 31, 18.
- vidátha, sacrifice, I, 31, 6<sup>2</sup>; 60, 1<sup>2</sup>; 143, 7; III, 1, 1<sup>2</sup>; 18; 3, 3; 4, 5; 8, 5; 14, 1<sup>1</sup>; 27, 7<sup>2</sup>; IV, 6, 2; trūṭīye vidāthe, II, 4, 8<sup>1</sup>;—vidáthā, sacrificial ordinances, III, 1, 2<sup>3</sup>, 26, 6<sup>2</sup>;—sacrificial distribution, III, 28, 4; vidātheshu áhñām, V, 3, 6<sup>1</sup>;—assembly, II, 1, 4<sup>3</sup>; 16<sup>2</sup>.
- vidathya, influential in council, (I, 31, 6<sup>2</sup>).
- vidúb-tarab, the greatest sage, I, 31, 14; II, 3, 7.
- vidús, possessed of knowledge, I, 71, 10<sup>1</sup>.
- vidmanā-apas, active in wisdom, I, 31, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- vi-dyút, lightning, III, 1, 14; V, 10, 5.
- vidyút-ratha, whose chariot is lightning, III, 14, 1.
- vidh, to worship: vidhema, I, 36, 2; vidhatāb, I, 73, 1, &c.
- vidh, vyadh, to pierce, to shoot: • vídhya, IV, 4, 1.
- Vidhartrī, he who keeps asunder all things, II, 1, 3<sup>3</sup>.
- ví-dharman, sphere, III, 2, 3;—disposer, V, 17, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- vip, to tremble: prá repayanti, they make tremble, III, 26, 4.
- víp, prayer, III, 3, 1<sup>1</sup>; 7; vipām gyótimshi, III, 10, 5.
- vipab-kít, knowing prayers, III, 3, 4<sup>1</sup>; 26, 9; 27, 2.
- vipanyā: vipanyáyā, in thy admirable way, III, 28, 5; vipanyā, wonderfully, IV, 1, 12.
- vipanyú, full of admiring praise, III, 10, 9.
- vípra, priest, I, 27, 9, &c.; saptá viprāb, III, 7, 7; IV, 2, 15<sup>1</sup>.
- vi-bhaktṛī, distributor: vi-bhaktā, I, 27, 6.
- vi-bhātī, resplendent, III, 6, 7.
- vibhā-van, resplendent, I, 58, 9; 59, 7; 66, 2; 69, 9; 148, 1; 4; III, 3, 9; IV, 1, 8; 12; V, 1, 9; 4, 2.
- vibhā-vasu, rich in splendour, I, 44, 10; III, 2, 2; V, 25, 2; 7<sup>1</sup>.
- vi-bhú, mighty, I, 31, 2; 141, 9; III, 6, 9; V, 4, 2; 5, 9; vi-bhvīb (dúrab), I, 188, 5<sup>1</sup>;—far-extending, I, 65, 10;—spreading, IV, 7, 1.
- ví-bhrītra, widely-spread, I, 71, 3<sup>2</sup>; 95, 2; wide-ranging, II, 10, 2.
- ví-bhrāshzi, shme, I, 127, 1.
- vibhva-sáh, overpowering skilful men, V, 10, 7.
- vi-mána, measure, III, 3, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- ví-yutā? IV, 7, 7<sup>1</sup>.
- vi-rāg, Prince, I, 188, 5.
- virúkmāt, shining, I, 127, 3.
- ví-rūpa, of different shapes or forms, I, 70, 7<sup>1</sup>; 73, 7; 95, 1; III, 1, 13; 4, 6;—of different colour, V, 1, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- Vírūpa: virūpa-vát, I, 45, 3.
- vi-roká, the bursting forth: ushásab vi-roké, III, 5, 2.
- vivásvat, irradiating: vivásvat (conj. vivásvan), I, 44, 1<sup>1</sup>; vivásvatā kákshasā, I, 96, 2<sup>3</sup>.
- Vivásvat, N. pr., I, 31, 3; 58, 1<sup>1</sup>, 2; IV, 7, 4; V, 11, 3<sup>2</sup>.
- vivásvan, the shining forth: vivásvat (conj. vivásvan) ushásab, at the rising of the dawn, I, 44, 1<sup>1</sup>.
- vívīkī, separating, V, 8, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- vís, house, clan, tribe: víse-vise, I, 27, 10<sup>2</sup>, &c.; víśām ná víśvaś, I, 70, 4<sup>2</sup>; mánushī víś, I, 72, 8; rāgā víśām, II, 2, 8; víśām kavīm vispátim, III, 2, 10; purab-etā víśām mánushīñām, III, 11, 5; víśab mártān, IV, 2, 3<sup>2</sup>; víśab átithib, V, 18, 1; devásab sárvaýā víśā, the gods with all their folk, V, 26, 9.
- vi-síkshu, a hewer, II, 1, 10<sup>4</sup>.
- vispátī, lord of the clans, I, 12, 2; 26, 7; 27, 12; 31, 11; 60, 2; 128, 7; II, 1, 8; III, 2, 10; 3, 8; 13, 5; V, 4, 3; 6, 5.
- vispátinī, housewife, III, 29, 1<sup>4</sup>.
- vispā, lord of clans, (I, 70, 4<sup>2</sup>).
- visva, every one: víśām ná víśvaś, I, 70, 4<sup>2</sup>; víśvam idám, this whole world, I, 98, 1; víśve devāb, II, 3, 4<sup>1</sup>; V, 3, 1; 26, 4; víśvam it vidub, III, 29, 15<sup>1</sup>.
- visvá-apsu? I, 148, 1<sup>2</sup>.
- visvá-āyu, having a full life, or, in whom all life dwells, I, 27, 3; 67, 6, 10; 73, 4; 128, 8; visvá-

- āyub (conj. *visvá-āyob*), I, 68, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
*visvá-āyus*, adv., eternally (?), (I, 68, 5<sup>2</sup>).  
*visvá-kṛshṭi*, extending over all dominions, I, 59, 7; belonging to all races of men, III, 26, 5.  
*visvá-karsham*, dwelling among all tribes, I, 27, 9<sup>8</sup>; III, 2, 15; V, 6, 3; 14, 6; 23, 4.  
*visvá-ganya*, encompassing all people, III, 25, 3.  
*visvatab-mukha*, whose face is turned everywhere, I, 97, 6; 7  
*visvá-tūrti*, all-victorious, II, 3, 8.  
*visvá-thā*, everywhere, I, 141, 9.  
*visvá-daisata*, visible to all, I, 44, 10; 146, 5; V, 8, 3.  
*visvá-deva*, accompanied by the *Vive devāb*, I, 142, 12.  
*visvá-devya*, belonging to all gods, I, 148, 1; united with all the gods, III, 2, 5.  
*visvādā*, everywhere, I, 141, 6; always, V, 8, 4.  
*visvá-dhāyas*, possessing every refreshment, I, 73, 3; V, 8, 1.  
*visvá-bharas*, supporter of everything, IV, 1, 19<sup>1</sup>.  
*visvá-bhānu*, all-brilliant, IV, 1, 3.  
*visvam-invā*, all-embracing, I, 76, 2; —all-enlivener, III, 20, 3.  
*visvá-rūpa*, all-shaped, I, 13, 10; assuming every shape, III, 1, 7.  
*visvá-vāra*, rich in all boons, III, 4, 3; giver of all treasures, III, 17, 1; with all goods, V, 4, 7; rich in all treasures, V, 28, 1.  
*visva-vīd*, all-knowing, III, 19, 1; —omniscient, III, 29, 7; V, 4, 3.  
*visvá-vedas*, all-possessor, possessor of all wealth, I, 12, 1; 36, 3; 44, 7; 128, 8; 143, 4; 147, 3; III, 20, 4; 25, 1; 26, 4; IV, 8, 1.  
*visvá-śrushṭi*, always listening, I, 128, 1.  
*Visva-sāman*, V, 22, 1.  
*Visvāmītra*, pl., the *Visvāmītras*, III, 1, 21; 18, 4.  
*visvāyu-poshas*, lasting all our life, I, 79, 9<sup>2</sup>.  
*visvāñā*, day by day, III, 16, 2.  
*vish*, to accomplish: *vividbhi*, I, 27, 10; *vévishat*, busy, III, 2, 10.  
*vishvāna*, manifold, IV, 6, 6; —turning oneself from one, V, 12, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
*vishu-rūpa*, in manifold shapes, V, 15, 4.  
*vishrá?* I, 148, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*Vishnu*, II, 1, 3; IV, 3, 7; V, 3, 3.  
*vishpár*, descrier: *vishpár*, I, 189, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*vishvak*, in all directions, I, 36, 16; IV, 4, 2.  
*vi-sārā*, expanse, I, 79, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*vi-stír*, laid out: *vi-stirāb*, I, 140, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*vi-havā*, the emulating call, III, 8, 10.  
*vī-hāyas*, far-reaching, I, 128, 6<sup>1</sup>; whose energy expands round-about, IV, 11, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
*vī*, to accomplish, pursue, perform eagerly: *vivéb rāpāmsi* (rather *vivér āpāmsi*), I, 69, 8<sup>2</sup>; *véshi* (*hotrām*), I, 76, 4; *véb*, II, 5, 3<sup>2</sup>; IV, 7, 8; —to come or approach eagerly, to move: *véshi*, I, 74, 4; 189, 7; IV, 9, 5; 6; *véb*, he repairs, I, 77, 2; IV, 7, 7; *vetu*, I, 77, 4; *véti*, I, 141, 6; *vítāye*, that they may eagerly come or partake, I, 74, 6; II, 2, 6<sup>2</sup>; see also *vítī*; —*vīhí*, accept eagerly, III, 28, 3; —*vyántāb*, tending to, I, 127, 5; *vyantu*, may they eagerly seek, III, 8, 7; *vīhí mṛihkām*, love mercy, IV, 1, 5; *mā veb*, require not, IV, 3, 13; —*ā dūtyām vivāya*, he has undertaken the messengership, I, 71, 4<sup>3</sup>; —*úpa vetu*, may he come, V, 11, 4; —*prá-vita*, having conceived, III, 29, 3; —*prāti vīhí*, accept eagerly, III, 21, 5.  
*vī*, to envelop. See *vyā*.  
*vī*, eager: *vīb*, I, 143, 6.  
*vīlú*, strong, safe, I, 127, 3; 5; IV, 3, 14; —fortress, I, 71, 2.  
*vīlú-gambha*, with strong jaws, III, 29, 13.  
*vítā*, straight, IV, 2, 11.  
*vítī*, (sacrificial) feast: *vítāye*, I, 13, 2; 74, 4; 142, 13; III, 13, 4; V, 26, 2.  
*vítī-hotra*, offerer of a feast (to the gods), III, 24, 2; V, 26, 3.  
*vīrá*, hero, a manly sor, I, 73, 3, &c.  
*vīrá-peras*, adorned with heroes, IV, 11, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
*vīrá-vat*, with valiant heroes, I, 12, 11; 96, 8; III, 24, 5; V, 4, 11.



- vîravat-tama, high bliss of valiant offspring, I, 1, 3.
- vîrûdh, plant, I, 67, 9; I, 141, 4; gâr-bhab vîrûdhâm, II, 1, 14.
- vîryâ, mighty deed, III, 12, 9;—heroic power, III, 25, 2.
- vri, to choose: *vrimîmahe*, I, 12, 1, &c.; *vrimîté*, he demands, I, 67, 1;—*urânâb*, choosing, III, 19, 2; IV, 6, 3; chosen, IV, 6, 4; 7, 8.
- vri, to hold back, hinder: *varâte*, I, 65, 6; *vâranta*, IV, 6, 6; *âvâri*, IV, 6, 7;—*âpa vridhi*, open, II, 2, 7; *âpa âvar ity âvab*, he has opened, III, 5, 1; *âpa vran*, they have uncovered, IV, 5, 8; *âpa vran*, they disclosed, IV, 2, 16;—*kâmam â-varât*, would he fulfil our desire, I, 143, 6;—*pâri-vrita*, hidden, I, 144, 2;—see *ûrnu*.
- vrikta-barhis, havingspread the sacrificial grass, I, 12, 3<sup>1</sup>; III, 2, 5; 6; V, 23, 3;—where they spread sacrificial grass, V, 9, 2.
- vrigâna, settlement, I, 60, 3<sup>2</sup>; 73, 2<sup>2</sup>; II, 2, 1<sup>4</sup>; 9;—enclosure, I, 128, 7;—*masc.*? I, 189, 8<sup>2</sup>.
- vriginâ, wrong, dishonest, IV, 1, 17; V, 3, 11; 12, 5.
- vriginâ-vartani, following crooked ways, I, 31, 6<sup>1</sup>,<sup>4</sup>.
- vriñg, to trim: *vriñgê*, I, 142, 5<sup>2</sup>;—to turn: *vrimâkti*, IV, 7, 10;—*â vrikshi*, may I draw on myself, (I, 27, 13<sup>2</sup>);—*pâri vrimâkti*, he spares, III, 29, 6.
- vritrâ, foe, I, 36, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- vritra-hâtha, the killing of foes, III, 16, 1.
- vritra-hân, slayer of foes or of *Vritra*, I, 59, 6<sup>1</sup>; 74, 3; II, 1, 11; III, 12, 4<sup>2</sup>; 20, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- vritrahân-tama, the greatest destroyer of enemies (or of *Vritra*), I, 78, 4.
- vriithâ, lightly, I, 58, 4<sup>1</sup>;—wildly, I, 140, 5.
- vridhdhâ-sokas, mightily brilliant, V, 16, 3.
- vridh, to increase, grow, &c.: *vârdhamânâ*, increasing, I, 1, 8, &c.; *vavridhasva*, be magnified, I, 31, 18; *vridhé*, for welfare, prosperity, III, 3, 8; 6, 10; IV, 2, 18; *vridhdhâ*, grown full of, V, 20, 2<sup>1</sup>;—*vârdhanti*, they nourish, I, 65, 4;—*vardhayâmasi*, we extol, I, 36, 11; *vardhaya girâb*, make prosper, III, 29, 10;—*vî vavridhe* (conj. *vi-vavridhé*), I, 141, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- vridh, furtherer, III, 16, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- vridhâ, helper, furtherer, (III, 16, 2<sup>2</sup>); IV, 2, 10.
- vridhasânâ, growing: *vridhasânâsu*, in the growing (plants), II, 2, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- vridha-snû, mighty, IV, 2, 3<sup>1</sup>.
- vriśhan, manly, bull, I, 36, 8<sup>2</sup>; 10<sup>1</sup>, &c.; III, 29, 9<sup>1</sup>; *ritâśya vriśhne*, V, 12, 1<sup>1</sup>; *arushâśya vriśhnab*, V, 12, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- Vriśhan, N. pr., I, 36, 10<sup>1</sup>.
- vriśhabhâ, bull (Agni), I, 31, 5, &c.; I, 141, 2<sup>2</sup>; IV, 1, 11<sup>1</sup>; 12<sup>2</sup>; V, 2, 12<sup>1</sup>; *krishnâb vriśhabhâb*, I, 79, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- vriśhay: *vriśha-yâse*, thou rushest on (acc.) like a bull, I, 58, 4<sup>2</sup>;—*vriśha-yânte*, they are full of (sexual) desire, III, 7, 9.
- vriśhti, rain, II, 5, 6; 6, 5.
- védas, property, I, 70, 10; 99, 1; V, 2, 12.
- védi, sacrificial altar: *védî ity asyâm*, II, 3, 4.
- vedi-sâd, sitting on the sacrificial bed, I, 140, 1.
- védya, well known: *râtham-iva véd-yam*, II, 2, 3<sup>2</sup>;—renowned, V, 15, 1.
- vedhab-tama, best worshipper, I, 75, 2.
- vedhâs, worshipper, I, 60, 2; 65, 10; 69, 3; 72, 1<sup>1</sup>; 73, 10; III, 10, 5; 14, 1; IV, 2, 15; 20; 3, 3; 16; 6, 1;—helpful, I, 128, 4 (bis).
- vépas, trembling, IV, 11, 2.
- veśâ, vassal, IV, 3, 13.
- vêshana, officiating, V, 7, 5.
- Vaisvânarâ, I, 59, 1-7; 98, 1-3; III, 2, 1; 11; 12; 3, 1; 5; 10; 11; 26, 1-3; IV, 5, 1; 2; V, 27, 1<sup>2</sup>; 2.
- vôlbrî, draught-horse, I, 144, 3.
- vyâkasvat, far-embracing, II, 3, 5.
- vyâkshiba, most capacious, II, 10, 4.
- vyâthis, track, IV, 4, 3.
- vyadh, see *vidh*.
- vyâ (vî), to envelop: *ava-vyâyan*, re-

- moving, IV, 13, 4;—*ā vītām*, enveloped, IV, 7, 6<sup>1</sup>;—*pāri-vīta*, dressed (in offerings and prayers?), IV, 3, 2<sup>2</sup>.
- vyōman*, see *vī-oman*.
- vrag*, to go: *vavrāga*, III, 1, 6;—*abhi-vrāgan*, proceeding, I, 58, 5<sup>2</sup>; *abhivrāgat-bhūb*, approaching, I, 144, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- vragā*, stable, IV, 1, 15; V, 6, 7.
- vratā*, law, I, 31, 1; 2, 12; 65, 3; 69, 7; II, 8, 3; III, 3, 9; 4, 7; 6, 5; 7, 7; IV, 13, 2; *vrata dhruvā*, I, 36, 5<sup>1</sup>; II, 5, 4; *daivyaṇi vratā*, I, 70, 2;—*ānu vratām*, according to his will, I, 128, 1;—*duty*, I, 144, 1.
- vrata-pā*, guardian of the law, I, 31, 10; III, 4, 7; V, 2, 8<sup>3</sup>.
- vraś*, *nāgy āśab sāmsam ā vrīkshi*, may I not fall as a victim to the curse of my better, I, 27, 13<sup>2</sup>; *vrīkśāsab*, hewn, III, 8, 7.
- vra*, host, IV, 1, 16<sup>2</sup>.
- vratā*, host: *vratam-vratam*, III, 26, 6.
- vradh*: *vradhanta*, they have boasted, V, 6, 7.
- vradhan-tama*, most powerful, I, 150, 3.
- vrīś*, finger: *dāsa vrīśab*, I, 144, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- sams*, to recite: *āsamsan*, I, 67, 4; *mānma samsi*, II, 4, 8;—to teach: *ritām sāmsantaś*, III, 4, 7.
- sāmsa*, curse, I, 27, 13<sup>2</sup>; 94, 8; III, 18, 2; *sāmsāt aghāt*, from evil spell, I, 128, 5;—praise, I, 141, 6<sup>4</sup>; 11; *sāmsa nrimām*, III, 16, 4; *ubhā sāmsā*, IV, 4, 14<sup>1</sup>; *sāmsam āyōb*, IV, 6, 11<sup>2</sup>; V, 3, 4<sup>2</sup>.
- sak*, to be able: *saknāvāma*, I, 27, 13; *sakēma yāmam*, I, 73, 10<sup>1</sup>; II, 5, 1<sup>4</sup>; III, 27, 3; *sakema sam-idham*, I, 94, 3;—to help to: *sagdhī* (with gen.), II, 2, 12; III, 16, 6; *sagdhī svastāye*, V, 17, 5.
- sākti*, skill: *sāktī*, I, 31, 18.
- sagmā*, mighty, I, 143, 8.
- sālī-vat*, full of power, III, 21, 4.
- satā*, hundred: *satā ka vimśatim ka*, V, 27, 2<sup>1</sup>.
- satā-ātman*, endowed with hundred-fold life, I, 149, 3.
- satadāvan*, giver of a hundred (bulls), V, 27, 6.
- satā-dhāra*, with a hundred rills, III, 26, 9.
- satā-valsa*, with a hundred branches, III, 8, 11.
- sata-sēya*, attainment of hundred-fold blessings, III, 18, 3.
- satā-hima*, living a hundred winters, II, 1, 11.
- satā-himā*, pl., a hundred winters, I, 73, 9.
- satīn*, hundredfold, I, 31, 10; II, 2, 9; *satīnibhiś*, with his hundred-fold blessings, I, 59, 7.
- sātru*, enemy: *sātrum ā-dabhūb*, III, 16, 2<sup>4</sup>.
- satru-yāt*, being at enmity, V, 4, 5; 28, 3.
- sad*, to be glorious: *sāśadré*, I, 141, 9.
- saphā*, hoof, V, 6, 7.
- sam*, to toil (esp. in performing worship): *sāramānā*, who has toiled hard, I, 141, 10; 142, 2, III, 18, 4; IV, 2, 9; 13; *sāramishṭbāb*, III, 29, 16; *āsā-mishṭa*, he toiled, V, 2, 7.
- sām*, bliss, luck: *sām yōb*, with luck and weal, I, 189, 2; III, 17, 3; 18, 4; IV, 12, 5; *sām nab soām*, III, 13, 6; *sām krīdhi*, IV, 1, 3; *sām āsti*, he satisfies, V, 7, 9; *sām hrīdē*, V, 11, 5.
- samāy*, to toil: *sam-āyē*, III, 1, 1.
- sāmi*, toiling, (sacrificial) work: *sāmyā*, II, 1, 9<sup>1</sup>; *sāmyai* (read *sāmyāb*?), IV, 3, 4<sup>1</sup>.
- samitrī*, the sacrificial butcher, or slaughterer, (I, 13, 12<sup>1</sup>); II, 3, 10; III, 4, 10.
- sam-gayā*, bringing happiness to our home, II, 1, 6.
- sām-tama*, most agreeable, beneficial, blissful, I, 76, 1<sup>1</sup>; 77, 2; 128, 7, III, 13, 4.
- Sāmbara*, I, 59, 6.
- sam-bhū*, refreshing, I, 65, 5, bringing luck, III, 17, 5.
- sayū*, reposing, I, 31, 2.
- sarāni*, fault (?), I, 31, 16<sup>1</sup>.
- sarād*, autumn: *tisrāb sarādab*, I, 72, 3.
- sāru*, weapon, IV, 3, 7.
- sārdha*, host, I, 71, 8<sup>6</sup>; IV, 1, 12<sup>1</sup>, 8; *sārdhāya marūtām*, IV, 3, 8.
- sārdhas*, host: *sārdhaś mārutam*, I,

- 127, 6; II, 1, 6; IV, 6, 10;  
*marútām sárdhab*, II, 3, 3;  
*narām sárdhab*, II, 1, 5<sup>4</sup>; *sárdhab*  
*divyám*, III, 19, 4;—*sárdhab*,  
 m. or n.? IV, 1, 12<sup>3</sup>.  
*sárman*, shelter, protection, I, 58, 8,  
 &c.; *sármāni syām*, III, 15, 1;  
*ákkbidrā sárma*, III, 15, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
*sarma-sád*, sitting under shelter, I,  
 73, 3.  
*sáryā*, arrow, I, 148, 4.  
*sávas*, strength, might, power: *sávasā*  
 (conj. *sávasab*), I, 27, 2<sup>1</sup>, &c.;  
*sávasab sushmínab pátib*, I, 145,  
 1; *savasab pate*, V, 6, 9.  
*sávishtā*, most powerful, I, 77, 4;  
 mightiest, I, 127, 11.  
*sásvat*: *sásvatā tánā*, constantly, I,  
 26, 6<sup>1</sup>; *sásvatib*, constant, I, 27,  
 7; *gánāya sásvate*, all people, I,  
 36, 19; *sásvatab*, many, I, 72, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*sásvat-tamām*, for ever, III, 1, 23.  
*sastī*, hymn, praise, IV, 3, 3; 15.  
*śā*, to sharpen, further: *śāśhi*, III,  
 16, 3<sup>1</sup>; 24, 5<sup>1</sup>; *śāśite*, V, 2, 9;  
 9, 5;—*āti śāśite*, I, 36, 16;—*ni-*  
*śishat*, he stirs up, IV, 2, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
*śākā*, powerful, V, 15, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
*Sāta-vaneyā*, N. pr., I, 59, 7.  
*śās*, to teach, instruct: *śāśsub*, III,  
 1, 2; IV, 2, 12;—*ānu-śishra*,  
 instructed, V, 2, 8;—*piā śāssi*,  
 thou instructest, I, 31, 14; *pra-*  
*śāsat*, commanding, I, 95, 3.  
*śās*, command, I, 68, 9.  
*śāsana*, command, III, 7, 5.  
*śāsani*, teacher, I, 31, 11.  
*śāsus*, command, instruction, I, 60,  
 2; 73, 1.  
*śāśya*, governable, I, 189, 7<sup>4</sup>.  
*śikvan*, plur., locks of flames, I, 141, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
*śiksh*, to help one to, to favour with  
 a thing (gen.): *śiksha*, I, 27,  
 5; III, 19, 3; *yāb te śikshāt*,  
 who does service to thee, I,  
 68, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
*śikshú*, rich in favours: *śikshób*  
 (conj. *śiksho*), III, 19, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
*śiti-prishbā*, white-backed, III, 7, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
*śimī-vat*, powerful (?), I, 141, 13<sup>1</sup>.  
*śirizā*? II, 10, 3<sup>3</sup>.  
*śivā*, kind, bounteous, gracious,  
 blessed: I, 31, 1; 79, 2; 143,  
 8; III, 1, 9; 19; IV, 10, 8;  
 11, 6; V, 24, 1.  
*śisu*, the young one: *parúb ná śivā*,  
 like a pregnant cow, (I, 65, 10<sup>1</sup>);  
 young calf, I, 96, 5<sup>1</sup>; the young  
 child (Agni), I, 140, 3; 145, 3;  
 V, 9, 3; a foal, III, 1, 4; *diváb*  
*śisum*, (Soma) the child of  
 heaven, IV, 15, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
*śisu-matī*, the mother of the young  
 child, I, 140, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
*śisvan* (?), young: *parúb ná śivā*, I,  
 65, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
*śirā*, sharp, III, 9, 8.  
*sukrá*, bright, I, 12, 12, &c.;—bright-  
 ness: *sukrá vásānāb*, III, 8, 9.  
*sukrá-varma*, whose colour is bright,  
 I, 140, 1; 143, 7.  
*sukīā-sokis*, brightly shining, II, 2, 3.  
*sukē*, to shine forth, flame up: *śókasva*,  
 I, 36, 9; *susukvān*, flaming, I,  
 69, 1; *sukáyantab*, the re-  
 splendent ones, I, 147, 1; *susu-*  
*kānā*, I, 149, 4; *sām nab soka*,  
 III, 13, 6; *śrokat*, III, 29, 14;  
*sukādhyai*, IV, 2, 1<sup>1</sup>;—to kindle:  
*sukántab agním*, IV, 2, 17;—  
*āpa nab śórukat aghām*, driving  
 away evil with thy light, I, 97,  
 1-8;—*susugdhī á rayim*, shine  
 upon us with wealth, I, 97, 1,—  
*vī śórukānab*, flaming, III, 15, 1.  
*súkē*, flash *sukā-sukā*, flash by flash,  
 III, 4, 1.  
*súki*, brilliant, bright, I, 31, 17, &c.;  
 V, 7, 8<sup>1</sup>; *súkim súkayab*, I, 72,  
 3<sup>1</sup>; *súki ít* (for *súkim ít*?), IV,  
 2, 16<sup>2</sup>.  
*súki-ganman*, whose birth is bright,  
 I, 141, 7.  
*súki-gihva*, pure-tongued, II, 9, 1.  
*súki-dant*, with brilliant teeth, V, 7, 7.  
*súki-peras*, brightly adorned, I, 144, 1.  
*súki-pratīka*, whose face is bright, I,  
 143, 6.  
*súki-bhrāgas*, brightly resplendent, I,  
 79, 1.  
*súki-varna*, brilliant-coloured, V, 2, 3.  
*Súnab-sépa*, V, 2, 7.  
*sunām*, prosperously, IV, 3, 11.  
*subh*, to adorn, beautify: *subhánti*,  
 V, 10, 4<sup>1</sup>; 22, 4.  
*súbh*, a triumphal procession, I, 127,  
 6; III, 26, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
*subham-yā*, going in triumph, IV,  
 3, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
*subhrā*, beautiful, III, 26, 2.  
*surúdh*, gift, I, 72, 7<sup>2</sup>.  
*sush*, see *svas*.

śúshka, dry (wood), I, 68, 3.  
 śúshma, roaring, IV, 10, 4;—power,  
 V, 10, 4; 16, 3.  
 śushmín, mighty, powerful, I, 145,  
 1; III, 16, 3; V, 10, 4.  
 śushmín-tama, strongest, I, 127, 9.  
 śúra, mightv, I, 70, 11,—hero, IV,  
 3, 15.  
 śúra-sâti, strife of heroes: śúra-sâtâ,  
 I, 31, 6.  
 śúshâ, song of praise, III, 7, 6.  
 śrîṅga, horn, III, 8, 10; V, 2, 9.  
 śringin, horned animal, III, 8, 10  
 śridh: jardha, show thy prowess, V,  
 28, 3.  
 śéva, a kind friend, I, 58, 6; 69, 4;  
 73, 2;—friendship, III, 7, 5.  
 śé-vridha, joy-furthering, III, 16, 2.  
 śéshta, offspring, V, 12, 6.  
 śóka, flame, IV, 6, 5.  
 sokib-kesa, whose hair is flame, I,  
 45, 6; 127, 2; III, 14, 1; 17,  
 1; 27, 4; V, 8, 2.  
 sokishthâ, brightest, V, 24, 4.  
 sokishmat, flaming, II, 4, 7.  
 sokis, splendour, flame, I, 12, 12, &c.  
 skut, to drip down: skotanti, III, 1,  
 8; 21, 2; 4; 5.  
 syâva, dark: syâvim (conj. syâvib?),  
 I, 71, 1<sup>2</sup>; syâvâ, the two tawny  
 horses, II, 10, 2.  
 syetâ, reddish, I, 71, 4.  
 syenâ, hawk, IV, 6, 10.  
 syênî, the reddish white one, I, 140, 9<sup>2</sup>.  
 srath, to let loose: srathat, I, 128,  
 6,—ví srathab, release from,  
 IV, 12, 4.  
 sram: sramânâb, toiling, IV, 12, 2.  
 sramayû, wearying oneself, I, 72, 2.  
 sravayât-pati, who brings renown to  
 his lord, V, 25, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 srâvas, glory, renown, I, 31, 7, &c.;  
 srâvase, I, 73, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 sravasyâ, glorious, II, 10, 1.  
 sravasyât, aspiring to renown, I,  
 128, 1.  
 sravasyâ, desire of glory, I, 128, 6;  
 149, 5.  
 sravasyû, glorious, V, 2.  
 sravâyya, glorious, celebrated, I, 27,  
 8; 31, 5; V, 20, 1.  
 srâ, see srî.  
 sri, to rest, abide: asi sritâb, I, 75,  
 3; III, 9, 3; sriyânâ, dwelling  
 here and there, V, 11, 6;—aret,  
 he has spread forth, established,

III, 14, 1; 19, 2;—to send:  
 ūrdhvâm aret, he has sent up-  
 wards, IV, 6, 2; 13, 2; 14, 2,  
 aret, he has sent, V, 1, 12; 28,  
 1;—ūt srayasva, rise up, III, 8,  
 2;—with ví, to open (intr.): ví  
 srayantâm, I, 13, 6; 142, 6; II,  
 3, 5; ví srayadhvam, V, 5, 5.  
 srî, to cook: srinân, I, 68, 1<sup>1</sup>; sritâ.  
 he has ripened, I, 149, 2; srî-  
 nîshe, thou warmest, V, 6, 9.  
 srî, splendour, beauty, glory, I, 72,  
 10<sup>2</sup>, &c.; sriyam vásânâb, II,  
 10, 1; sriyé, gloriously, IV, 5, 15.  
 sru, to hear: srudhi, I, 26, 5, &c.;  
 srúvat (conj. srúvat), it melts  
 away, I, 127, 3<sup>4</sup>; sróshamânâb,  
 hearing, III, 8, 10;—ví sru-  
 vire, they are renowned, IV,  
 8, 6.  
 srúti, glory, II, 2, 7.  
 srut-karna, with attentive ears, I, 44,  
 13; 45, 7.  
 srútya, glorious, I, 36, 12.  
 srushî, obedience, I, 67, 1<sup>2</sup>; III, 9,  
 8;—hearing, readiness to hear,  
 I, 69, 7; II, 3, 9; 9, 4.  
 srushî-vân, ready to listen, hearing,  
 I, 45, 2; III, 27, 2;—obedient,  
 I, 127, 9.  
 srem-sâs, in rows, III, 8, 9.  
 svas, to hiss: svâsiti ap-sû, I, 65, 9;  
 —abhi-svasân, panting, I, 140,  
 5;—âsrushânâb, aspiring after, I,  
 147, 1, IV, 2, 14; 16.  
 svâsivat, mightily breathing, I, 140,  
 10.  
 svâtrâ, power (?), I, 31, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 svântâ? I, 145, 4<sup>4</sup>.  
 svetâ, white (horse?), I, 66, 6<sup>1</sup>;—  
 svetâm gagânâb, who had been  
 born white (Agni), III, 1, 4.  
 Svaitreyâ, V, 19, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 samyât-vîra, with a succession of  
 valiant men, II, 4, 8.  
 samvatsará, year: samvatsaré, after  
 a year, I, 140, 2<sup>3</sup>.  
 sákman, company: sákman (loc.), I,  
 31, 6<sup>4</sup>.  
 sa-kshita, dwelling together, I, 140, 3.  
 sákhi, friend, I, 31, 1<sup>4</sup>; 75, 4; III,  
 9, 1<sup>1</sup>; sákha sákhye, I, 26, 3;  
 III, 18, 1; sákha sákhyub ni-  
 mishi rákshamânâb, I, 72, 5<sup>4</sup>;  
 gúhâ sákhi-bhih, III, 1, 9<sup>8</sup>.

- sakhi-yât, wishing to be a friend, I, 128, 1.
- sakhyâ, friendship, I, 26, 5; 71, 10; 94, 1-14; III, 9, 3; IV, 10, 8.
- sagh, to sustain: âsaghnob, I, 31, 3.
- sakê (sarkê), to be united with, accompany: sâkasva nab, stay with us, I, 1, 9; sakase, II, 1, 3; sakîre, II, 1, 13;—to attend, worship: sakante, I, 59, 6; sâkanta, I, 73, 4; sakantâm, I, 98, 3;—to follow. sakante, I, 60, 2; sisakshi, I, 73, 8;—to hold, cling, adhere: sisakti, I, 66, 2; sakate (krâtâvâ), I, 145, 2; sâkante, III, 13, 2; sakâta, III, 16, 2;—sakanta, they have attained, V, 17, 5<sup>1</sup>,—ânu sakate vartanîb, she follows her ways, I, 140, 9<sup>3</sup>;—âpa sakîre, they turn away to encounter, V, 20, 2;—abhîsakante, go towards, I, 71, 7<sup>1</sup>;—â sâkîyam, whom men should attach to themselves, I, 140, 3.
- sâ-kanas, graciously united, I, 127, 11.
- sâkâ, together with: sâkâ sân, being attached, I, 71, 4;—III, 12, 2; IV, 5, 10.
- sa-gâtîyâ, relationship, II, 1, 5<sup>2</sup>.
- sa-gîtvân: sa-gîtvânâ, united conquerors, III, 12, 4.
- sa-gûsh, united with: sa-gûb, I, 44, 2; 14.
- sa-gôsha, unanimous, concordant, I, 65, 2; 72, 6.
- sa-gôshas, in concord with, unanimous, III, 4, 8; 8, 8; 20, 1; 22, 4; IV, 5, 1; V, 4, 4; 21, 3; 23, 3.
- sâmgâtâ-rûpa, of familiar form, I, 69, 9.
- sâttî, sitting down, III, 17, 5.
- sât-pati, lord of beings, II, 1, 4;—a good lord, V, 25, 6; 27, 1.
- satyâ, true, truthful, I, 1, 5; 73, 2; 79, 1; 98, 3; krmvân satyâ, I, 70, 8; satyâm, true (fulfilment), IV, 1, 18;—satyâm, verily, I, 1, 6;—efficacious, I, 67, 5;—real, IV, 1, 10.
- satyâ-girvâhas, truly carried by prayers as by a vehicle, I, 127, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- satyâ-tara, highly truthful, I, 76, 5; III, 4, 10.
- satyâ-tâti, truth, IV, 4, 14.
- satyâ-dharman, whose ordinances are true, I, 12, 7.
- satyâ-manman, truthful, I, 73, 2.
- satya-yâg, truly sacrificing, IV, 3, 1.
- satya-vâk, truth-speaking, III, 26, 9.
- satyâ-jushma, truly strong, I, 59, 4; IV, 11, 4.
- satrâ, altogether, I, 71, 9;—together: satrâ kâkrânâb, I, 72, 1.
- satrâ-sâha, always conquering, I, 79, 7.
- sâtvan, warrior, I, 140, 9; IV, 13, 2<sup>3</sup>.
- sad, to sit: ūpa sîdan, they reverentially approached, I, 72, 5;—pari-sâdantab, besieging, IV, 2, 17<sup>4</sup>.
- sâdana, (priestly) seat, I, 31, 17;—seat, abode, I, 95, 8; 96, 7.
- sa-drîs, of like appearance, I, 94, 7.
- sâdman, seat, I, 67, 10; the (sacificial) seat, I, 73, 1; IV, 1, 8; 9, 3; V, 23, 3.
- sadyâb-ârtha, immediately successful, I, 60, 1.
- sadyâs, instantly, I, 27, 6, &c.; quickly, I, 71, 9<sup>1</sup>.
- sadhani-tvâ, companionship, IV, 1, 9.
- sa-dhanî, companion: sa-dhanyâb, IV, 4, 14.
- sadha-mâd, rejoicing, V, 20, 4.
- sadha-mâdya, sharing in rejoicings, IV, 3, 4.
- sadhâ-stuti, song of praise, V, 18, 5<sup>1</sup>.
- sadhâ-stha, abode, II, 9, 3; III, 6, 4; 7, 4; 12, 8; 23, 1; 25, 5; apâm sadhâ-sthe, I, 149, 4; II, 4, 2; trî sadhâ-sthâ, III, 20, 2.
- sadhryâhâk, together, IV, 4, 12.
- san, to win: sanéma, I, 73, 5; 189, 8; sanishyân, sanishyântab, desirous of winning, III, 2, 3<sup>1</sup>; 4; 13, 2; sanishâmahe, III, 11, 9; sasa-vân, having obtained, III, 22, 1; sasa-vâmsab, successful, IV, 8, 6; samshanta, they were successful, V, 12, 4,—see also sâ.
- sâna, old, I, (27, 13<sup>1</sup>); 95, 10; III, 1, 6; 20.
- sanakât, from of old, III, 29, 14.
- sanâtâ, from of old, II, 3, 6; III, 3, 1.
- sanâya, ancient, III, 20, 4.
- sânara, united with strong men, I, 96, 8<sup>1</sup>.
- sâna-jrta, old-renowned, III, 11, 4.

- sanâ-gû, mciting from old, I, 141, 5<sup>3</sup>.  
 sanî, efficient, I, 27, 4;—sanî, gain:  
 sanâye, I, 31, 8; sanîm gôb, the  
 acquiring of the cow, III, 1,  
 23; sanîm yaté, V, 27, 4.  
 sánitrî, a gainer, winner: sánitâ, I,  
 27, 9; 36, 13; sanitûb, V, 12, 3.  
 sâ-nî/a, dwelling in the same nest,  
 I, 69, 6; 71, 1.  
 sanutâr, far, V, 2, 4.  
 sánemi, entirely, IV, 10, 7.  
 santya (voc.), good, I, 36, 2; 45, 5;  
 9; III, 21, 3.  
 sap, to serve, worship: *rtâ sâpantab*,  
 I, 67, 8; 68, 4; sapema, IV, 4,  
 9; sapâmi, V, 12, 2; sâpâti  
 (Pada: *sab pâti*), V, 12, 6<sup>1</sup>;—  
 to attach oneself: sapanta, V,  
 3, 4.  
 sapâtîni, the two wives, III, 1, 10<sup>3</sup>;  
 6, 4.  
 sapary, to worship, do service:  
 saparyâti, I, 12, 8; saparyâmi  
 prâyasâ, I, 58, 7<sup>3</sup>; saparyân, I,  
 72, 3<sup>2</sup>; saparyâtab, I, 144, 4;  
 saparyéma saparyâvab, II, 6, 3;  
 saparyata, III, 9, 8; V, 14, 5;  
 25, 4; asaparyan, III, 9, 9;  
 saparyântab, V, 21, 3;—â sa-  
 paryân, IV, 12, 2;—vî saparyan,  
 I, 70, 10.  
 saparyû, devoted servant, II, 6, 3.  
 saptâ-gîhva, seven-tongued, III, 6, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 saptâ-dhātu, consisting of seven  
 elements, IV, 5, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
 saptân, seven: saptâ guhvâb, I, 58,  
 7; yahvîb, I, 71, 7; 72, 8<sup>1</sup>; III,  
 1, 4<sup>1</sup>; rasmâyab, II, 5, 2<sup>1</sup>; vâñîb,  
 III, 1, 6<sup>1</sup>; 7, 1<sup>1</sup>; hotrâni, III,  
 4, 5<sup>2</sup>; prîkshâsab, III, 4, 7<sup>1</sup>;  
 viprâb, III, 7, 7; IV, 2, 15<sup>1</sup>;  
 hotrî-bhiḥ, III, 10, 4<sup>1</sup>; priyâsab,  
 IV, 1, 12; dhâma-bhiḥ, IV, 7,  
 5<sup>1</sup>; râtnâ, V, 1, 5;—trîb saptâ,  
 I, 72, 6<sup>1</sup>; IV, 1, 16<sup>1</sup>.  
 saptâ-rasmi, having seven rays (or  
 reins), I, 146, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 saptâ-śiva: saptâ-śivâsu, read: saptâ  
 śivâsu, I, 141, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 saptâ-śirshan, seven-headed, III, 5, 5<sup>3</sup>.  
 saptâ-hotrî, the god of the seven  
 Hotrîs, III, (10, 4<sup>1</sup>); 29, 14.  
 sâpti, racer: âtyam nâ sâptim, III,  
 22, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 saprâthab-tama, most widely ex-  
 tended, I, 45, 7<sup>2</sup>; most widely-  
 sounding, I, 75, 1<sup>1</sup>; most wide-  
 reaching, I, 94, 13.  
 sa-prâthas, widely extended: śarma  
 sa-prâthab, a big shelter, I, 142,  
 5;—V, 13, 4.  
 sabab-dûgha, juice-yielding, III, 6, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 sâbandhu, bound in kinship, III, 1,  
 10.  
 sa-bâdh, pressing: sa-bâdhab ā ka-  
 kruḥ, III, 27, 6<sup>1</sup>.  
 sa-bâdhas, urgent, V, 10, 6.  
 sabhâ-vat, with (brilliant) assemblies,  
 IV, 2, 5.  
 sām, together: yasâsab sām hî pûr-  
 viḥ, many glorious ones have  
 come together, III, 1, 11<sup>3</sup>.  
 sama, every, V, 24, 3.  
 samâd, contest: tveshâb samât-su, I,  
 66, 6; 70, 11.  
 sâ-manas, one-minded, V, 3, 2.  
 samanâ, alike, IV, 5, 7.  
 sām-antam, in the neighbourhood  
 of, V, 1, 11.  
 sa-manyû, concordant, IV, 1, 1.  
 samâyâ, through the midst, I, 73, 6.  
 sa-maryâ, assembly, III, 8, 5;—con-  
 test, V, 3, 6.  
 samânâ, companion, I, 69, 8<sup>1</sup>;—  
 common, I, 127, 8, &c.; samâ-  
 nām ârtham, I, 144, 3<sup>2</sup>.  
 sām-iti, meeting, I, 95, 8.  
 sam-ithâ, battle, I, 73, 5;—assembly,  
 III, 1, 12.  
 sam-îdh, log of wood, fuel, I, 95, 11;  
 II, 6, 1; III, 1, 2; 10, 3; IV,  
 4, 15; V, 1, 1; 4, 4; 6, 4<sup>2</sup>;  
 tisrâb sam-îdhab, III, 2, 9;  
 samît-samit, log by log, III,  
 4, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 samudrâ, ocean, I, 71, 7; 95, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 sām-rtî, battle, I, 31, 6;—onslaught,  
 I, 127, 3<sup>3</sup>; V, 7, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 sām-okas, dwelling together, I, 144, 4.  
 sam-gâmana, assembler, I, 96, 6.  
 sām-tarutra, victorious, III, 1, 19.  
 sam-drîś, the shine (of the sun), I,  
 66, 1;—appearance, aspect, II,  
 1, 12; III, 5, 2; IV, 1, 6;  
 6, 6.  
 sām-drîshî, aspect, I, 144, 7; II, 4,  
 4; IV, 10, 5.  
 sam-bhûga, enjoyment, (II, 1, 4<sup>1</sup>).  
 sām-miśa, united, III, 26, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 samyâññê, turned towards each other:  
 sam-ññî itî sam-ññî, I, 69, 1; 96,  
 5<sup>2</sup>; II, 3, 6; III, 1, 7<sup>1</sup>;—united:

- sam-*lātib*, III, 29, 13; sam-  
*yāñkam*, V, 7, 1.  
 sam-yāt: *kshāpab* sam-yātab, on  
 continuous nights, II, 2, 2<sup>3</sup>.  
 sam-rāg, the Sovereign, I, 188, 5;  
 III, 10, 1.  
 sam-rāgat, king: sam-rāgantam, I,  
 27, 1.  
 sam-vāt, space, V, 15, 3.  
 sam-sād, companionship, I, 94, 1;—  
 assembly, IV, 1, 8.  
 sam-stīr, laid together: sam-stīrab  
 vi-stīrab, I, 140, 7<sup>1</sup>.  
 sam-sthā, abode, V, 3, 8.  
 sam-hāt, a compact mass, III, 1, 7.  
 sayāvan, accompanying, I, 44, 13.  
 sā-yoni, having the same origin, III,  
 1, 6.  
 sarany, to speed: saranyān, III, 1, 19.  
 sa-rātham, on one chariot with, I,  
 71, 6<sup>3</sup>; III, 4, 11; 6, 9; V,  
 11, 2.  
 Sarāmā, I, 72, 8.  
 Sārasvatī, N. of a goddess, I, 13, 9<sup>1</sup>;  
 142, 9; 188, 8, II, 1, 11<sup>1,2</sup>; 3,  
 8; III, 4, 8; V, 5, 8;—N. of  
 a river, III, 23, 4.  
 sārīman, swift course, III, 20, 11<sup>2</sup>.  
 sārga, rush: vātasya sārgab, III, 29,  
 11<sup>2</sup>;—the letting loose, IV, 3, 12.  
 sārga-pratakta, urged forward, I,  
 65, 6.  
 sarpīb-āsuti, drinking butter, II, 7,  
 6; V, 7, 9; 21, 2.  
 sarpīs, butter, I, 127, 1; V, 6, 9.  
 sarvā-tāti, health and wealth, I, 94,  
 15.  
 sāvana, libation, III, 1, 20; *tritiye*  
 sāvane, III, 28, 5; *mādhya*dine  
 sāvane, III, 28, 4.  
 sā-vayas, of the same age, I, 144,  
 3<sup>1</sup>, 4.  
 Savitrī, I, 36, 13; 44, 8; 73, 2; 95,  
 7<sup>1</sup>; II, 1, 7; III, 20, 5; IV, 6,  
 2; 13, 2; 14, 2.  
 sak, see sak  
 sakāt, hindrance, III, 9, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 sasā, herbs, III, 5, 6<sup>2</sup>; IV, 5, 7<sup>1</sup>;  
 7, 7<sup>1</sup>; V, 21, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 saśahī, victorious, III, 16, 4.  
 sāsni, victorious, III, 15, 5.  
 sa-srūt, flowing, I, 141, 1.  
 sah, to overcome, be victorious:  
 sahvān, III, 11, 6; sāhasva, III,  
 24, 1; āsahanta, III, 29, 9;  
 sasāha, V, 25, 6;—abhi sasāhat,  
 it may prevail, V, 23, 1;—niś-  
 sāhamānab, conquering, I, 127,  
 3;—pra-sākshat, victorious, IV,  
 12, 1.  
 sahab-kṛta, produced by strength,  
 I, 45, 9; III, 27, 10; V, 8, 1.  
 sahab-gā, strength-begotten, I, 58, 1.  
 sahab-vṛdh, augments of strength,  
 I, 36, 2; III, 10, 9.  
 sāhan-tama, mightiest, I, 127, 9.  
 sahantya, conqueror, I, 27, 8.  
 sāhamāna, victorious, IV, 6, 10  
 sāhas, strength: sahasab yaho iti,  
 I, 26, 10<sup>1</sup>; 74, 5<sup>1</sup>; 79, 4; sūno  
 iti sahasab, I, 58, 8; 127, 1;  
 143, 1; III, 1, 8; 11, 4; 24, 3;  
 25, 5; 28, 3; 5; IV, 2, 2; 11,  
 6; V, 3, 9; 4, 8; sāhasā gāya-  
 mānab, I, 96, 1<sup>1</sup>; sāhasab yātab  
 gāni, I, 141, 1; sahasab yuvan,  
 O young (son) of strength, I,  
 141, 10; sāhasab putrab, II, 7,  
 6; III, 14, 1; 4; 6, 16, 5;  
 18, 4; V, 3, 1; 6; 4, 6; 11,  
 6;—sāhab, (Agni) our strength,  
 I, 36, 18;—sāhasā, strongly, I,  
 98, 2;—might, power, I, 127, 9;  
 10; V, 1, 8; devāsya sāhasā, V,  
 3, 10; abhi-māti sāhab dadhē,  
 V, 23, 4<sup>1</sup>;—violence, V, 12, 2.  
 sahasānā, mighty, strong, I, 189, 8,  
 II, 10, 6; V, 25, 9.  
 sāhasā-vat, mighty, strong, I, 189, 5;  
 III, 1, 22; V, 20, 4.  
 sahasin, strong, IV, 11, 1.  
 sahasya, strong, I, 147, 5; II, 2, 11;  
 V, 22, 4.  
 sahasra, thousand: sahasrām satā  
 dāsa, II, 1, 8, sahasrāt yūpāt,  
 V, 2, 7; dāśā-bhīb sahasraib, V,  
 27, 1<sup>3</sup>.  
 sahasra-akshā, thousand-eyed, I, 79,  
 12.  
 sahasra-git, conqueror of thousand-  
 fold wealth, I, 188, 1; V, 26, 6.  
 sahasram-bharā, bringing thousand-  
 fold gain, II, 9, 1.  
 sahasra-retas, with thousandfold  
 sperm, IV, 5, 3.  
 sahasra-vat, thousandfold, III, 13, 7.  
 sahasra-valra, with a thousand  
 branches, III, 8, 11.  
 sahasra-vira, blessing with a thousand  
 men, I, 188, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 sahasra-sṛnga, with a thousand horns,  
 V, 1, 8.

- sahasra-sā, a winner of thousandfold bliss, I, 188, 3.  
 sahasra-sātama, the greatest winner of thousandfold wealth, III, 13, 6.  
 sahasrin, thousandfold, I, 31, 10; 188, 2; II, 2, 7.  
 sāhasvat, mighty, strong, I, 97, 5; 127, 10; 189, 4; III, 14, 2; 4; V, 7, 1; 9, 7; 23, 2.  
 sāhivas, mightier, I, 71, 1.  
 sāhūti, joint invocation, I, 45, 10.  
 sahvāt, strong, I, 58, 5.  
 sā: sisāntab, wishing to acquire, I, 146, 4.  
 sā: ānava-syantaḥ ārtham, never losing their object, IV, 13, 3,—  
 vī syatu, may he pour forth, I, 142, 10, pra-gām vī syatu, may he deliver a son, II, 3, 9; vī syasva, send forth, III, 4, 9; vī sāhi, disclose, IV, 11, 2.  
 sātī, acquirement (of wealth), success, I, 36, 17; 143, 6, V, 5, 4; 9, 7.  
 sātu, womb, mother (?), IV, 6, 71.  
 sādū, to prosper (intr.): sādhati, I, 94, 2;—sādhate matib, the prayer goes straight to him, I, 141, 12; sādhan, straightway, III, 1, 17,—to prosper (tr.), further: sādhiya, I, 94, 3; pra-tarām sādhiya, I, 94, 4; sādhan, I, 96, 1,—to accomplish, perform: sādhiyantī dhīyam, II, 3, 8; sadhan, III, 1, 18; 5, 3.  
 sādhat-shri, accomplishing the oblations, III, 2, 5; 3, 6.  
 sādhana, performer: yagñāsya (vidāthasya) sādhanam, I, 14, 11; III, 3, 3; 27, 2; 8;—giver, V, 20, 3.  
 sādhiśhtā, best, I, 58, 1.  
 sādhu, good, I, 67, 2;—going straight (to his aim), I, 70, 11; straight-forward, I, 77, 3; III, 18, 1,—real, IV, 10, 2; efficacious, V, 1, 7.  
 sādhu-yā, straightway, V, 11, 4.  
 sāsani, successful, winning (booty), I, 75, 2; IV, 15, 6.  
 sānu, ridge, I, 128, 3; divāb nā sānu, I, 58, 2; ādhi sānushu trishū, II, 3, 7;—surface, I, 146, 2;—top, III, 5, 3.  
 sāman, song: ritāsya sāman, I, 147, 14;—the Sāman, IV, 5, 3.  
 sām-rāgya, sovereignty, I, 141, 13.  
 sārathi, charioteer (Agni), I, 144, 34.  
 sārasyatā, beings belonging to Sarasvatī, III, 4, 8.  
 Sāha-devyā, Sahadeva's son, IV, 15, 7-10.  
 simhā, lion, I, 95, 5; III, 9, 4; 11; 26, 5; V, 15, 3.  
 sīk, wing (of an army): sīkau, I, 95, 72.  
 si(ñ)k: nī-siktam, poured down, I, 71, 8;—pāri-sikta, poured, IV, 1, 19.  
 sitā, bound: padī sitām, IV, 12, 6.  
 sidh, to scare away: sedhati, I, 79, 12.  
 sidhrā, successful, I, 142, 8; effective, V, 13, 2.  
 sindhu, river, stream, I, 27, 6; 72, 10; 73, 6; 97, 8; 99, 1; 143, 3; 146, 43; III, 5, 4; V, 4, 9; gāmib sindhūnām, I, 65, 7; pl., the Rivers, I, 140, 13;—the river Sindhu, I, 44, 121; 94, 16; 95, 11; 98, 3; V, 11, 5; sindhuḥ nā kshodab, I, 65, 61; 10.  
 simā, self, I, 95, 78; 145, 21.  
 sīv, see syū.  
 su, to bear. See sū.  
 su, to press Soma: sunvatāb, I, 94, 8; sunavāma, I, 99, 1, sunvatē, I, 141, 10; V, 26, 5; sōmam sūtām, III, 22, 1.  
 su-agnī, possessed of a good Agni (fire): su-agnāyab, I, 26, 7; 8 (bis).  
 su-āñk, fleet, IV, 6, 9.  
 su-adhvarā, best performer of worship, I, 44, 8; 127, 1; II, 2, 8; III, 2, 8; 9, 8; V, 9, 3; 28, 5;—receiving good sacrifices, I, 45, 11;—yagñē su-adhvarē, at the decorous service of the sacrifice, I, 142, 5;—splendid worship, III, 6, 6; 29, 12; V, 17, 1.  
 su-anika, with beautiful face, II, 1, 8; IV, 6, 6.  
 su-apatyā, with good offspring, I, 72, 92; II, 2, 12; 4, 8; 9, 5;—blessed with offspring, III, 3, 7; consisting in offspring, III, 16, 1;—good offspring, III, 19, 3.  
 su-āpas, good worker, IV, 2, 19; V, 2, 11.  
 su-apsyā, great skill, III, 3, 11.



- su-apâka, most skilful, IV, 3, 2<sup>3</sup>.  
 su-arâks, endowed with beautiful light, II, 3, 2.  
 su-ârtha, pursuing a good aim, I, 95, 1;—well-employed, I, 141, 11.  
 su-âvas, giving good help, V, 8, 2.  
 su-ârva, with good horses, IV, 2, 4;—rich in horses, IV, 4, 8; 10.  
 su-ârsvya, abundance in horses, II, 1, 5; III, 26, 3.  
 su-âdhî, of a good mind, kind, well-wishing, I, 67, 2; 70, 4<sup>2</sup>; 71, 8;—with good intentions, I, 72, 8; IV, 3, 4;—full of pious thoughts, III, 8, 4;—longing, V, 14, 6.  
 su-âbhû, truly helpful: râyê su-âbhûvam, V, 6, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-âsa, whose mouth is beautiful, IV, 6, 8.  
 sù-âhuta, best receiver of offerings, I, 44, 4; 6; III, 27, 5.  
 su-uktâ, well-spoken (prayer), I, 36, 1; 70, 5; II, 6, 2.  
 su-upâyanâ, easy of access, I, 1, 9.  
 su-kârman, well performing the acts (of worship), IV, 2, 17.  
 su-kîrtî, beautiful praise, I, 60, 3;—glory, V, 10, 4.  
 sâ-krit, well-doing: su-krite sukrîtarâh, I, 31, 4; righteous, I, 128, 6; who has done good deeds, I, 147, 3<sup>2</sup>; virtuous, well-doer, IV, 13, 1; V, 4, 8; 11.  
 su-kritâ, good works, III, 29, 8.  
 su-ketû, bright, III, 7, 10.  
 su-krâtu, highly wise, I, 12, 1; 128, 4; III, 1, 22; IV, 4, 11; V, 11, 2; 20, 4; 25, 9;—full of good-will, I, 141, 11; 144, 7; III, 3, 7.  
 sukratu-yâ, high wisdom, I, 31, 3.  
 su-kshiti, with fine dwellings, V, 6, 8.  
 ³su-kshetriyâ, desire for rich fields, I, 97, 2.  
 su-khâ, easy-going, V, 5, 3.  
 sukhâ-tama, easy-moving: sukhâ-tame (iâthe), I, 13, 4.  
 su-gâ, a good path, I, 94, 9;—going well, I, 94, 11.  
 sugâtu-yâ, desire for a free path, I, 97, 2.  
 su-gâhapatyâ, with a good household, V, 4, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-ândrâ, resplendent, I, 74, 6; IV, 2, 19; V, 6, 5; 9.  
 su-âetúnâ, through thy kindness, I, 79, 9<sup>1</sup>; benignantly, I, 127, 11.  
 sú-gâta, well born, I, 65, 4; 72, 3<sup>1</sup>; II, 1, 15; 2, 11; 6, 2; III, 15, 2; 23, 3; V, 6, 2; 21, 2.  
 su-gihvá, with beautiful tongue(s), I, 13, 8; 142, 4.  
 su-gûrñî, glowing, IV, 6, 3.  
 su-gyôti, rich in light, III, 20, 1.  
 sutâ, the pressed (Soma), III, 12, 1; 2.  
 sutâ-vat, rich in pressed (Soma), III, 25, 4.  
 sutâ-soma, having pressed Soma, I, 44, 8; 45, 8; 142, 1; IV, 2, 13.  
 su-tûka, quick, I, 149, 5.  
 su-dâmsas, endowed with wonderful power, II, 2, 3.  
 su-daksha, highly dexterous, II, 9, 1; III, 4, 9; 23, 2; V, 11, 1.  
 sudârja-tara, more visible, I, 127, 5<sup>3</sup>.  
 su-dânu, giving good rain, I, 44, 14; 45, 10; 141, 9; III, 26, 1; 5; 29, 7;—blessed with good rain, IV, 4, 7.  
 su-dâvan, good giver, I, 76, 3.  
 su-dîna, auspicious day, IV, 4, 6; 7.  
 sudina-tvâ, auspiciousness of days, III, 8, 5; sudina-tvé âhnâm, III, 23, 4.  
 su-dîditi, with fine splendour, III, 9, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 su-diti, resplendent, III, 2, 13; 17, 4; 27, 10; V, 25, 2;—glorious splendour, V, 8, 4.  
 sudûgha, flowing with plenty, II, 3, 6; su-dûghâb usrâb, IV, 1, 13.  
 su-drîs, full of beauty, III, 17, 4; V, 3, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-drîsîka, beautiful to behold, V, 4, 2.  
 sudrîsîka-rûpa, with his shape beautiful to behold, IV, 5, 15.  
 su-devâ, a friend of the gods, I, 74, 5.  
 su-dôgha, rich in milk, III, 15, 6.  
 su-dyût, brilliant, I, 140, 1; 143, 3.  
 su-dymnâ, splendid, III, 19, 2.  
 su-dyôtmân, brilliant, I, 141, 12; II, 4, 1.  
 su-dravîsas, possessor of beautiful wealth, I, 94, 15.  
 sú-dhita, well-composed (prayer), I, 140, 11;—blissful gift, III, 11, 8;—well-preserved, III, 23, 1; lying safe, III, 29, 2;—well-ordered, IV, 2, 10;—well-placed,

- IV, 6, 3; well-established, IV, 6, 7<sup>s</sup>; V, 3, 2.  
 su-dhī, wise, IV, 2, 14.  
 su-dhūr, well-harnessed: rāyāb su-dhūrab, I, 73, 10<sup>1</sup>; hārī iti su-dhūrā, well-yoked, V, 27, 2.  
 sunib-māth, skilful rubbing, III, 29, 12.  
 su-nidhā, skilful establishing, III, 29, 12.  
 su-nīthā, the best leader, II, 8, 2; III, 8, 8.  
 su-pātha, good path, I, 189, 1.  
 su-parzā, beautifully-winged, I, 79, 2.  
 su-pānī, with graceful hands, I, 71, 9<sup>2</sup>.  
 su-putrá, with noble sons, III, 4, 11.  
 sú-pūta, well-clarified, V, 12, 1.  
 su-péras, wearing beautiful ornaments, I, 12, 7; 142, 7<sup>1</sup>: 188, 6.  
 supra-ayanā, easily passable, II, 3, 5; V, 5, 5.  
 supra-avyā, ready, I, 60, 1.  
 su-prātika, whose face is beautiful, I, 94, 7; 143, 3; III, 29, 5; V, 5, 6.  
 su-prātūrti, gloriously advancing, III, 9, 1.  
 su-prānti, a good guide, I, 73, 1; III, 1, 16; 15, 4; IV, 2, 13.  
 su-prayās, receiver of good offerings, II, 2, 1; 4, 1.  
 su-bāndhu, well-allied, III, 1, 3.  
 su-barhīs, possessor of good sacrificial grass, I, 74, 5.  
 su-bhāga, blessed, I, 36, 6; III, 1, 4; 13, 9, 1<sup>2</sup>; 16, 6; 18, 5; IV, 1, 6; 4, 7; V, 8, 3.  
 su-bhāra, rich in gain, II, 3, 4; 9.  
 sú-bhr̥ta, well kept, II, 1, 12.  
 sú-makha, martial, IV, 3, 7; 14<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-mát, together, I, 142, 7<sup>8</sup>;—see sumát-yūtha.  
 su-matī, favour, I, 31, 18, &c.; III, 4, 1<sup>2</sup>; V, 27, 3<sup>1</sup>; kindness: su-matī, IV, 1, 2<sup>1</sup>.  
 sumát-yūtha, together with the herd: sumát-yūtham (conj. for sumát yūthām), V, 2, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 sumát-ratha, on his chariot, III, 3, 9.  
 su-mānas, gracious, kind-hearted, I, 36, 2, &c.;—joyous, IV, 4, 9.  
 su-mānman, rich in good thoughts, III, 2, 12.  
 su-mahas, very great, IV, 11, 2.  
 sú-miti, skilful erection, III, 8, 3.  
 sr-mr̥ṣṭákā, merciful, IV, 1, 20; 3, 3.  
 su-méka, well-established, I, 146, 3<sup>1</sup>; III, 6, 10<sup>2</sup>; 15, 5<sup>8</sup>; IV, 6, 3.  
 su-medhās, wise, II, 3, 1; III, 15, 5.  
 sumná, blessing, III, 2, 5; 3, 3;—favour, grace, V, 3, 10; 24, 4;—pleasant, III, 14, 4.  
 sumna-yú, desirous of favour, I, 79, 10; III, 27, 1; V, 8, 7.  
 su-yág, excellent sacrificer, V, 8, 3.  
 su-yagñā, skilled in sacrifice, III, 17, 1.  
 su-yāma, well-manageable, III, 7, 3; (4<sup>2</sup>); V, 28, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-yávasa, good pasture: suvāvasā-iva, conj. for svāsya-iva, II, 4, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-yāmā, easily directing, III, 7, 9<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-yúg, well-yoked, IV, 14, 3.  
 su-rāna, joyous, III, 3, 9; 29, 14.  
 su-rátha, with good chariot: su-ráthasya (conj. su-ratha asya), III, 14, 7<sup>1</sup>;—IV, 2, 4;—rich in chariots, IV, 4, 8.  
 surabhī, sweet-smelling, V, 1, 6.  
 su-rádhas, rich in wealth, IV, 2, 4; 5, 4.  
 su-rukma, adorned with gold, I, 188, 6.  
 su-rúḥ, with beautiful splendour, II, 2, 4; III, 2, 5; 7, 5; 15, 6; IV, 2, 17.  
 su-rétas, fertile, III, 1, 16.  
 su-várkas, full of fine splendour, I, 95, 1.  
 su-vāk, adorned with fine speech, III, 1, 19;—well-spoken, III, 7, 10.  
 su-vākas, fine-voiced, I, 188, 7.  
 su-vāsas, well-clothed, III, 8, 4; IV, 3, 2.  
 suvitā, welfare, I, 141, 12; 189, 3; II, 2, 6; III, 2, 13; IV, 14, 3; V, 11, 1.  
 su-vidātra, bounteous, II, 1, 8; 9, 6.  
 su-vīra, rich in heroes, in valiant men, I, 31, 10; II, 1, 16; 3, 4; 5; 4, 9; III, 29, 9;—giving valiant offspring, III, 8, 2.  
 su-vīrya, abundance in heroes, bliss of valiant offspring, I, 36, 6; 17, &c.; I, 127, 11<sup>1</sup>;—host of heroes, III, 16, 4.  
 su-vr̥kti, praised with beautiful praise, II, 4, 1<sup>2</sup>;—beautiful prayer, or praise, III, 3, 9; V, 25, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 su-véda, easily to be found, IV, 7, 6.

- su-rāmsa, kind-spoken, I, 44, 6.  
 su-rārman, well-protecting, III, 15, 1; V, 8, 2.  
 su-rastī, best praise, III, 26, 6.  
 su-rāpra, strong-jawed, V, 22, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 sū-sūvi, fine child, I, 65, 4.  
 su-sēva, propitious, I, 27, 2; kind, gracious, II, 1, 9; III, 29, 5; IV, 4, 12; V, 15, 1.  
 su-sōka, with pure splendour, I, 70, 1.  
 su-srī, in great beauty, III, 3, 5.  
 sū-samīta, well-sharpened, V, 19, 5.  
 su-sanitrī, best gainer, III, 18, 5.  
 su-samdrī, beautiful to behold, I, 143, 3.  
 sū-samiddha, well-kindled, I, 13, 1; V, 5, 1.  
 su-samīdh, good fuel, V, 8, 7.  
 su-sū, well-bearing, V, 7, 8.  
 sū-sūta, well-born, II, 10, 3.  
 sū-stuta, highly praised, V, 27, 2.  
 su-stutī, rich in perfect praise, III, 19, 3.  
 su-hāva, easy to invoke, readily hearing (our) call, I, 58, 6; III, 6, 8; 15, 1; IV, 1, 5.  
 su-havis, offering good oblations, IV, 2, 4.  
 su-havyā, giver of good oblations, I, 74, 5.  
 sū-hiranyā, rich in gold, IV, 4, 10.  
 sū, to give birth: sūvate iti, th y give birth, V, 1, 4;—āsūta, V, 2, 2; 7, 8.  
 sū, a progenitor, I, 146, 5.  
 sūktā, see su-uktā.  
 sūd, to further: sūdāyat, I, 71, 8; sūsūdah, I, 73, 8;—to shape: āsūdāyanta, I, 72, 3;—to make ready: susūdātī, I, 142, 11<sup>8</sup>; V, 5, 2;—sūdāyāti, III, 4, 10;—sūdāya, accomplish, IV, 4, 14;—sūdāyāti prā, may he make ready, II, 3, 10.  
 sūnū, son, I, 1, 9, &c.; I, 59, 4<sup>1</sup>; III, 1, 12<sup>2</sup>; sūno iti sahasab, I, 58, 8, 127, 1; III, 1, 8; 11, 4; nītyab sūnūb, I, 66, 1<sup>1</sup>.  
 sūnu-māt, rich in sons, III, 24, 5.  
 sūnritā-vat, rich in loveliness, I, 59, 7.  
 sūra, Sun, I, 71, 9; 141, 13; 149, 3; III, 15, 2.  
 sūrī, the rich man, liberal lord or patron, I, 31, 7, &c.; I, 73, 5<sup>1</sup>; 141, 8<sup>2</sup>.  
 sūrya, the sun, or Sun, I, 59, 3; 98, 1; 146, 4<sup>1</sup>; III, 14, 4; IV, 1, 17; 13, 1-4; 14, 2; V, 1, 4; 4, 4; kārānam sūryasya, III, 5, 5; rokanē sūryasya, III, 22, 3; divī sūryam-iva agāram, V, 27, 6.  
 sri, to run: sārānāb, I, 149, 2; sasrīvāmsam-iva, III, 9, 5;—prā sarsrāte iti, they go forth, III, 7, 1; prā sirsrate, they stream forward, V, 1, 1; pra-sārsrānasya, advancing, V, 12, 6;—vī sasrub, they have broken through with their floods, I, 73, 6.  
 srig, to let loose: sēnā-iva srishtā, like an army that is sent forward, I, 66, 7; 143, 5<sup>1</sup>; srigāt didyūm asmai, he shot an arrow at him, I, 71, 5; srishtāb, I, 72, 10;—āva sriga, let go, I, 13, 11; ava-srigān, letting go (the sacrificial food to the gods), I, 142, 11; II, 3, 10; mā āva srigab, do not deliver, I, 189, 5;—ūpa sriga, yield up, I, 188, 10; upa-srigānti, they pour out, II, 1, 16;—vī srigā, emit, I, 36, 9;—sām nab sriga, let us be united, I, 31, 18; III, 16, 6.  
 Srīṅgaya, son of Devavāta, IV, 15, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 srīmi, sickle: srīmvā, I, 58, 4<sup>2</sup>.  
 srīprā, mighty (?), III, 18, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 srīprā-dānu, bestower of mighty rain (?), I, 96, 3<sup>3</sup>.  
 sēnā, army, I, 66, 7; sēnā-iva srishtā, I, 143, 5<sup>1</sup>.  
 sōtri, presser (of Soma), IV, 3, 3.  
 sōma, Soma (juice), I, 44, 14; 45, 10; 99, 1<sup>1</sup>; III, 12, 3; 22, 1; 29, 16; sōmasya tavāsam, III, 1, 1<sup>1</sup>; sōmāb, IV, 14, 4; V, 27, 5<sup>1</sup>;—Soma, the god, I, 65, 10; II, 8, 6.  
 sōma-āhuta, fed with Soma, I, 94, 14.  
 Sōmaka, Sahadeva's son, IV, 15, 9.  
 sōma-pati, lord of Soma (Indra), I, 76, 3.  
 sōma-pīti, drinking of Soma: sōma-pītaye, I, 44, 9.  
 soma-pēya, drink of Soma, I, 45, 9; III, 25, 4.  
 somyā, one who offers Soma, I, 31, 16.  
 saūbhaga, prosperity, delight, happiness, I, 36, 17; III, 8, 2; 3; 11; 15, 4; 16, 1; V, 28, 3.

- saubhaga-tvá, happiness, I, 94, 16.  
 saumanasá, graciousness, I, 76, 2;  
 kindness, III, 1, 21.  
 skambhá, pillar, IV, 13, 5.  
 stan, to thunder: stanáyan, I, 58, 2;  
 140, 5; stanáyanti abhrá, I, 79,  
 2; prá stanayanti, IV, 10, 4.  
 stabhu-yámāna, firmly fixed, III,  
 7, 4.  
 sta(m)bh, to uphold: tastāmbha, I,  
 67, 5;—út astambhāt, he has  
 upheld, III, 5, 10;—úpa stabhā-  
 yat, he supports, IV, 5, 1;  
 stabhāyat úpa dyām, he has  
 reared... up to the sky, IV, 6, 2.  
 stāyam, stealthily. úpa stāyam karati,  
 conj., (I, 145, 4<sup>3</sup>).  
 stu, to praise: stāvānab, praised, I,  
 12, 11; 31, 8, &c.  
 stubh: pra-stubhānāb, incited by  
 shouting, IV, 3, 12.  
 stúbhvan, uttering (sacred) shouts,  
 I, 66, 4.  
 strī, to strew: strīmīta, I, 13, 5;  
 strīnānāsab barhīb, I, 142, 5.  
 strī, star: pipēra nākam strībhiḥ, I,  
 68, 10; dyaúb ná strī-bhiḥ, II,  
 2, 5; IV, 7, 3.  
 stená, thief, V, 3, 11.  
 stoká, drop, III, 21, 1-5.  
 stotrí, praiser, I, 58, 8; II, 1, 16;  
 III, 5, 2.  
 stóma, praise, song of praise, I, 12,  
 12, &c.; stómaib (conj. stó-  
 mam), IV, 10, 1<sup>3</sup>.  
 stóma-vāhas, (I, 127, 8<sup>1</sup>).  
 sthā, to stand: ūrdhvāb tishṭha, I,  
 36, 13;—abhī tishṭha, set thy  
 foot on, V, 28, 3;—ā tasthūb,  
 they have assumed, I, 72, 9<sup>2</sup>;—  
 úpa sthāt, he has approached,  
 I, 68, 1; see upa-sthāyam;—  
 prá-sthītā, ready, III, 4, 4<sup>3</sup>;—  
 abhī prá asthāt, he gains ad-  
 vantage, I, 74, 8<sup>1</sup>;—with ví, to  
 spread: ví tishṭhate, I, 58, 4;  
 ví tasthe, I, 72, 9; ví ásthāt, I,  
 65, 8; 141, 7; ví ásthiran, they  
 are scattered, I, 94, 11; ví  
 tishṭhase, V, 8, 7.  
 sthātú, what stands: sthātúb kará-  
 tham, what is movable and im-  
 movable, I, 58, 5<sup>2</sup>; 68, 1<sup>2</sup>; 70,  
 7<sup>2</sup>; (72, 6<sup>2</sup>).  
 sthātrī, that which stands: sthātām  
 karáthām, I, 70, 3; what re-  
 mains steadfast: sthātrīn, I,  
 72, 6<sup>2</sup>.  
 sthirá, solid: sthirá kīt ánnā, IV,  
 7, 10.  
 sthūzā, a column: sthūzā-iva upa-  
 mít, I, 59, 1<sup>3</sup>.  
 snīhiti? I, 74, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 snēhiti, (I, 74, 2<sup>2</sup>).  
 spár, spy, IV, 4, 3;—ôbserver:  
 spājam vísvasya gágataḥ, IV,  
 13, 3.  
 spārḥá, desirable, lovely, I, 31, 14;  
 II, 1, 12; IV, 1, 6; 7; 12.  
 spr: aspar ity aspaḥ, thou hast  
 freed, V, 15, 5;—áva sprdhi,  
 protect, V, 3, 9.  
 spris, to touch: sprizanti, I, 36, 3.  
 sprhayāt-varna, having the appear-  
 ance of one eagerly striving, II,  
 10, 5.  
 sphâtí, increase, I, 188, 9.  
 sphur, to sparkle: prāti sphura, IV,  
 3, 14.  
 smát-ūdmī, with full udders, I, 73, 6.  
 smi, to smile, laugh: smāyamānābhiḥ,  
 I, 79, 2<sup>4</sup>; smāyamānab (dyaúb),  
 II, 4, 6<sup>3</sup>; smayete itū, III,  
 4, 6.  
 syū: syūtām, well-stitched, I, 31, 15.  
 syona-kṛít, making comfortable, I,  
 31, 15.  
 syona-sí, comfortably resting, I,  
 73, 1<sup>2</sup>.  
 sravát, river: sravátāb saptá yahvīb,  
 I, 71, 7.  
 sravátha, streaming, III, 1, 7.  
 sridh: ásrēdhantaḥ, without fail,  
 III, 29, 9.  
 srídh, failure, I, 36, 7; III, 9, 4;  
 10, 7.  
 sru, to flow: srúvat (conj. for srú-  
 vat), it melts away, I, 127, 3<sup>4</sup>.  
 srúk, sacrificial ladle, I, 144, 1; V,  
 14, 3; 21, 2.  
 srótas, stream, I, 95, 10<sup>1</sup>.  
 svá: tanvāb krinvata svāb, I, 72, 5<sup>3</sup>;  
 svāya-iva, conj. suyāvasā-iva,  
 II, 4, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 svāb-drīś, of sun-like aspect, I, 44,  
 9; III, 2, 14; V, 26, 2.  
 svāb-nara, the solar hero, II, 2, 1;—  
 realm of the Sun, V, 18, 4.  
 svāb-vat, together with the sun, I,  
 59, 4; V, 2, 11.  
 svāb-vid, finding the sun, I, 96, 4;  
 III, 3, 5; 10; 26, 1.

- svá-gúrta, delightful by their own nature, I, 140, 13.  
 svá-geṇya, noble by his own nature, V, 7, 5.  
 svá-tavat, self-strong, IV, 2, 6.  
 svad, to taste: svadante, II, 1, 14; asvadayat, II, 4, 7;—to make relishable, savoury: sisvadat, I, 188, 10; svada, III, 14, 7.  
 svá-dharman, following his own ordinances, III, 21, 2.  
 svadhā, inherent power: svadhābhiḥ, by one's self, by the power of his own nature, I, 95, 4; III, 26, 8; svadhāyā, according to their wont, II, 3, 8; III, 4, 7; by himself, III, 17, 5; by his own power, IV, 13, 5;—svadhāb adhayat, he drank the draughts, I, 144, 2<sup>2</sup>.  
 svadhā-vat, self-dependent, I, 36, 12; 144, 7; 147, 2; III, 20, 3; IV, 5, 2; 10, 6; 12, 3; V, 3, 2; 5; moving according to one's wont, I, 95, 1<sup>2</sup>; moving by his own strength, I, 95, 4.  
 svá-dhrti, axe, III, 2, 10; 8, 6; 11; V, 7, 8<sup>1</sup>.  
 svan, to resound: svānīt, II, 4, 6.  
 svānā, noise, I, 94, 11.  
 sva-patyā, a man's own dominion: sva-patyāni (conj. for su-apatyāni), I, 72, 9<sup>2</sup>.  
 svāyaraḥ-tara, highly brilliant by oneself, V, 17, 2<sup>1, 3</sup>.  
 svá-yaras, endowed with his own splendour, I, 95, 2; 5; 9.  
 sva-yú, free, II, 4, 7.  
 svár, sun, or Sun: súrab ná sam-drík, I, 66, 1; svāb dríke, I, 66, 10<sup>3</sup>; 69, 10; svāb (loc.), I, 70, 8<sup>1</sup>; 9<sup>1</sup>; svāb vīdub, I, 71, 2; svāb ná, I, 148, 1; II, 2, 7; 8; 10; 8, 4; svāb mahāt, III, 2, 7; sūre, IV, 3, 8; āvib svāb abhavat, IV, 3, 11<sup>3</sup>; sūrab vārzena, IV, 5, 13; svāb ná gyótib, IV, 10, 3<sup>1</sup>; āvindat gāb apāb svāb, V, 14, 4<sup>1</sup>.  
 sva-rāg, king, I, 36, 7.  
 sva-rāgya, royalty, II, 8, 5<sup>2</sup>.  
 svāru, sacrificial post, III, 8, 6<sup>1</sup>; 9; 10; IV, 6, 3.  
 svarṇr, sun-hero: svarṇab (?), (I, 70, 9<sup>1</sup>).  
 svārtha, see su-ārtha.  
 svāsara, fold, II, 2, 2.  
 svāsrz, sister, I, 65, 7; II, 5, 6<sup>1</sup>; svāsārah, I, 71, 1<sup>2</sup>; tisiāb, II, 5, 5<sup>1</sup>; dāra, III, 29, 13<sup>2</sup>; dvīb pāṇka, IV, 6, 8<sup>1</sup>; apāsi svāsrīmām, III, 1, 3<sup>3</sup>; 11.  
 svastī, happiness, welfare, I, 1, 9, &c.; svastī-bhiḥ, safely, I, 189, 2;—with welfare, happily, II, 9, 6; IV, 11, 6; V, 4, 11.  
 svādāna, sweetener, V, 7, 6.  
 svādu-kshādman, having sweet food, I, 31, 15.  
 svādmān, sweetness, I, 69, 3<sup>1</sup>.  
 svānā, roaring, V, 2, 10; 25, 8;—thundering, V, 10, 5.  
 svānín, tumultuous, III, 26, 5.  
 svāhā, the word Svāhā, I, 13, 12; III, 4, 11; V, 5, 11; svāhā havyām kartana, pronounce the Svāhā over the offering, I, 142, 12.  
 svāhā-kṛta, (offerings) over which the Svāhā has been pronounced, I, 142, 13; II, 3, 11.  
 svāhā-kṛti, pronouncing Svāhā, I, 188, 11.  
 svīd, to sweat: sisvīdānāb, IV, 2, 6.  
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